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Tower Views

by Clearway

Age of Plenty Is Available But Asks Right Measuring True of Court Plan as Well

¶ **With modern economists** preaching that the "age of abundance" is at hand, many evidences in the United States point to a community of interests agreed on the theory that at least one human prerequisite to the harmonious establishment of plenty is equitable labor adjustments. The theory has many facets in the news. Trailing the skirts of the General Motors sit-down strike, the scene in Detroit reveals considerable unrest, with sit-downs in four factories, shut-downs in three others, and recent strike settlements in four, the general adjustments hinging on wages and labor representation. Chicago reports demands by the nation's railroad men for general increases of about $360,000,000.

¶ **From Washington** come forecasts regarding the mis-called "substitute NRA," predicting a special message from the White House dealing with labor relations. In New York the National Industrial Conference Board publicizes a survey, predicting a labor shortage by 1940—for at the present rate of absorption 54,802,000 workers will be demanded by then, with only 55,200,000 workers available and 2,000,000 of these nominally unemployable. Simultaneously the National Association of Manufacturers issues a report to its members, urging mutual respect and consideration between management and labor, free interchange of ideas, a general fair wage level, with additional wage incentives, favorable working conditions and stabilization of employment.

¶ **Chopped up and served** with a pinch of tolerance and the oil of good humor this labor-management salad makes a dish that may be contemplated without revolt. Its constituent parts, properly combined, are not irreconcilable. The recognition of a sufficiency for all; of labor's right to share in this abundance; of government's proper functions of responsible and necessary regulation; the promise of plentiful employment; a hint of industry's responsibility toward labor and of labor's responsibility toward management. These are things which are being considered. They may not be ideal. The gall of greed and the bitterness of suspicion may pucker them to the taste. But stirred by events and taught by experience both labor and management seem approaching the point of receptivity necessary to a practical acceptance of the Scriptural dictum, "with what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again." The common acceptance of that reciprocal rule might well tap the very source of abundance.

¶ **President Roosevelt's** judicial realignment program is bringing about realignments in politics and law as well. On the heels of reassurances from the House that the program will receive majority support, comes information that the score in the Senate now stands 40 for to 37 against. On top of this showing it is next learned that some lawyers, presumably looking New Dealward, are breaking away from the old line American Bar Association to line up with the Roosevelt plan. The National Lawyers' Guild, made up largely of federal and state employees, and certain prominent attorneys, typical of whom is William Draper Lewis, head of the American Law Institute, are taking their stand with the President.

¶ **In other words,** following the heat of the first intensive attack against the autocratic implication of the plan, there now appears to be a pendulum swing in the other direction as New Deal supporters catch their breaths on the defensive after the surprising unexpectedness with which the plan was launched.

¶ **The nucleus** about which revolved the chorus of protests when the plan first appeared still remains a definite rallying point for those who oppose what they interpret as invasion of traditional rights. The danger of concentrated executive powers, they feel, is no less vital today than it was in Thomas Jefferson's day.

¶ **And Thomas Jefferson said:** "A single consolidated government would become the most corrupt government on earth. . . . What has destroyed the liberty and the rights of man in every government which has existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares into one body. . . . It is not by consolidation or concentration of powers, but by their distribution that good government is effected."

¶ **There are many who,** although willing to concede that a more liberal judiciary might be in tune with the times, still remain definitely opposed to the method suggested as a means to this end. It's the form of "reform," they believe, which needs reforming. But certainly the long discussion has been valuable alike to both liberals and conservatives. They will understand each other better as these discussions continue. That's the democratic way.

Honored

Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell
Of Washington, D. C., Who Received the 1937 Washington Award

Social Problems Called Challenge To Researchers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Society has a right to expect natural scientists and engineers to think in terms of service and utility, declared Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell of Washington, D. C., accepting the Washington Award for 1937 of the Western Society of Engineers. The citation for the award read, "for his social vision in dedicating to the perpetuation of research the rewards of his achievements in science and engineering.

Dr. Cottrell declared that the acute social and economic problems facing the world today emphasize the importance of awakening to the fact that discoveries in the field of natural science have wide social effects.

Dr. Cottrell had only highest praise for two practical experiments along this line, The Research Corporation in New York and Research Associates, Incorporated, in Washington.

"Briefly these corporations typify a new class midway between such privately endowed research and welfare foundations as Carnegie, Rockefeller, Russell Sage, and the like on one side, and university research foundations on the other. The latter differ from the first category in starting with no large monetary endowment and interest or dividends on securities purchased as investment are not intended to be a significant factor in their income."

So firmly does Dr. Cottrell believe in this project for natural science and engineering that he has assigned his most valuable patents to the Research Corporation of New York to finance technical research for the benefit of humanity. More than $750,000 earned by these patents has been distributed to finance various scientific research projects which appeared to promise results beneficial to mankind.

Court 'Pros' Gain One, 'Antis' Three

Tydings, Copeland, Holt Oppose Change, Green Aids Program

Lines Are Clearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—With Senators Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, and Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, now committed definitely against the Roosevelt Supreme Court proposal, and with Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island coming out in its support, the senatorial line-up is gradually clarifying. To date 27 senators are committed for the plan and approximately 33 against.

Senator Tydings was generally recorded against the plan in informal polls, though he had not previously committed himself. The latest consensus of such polls taken by those who are daily canvassing the Senate and recording those definitely committed, those leaning one way or the other, and those still noncommittal, follows:

Committed to the proposal (27)

Democrats (26)
Andrews, Fla.; Ashurst, Ariz.; Barkley, Ky.; Bilbo, Miss.; Black, Ala.; Bulkley, Ohio; Byrnes, S. C.; Green, R. I.; Guffey, Penna.; Harrison, Miss.; Hitchcock, S. D.; Hatch, N. M.; McAdoo, Calif.; Johnson, Colo.; Minton, Ind.; McKellar, Tenn.; Pepper, Fla.; Neely, W. Va.; Pope, Idaho; Pittman, Nev.; Schwartz, Wyo.; Reynolds, N. C.; Sheppard, Texas; Robinson, Ark.; Thomas, Okla.; Thomas, Utah.
Progressives (1)
La Follette, Wis.

Believed favorable but not committed (15).

Democrats (14)
Bulow, S. D.; Caraway, Ark.; Herring, Iowa; Chavez, N. M.; Lewis, Ill.; Lee, Okla.; Hayden, Ariz.; Logan, Ky.; McGill, Kan.; O'Mahoney, Wyo.; Truman, Mo.; Radcliffe, Md.; Duffy, Wis.; Wagner, N. Y.
Farmer-Labor (1)
Lundeen, Minn.

Believed favorable but preferring different measure (4):

Norris, Neb.; Ellender, La.; Bone, Wash.; Schwellenbach, Wash.

Committed against the proposal (33):

Democrats (17)
Bailey, N. C.; Burke, Neb.; Byrd, Va.; Clark, Mo.; Connally, Texas; Gerry, R. I.; Gillette, Iowa; Glass, Va.; Holt, W. Va.; King, Utah; Moore, N. J.; Smith, S. C.; Van Nuys, Ind.; Wheeler, Mont.; Tydings, Md.; Copeland, N. Y.; George, Ga.
Republicans (16)
Austen, Vt.; Borah, Idaho; Bridges, N. H.; Capper, Kan.; Davis, Penna.; Frazier, N. D.; Gibson, Vt.; Hale, Maine; Johnson, Calif.; Lodge, Mass.; McNary, Ore.; Steiwer, Ore.; Townsend, Del.; Vandenberg, Mich.; White, Maine; Nye, N. D.

Believed against but not committed:

Democrats (3)
Adams, Colo.; Lonergan, Conn.; Walsh, Mass.

Noncommittal:

Democrats (11)
Brown, N. H.; Bachman, Tenn.; Dieterich, Ill.; Brown, Mich.; Donahey, Ohio; Hughes, Del.; Maloney, Conn.; McCarran, Nev.; Overton, La.; Rusell, Ga.; Murray, Mont.
Farmer-Labor (1)
Shipstead.

Absent:

Bankhead, Ala.; Smathers, N. J.
Total—96.

Noted American Historian Denounces Court Proposal

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—James Ttuslow Adams, noted historian, today accepted membership on the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, publisher Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the committee, announced today.

Other strike news: Pages 6 and 11.

Tydings Says People Should Pass on Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 24

Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, opposing the President's court program said:

I do not feel that the proposed enlargement of the Supreme Court is proper. In reality, such enlargement really settles nothing permanently.

If wider legislative powers are desired for Congress, then the orderly way to secure such wider powers for the Congress is through the method of constitutional amendment, where the people may grant or withhold the powers requested.

Auto Union Turns To Chrysler Firm In Latest Drive

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP) — The United Automobile Workers addressed to Walter P. Chrysler, president of the Chrysler Corporation, a request today for a "national conference" to work out a collective bargaining agreement.

The union claimed in the Chrysler request to represent "a majority of your employees," and suggested that the conference start next week.

Simultaneously, it was announced that the General Motors bargaining conference had arrived at an agreement on the question of seniority rights, the terms of which were not divulged. Conferees now turn to wage rates and the speed of production.

Text of Telegram

Richard T. Frankensteen, organizational director of the U. A. W. A., sent the following telegram to Chrysler:

"Representing a majority of your employees who are members of the United Automobile Workers of America, we hereby request a national conference with you or your appointed representatives at the earliest possible date for the purpose of working out a collective bargaining agreement. We suggest as a convenient time to us the first part of next week and a place mutually agreed upon."

Chrysler Replies

Mr. Chrysler from New York City answered by referring Mr. Frankensteen and the union to Lester L. Colbert and Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler executives at Detroit, who "have been familiar with the Corporation's labor policies and practices for a number of years."

When the U. A. W. A. started its strikes against General Motors after the corporation refused its demand for a national collective bargaining conference, it announced its objective as the signing of bargaining agreements with every producer in the automotive industry, from the "big three"—General Motors, Chrysler and Ford — down to the independent companies.

Bar Organizations Near Split on President's Judiciary Plans

New Group Forms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Indications that lawyers and legal bodies of America are in for a period of self-criticism and self-examination are given by recent developments in connection with the fight on the President's Supreme Court proposals.

The newly organized National Lawyers Guild, a large proportion of whom are in federal or state employment, has just indorsed the President's program, at a time when the old-line American Bar Association, through its president, Frederick H. Stinchfield, appears to be solidly taking its stand on the other side.

Headlines each day proclaim the support or opposition of the President's plan by prominent attorneys, one of the latest bringing in still a third important legal body, in the declaration by William Draper Lewis, head of the American Law Institute and former dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school, that he favored the Rodsevelt project. Meanwhile, an acrimonious debate is continuing between Mr. Stinchfield and Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington on the subject of the Bar Association's stand in regard to "human rights."

Views of Lawyers Sought

Because of the nature of the controversy centering around the Supreme Court, the views of lawyers are being particularly sought and they will play an important part in the forthcoming meeting in Washington, March 18, of liberals under the chairmanship of Senator George W Norris (Independent Republican) of Nebraska which will discuss possible methods of altering the Constitution. A majority of the members of Senate and House are lawyers, while the same thing holds true of practically all of the state legislative bodies.

The National Lawyers Guild named John P. Devaney, retiring chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, as its president, for a temporary term of six weeks. There were about 600 lawyers present at its three-day session. It also adopted a constitution, and asked its membership to make known their views on two proposals for constitutional amendment, first, taking from the Supreme Court the power to pass on the constitutionality of state laws; and second, ratification of constitutional amendments by vote of the people. The guild is attempting to get Prof. Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, as its permanent president.

Cleavage Is Indicated

Senator Bone indicated the cleavage with the American Bar Association when, at the initial banquet of the guild, he charged the association with "never fighting for human rights as against property rights."

Mr. Devaney attempted to conciliate the feelings of the older organization by declaring later that "we will do nothing to harm the American Bar Association," and adding that he would himself continue as a member of it. "We represent a different point of view," he declared. "We are not a leftist group; we are Americans, we are sane, and out to do sensible things."

However, in a radio speech shortly thereafter, George T. Davis of California, a member of the guild declared the American Bar Association

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Alberta Decrees 60-Day Holiday On Private Debts

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 24 (Canadian Press)—A 60-day moratorium on private debts was announced yesterday by the Alberta Government. It applied to debts contracted before Jan. 1, 1936, with an extensive list of exemptions.

The action was announced following the second rebuff for the Aberhart Government in a week.

Justice W. C. Ives of the Alberta Supreme Court yesterday ruled unconstitutional the Government's legislation cutting interest on provincial bonds, saving certificates and guaranteed securities.

Four days earlier, Justice A. F. Ewing outlawed the Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act, the key legislation dealing with private debts.

Both enactments were declared unconstitutional because they invaded the field of interest, a prerogative of the Federal Parliament under the British North America Act.

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Poles Gain Power in Europe But Face Internal Dissension; Koc's Plan Stirs Opposition

Negotiations to Set Up New United Front for Nationalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 24—While Poland is steadily increasing her position as a political power in Europe, her internal situation presents serious difficulties.

New friction also looms between the political parties of the country with the announcement of the long-awaited program for nationalization, devised by Col. Adam Koc, former president of the Bank of Poland. The so-called Peoples' Front is held by its opponents to be under Communistic influence, while the Nationalists are believed to be showing signs of Fascist leanings.

The Government is criticized on the one hand by the Socialists who accuse it of non-democratic methods, on the other by the Conservatives who are dissatisfied with the land reform policy of Julius Poniatowski, Minister of Agriculture, who favors the small landholder and advocates the division of the overlarge estates among the landless peasants or such possessing too little land to be able to farm it productively.

The People's Party held a congress recently at which resolutions were passed advocating a return to the former suffrage system, of proportional voting, and a system of government based on purely democratic lines.

The present parliamentary system is certainly less democratic than the former but according to Conservative opinion experience has shown that too much power invested in Parliament led to confusion, weakness and chaos, whereas the present stronger executive, it is held, has brought greater order into the country and greater prestige abroad.

International

Col. Adam Koc
Former President of the Bank of Poland, Who Has Offered Nationalist Program at Warsaw

The opposition parties are unanimous in demanding the abolition of the isolation camp at Bereza where not only Communist agitators, but Nationalist agitators also, have been sent in consequence of their

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

French Censure Government For 'Morocco Scare'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Alleging that a deliberate war scare was drummed up over German activity in Spanish Morocco recently, certain French newspapers have demanded an official investigation.

Although there is little possibility of any action being taken by the Government, this press campaign has been the object of significant discussions here as an instance of the way in which French public opinion can be quickly whipped up to a state of readiness for war.

The papers which are demanding an investigation—mostly journals unfriendly to the Government although not entirely so—claim that on this occasion the French press was "orchestrated" in such a way as to stir up public sentiment by convincing it that some vital interests of France were in imminent danger and that military action might be necessary to ward off this peril, even at the risk of possible war.

Charges Not Justified

To the impartial observer, unbiased by national or political considerations, these charges appear unjustified. The implication of these charges is that the French Government, without actually committing itself by formal statements, deliberately incited the press to a sensational presentation of German activity in Morocco so as to inflame public opinion.

A more correct version of the affair seems to be that the sensationalism and the urge to violent action came from the press itself which amplified the moderate reports on the Moroccan situation released by the French Foreign Office.

The French Government obtained from what it considered reliable sources information that although the number of Germans actually in Spanish Morocco was small, and although no organized party of troops were included among them, preparations were apparently being made to receive German troops or "volunteers" on a large scale. Nothing beyond this statement, which has since been corroborated by non-French observers in Spanish Morocco, was issued officially to the press here. Many French papers, however, added many details of their own and gave the impression that the infiltration of Germany in Spanish Morocco had gone much further.

Prepared to Resist

The key to the incident is to be found in the fact that the French Foreign Office made it clear to the representatives of the press that the French Government would not tolerate any German penetration in Morocco and that they were prepared to resist the arrival of German troops or volunteers in significant numbers in Morocco by the use of military force, as they were legally entitled—indeed obliged—to do under several existing treaties.

It was apparently this rather unaccustomed firmness of the Quai d'Orsay which startled the French press into a somewhat sensational presentation of the affair. Yet few would challenge the French Government's right to make clear its intentions of respecting, and of enforcing respect of, the treaties of which it is a signatory.

An article entitled "Aftermath in Morocco" by W. H. Crawfurd-Price will be found in today's Magazine Section.

Mediation Moves On Spain Likely, French Maintain

PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—France hopes mediation of other nations can bring an end to the Spanish civil war, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos told the Senate yesterday in a debate on foreign policy.

He indicated that efforts at mediation may come after the international non-intervention agreement concerning Spain becomes effective.

March 6 has been set for enforcement of a general plan to isolate the Spanish conflict, including a six-power naval blockade. An agreement by 27 nations to halt the flow of "volunteers" into Spain went into effect last Saturday midnight.

The French Foreign Minister said that France feels the volunteer embargo should mean that foreigners now fighting in Spain will be withdrawn.

"We hope by mediation to put an end to the conflict," he said, "if other powers cease blowing on the Spanish fire there is a chance for appeasement."

The Government's foreign policy won a sweeping vote of confidence from the Senate, 213 to 1.

M. Delbos declined either to confirm or to deny assertions made during the debate that Italian and German soldiers were in the Spanish-owned Balearic and Canary Islands and that aviation bases had been set up by those nations there.

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Soviet Government issued a decree yesterday prohibiting Russian citizens from going to Spain to participate in military operations and forbidding recruiting of volunteers in Russia for service in Spain.

The decree banned "volunteers" from use of Soviet ships and instructed the Commissariat of Home Affairs and the Foreign Office to adopt measures necessary to enforce the decree effective from Feb. 21.

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Great Britain announced yesterday that invitations have been sent 33 nations to send one warship each to participate in the coronation naval review off Spithead, May 20.

The list included all maritime powers of the world with the Madrid Government representing Spain.

Loyalists pierce Franco's defenses on strategic hill: Page 4.

Relief and Rainfall Come TogetherFor Brazilian Farmers

FORTALEZA, Brazil, Feb. 24 (AP)—Relief and rain fell together today as boons to the "spectral" farms and ranches of three northeastern states where a record drought shriveled the land.

Reports of the first rainfall since late in 1935 came from the parched areas as word reached here that President Getulio Vargas had made available $660,000 in federal funds to give public works employment to the stricken population of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, and Alagoas states.

Nevertheless, thousands of thirsty, hungry fugitives invaded settlements of Ceara today demanding relief.

Particularly in cities and towns of the north and west, they appealed to authorities for jobs or food, drink and shelter for themselves and their dependents, including many children.

House Measure On Neutrality Wins Approval

Finds Favor in Committee With Only Minor Changes Needed

Success Seems Near

Senate Bill Will Be Altered to Bring Permanent Peace Plan Into Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The development of a 1937 neutrality law—in some ways more important than any of its predecessors, because it is not limited to 12 months validity—proceeds steadily toward final enactment, despite rumors of divergences which always disappear upon analysis.

Thus, the House Foreign Affairs Committee today had ready for favorable report its version of the 1937 bill, a version hailed on the surface as widely different from the Senate bill, but one which in essence is very similar. Both Senate and House propose to enact their versions separately and within a reasonably short time. Conference between both houses will then be called to iron out the actual differences.

The prospect therefore is that within a few weeks' time, a "permanent" United States neutrality law will be written in the statute books, and this subject which has centered so much congressional and national attention will either be forgotten—until stress of an actual war brings its impact on the legislation—or else enter an entirely different phase.

The House bill, introduced by Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, differs from Senator Key Pittman's version in the Senate in few respects.

One Noticeable Difference

But the McReynolds bill permits the President to impose a "carry" restriction without at the same time applying the "cash" requirement. That is to say, the Pittman bill gives the President permissive power to restrict shipment of "articles and materials" by forbidding their export on American vessels and at the same time requiring that nothing can be exported to belligerents on vessels of any other nationality "until all right, title, or interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign government, etc."

The McReynolds bill is exactly the same, except that it separates the two acts: It permits the President to embargo shipments on American vessels without at the same time requiring him to insist that title shall have passed to foreigners before exports may proceed to belligerents.

There is one other not unimportant difference. The Pittman bill provides that whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation declaring war or civil strife to exist, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel or aircraft of the nation or nations named by proclamation. The McReynolds bill requires the President to issue an additional proclamation, prohibiting travel on belligerent ships.

In addition, there are minor difference of drafting between the two bills.

The Two Bills Compared

But the basic point turns on a lesser exercise of permissive authority. The entire section relating to export of articles other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war is completely permissive in both bills. In the Pittman bill this section must be imposed as a whole; in the McReynolds bill it may be split in two parts. The difference between the two procedures does not strike legislative observers as very great.

Summarized, the two bills both provide:

A mandatory embargo forbidding the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to all belligerents and in civil wars of sufficient magnitude, whenever the President shall find that a state of war or civil strife exists.

A mandatory prohibition on extension of loans or credits to governments or persons covered by the above proclamation of the President, with the permissive exemption of "ordinary commercial credits . . . customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions."

Restricted use of American ports by belligerent submarines or armed merchantmen.

Continuation of the National Munitions Control Board, with many provisions for publicity, registry, and issuance of permits for the export of a stipulated list of munitions.

Exemption of American republics "engaged in war against a non-American state or states, provided the American republic is not cooperating with a non-American state or states in such war."

So great is the similarity between the Pittman and McReynolds bills, except in the one feature dealing with travel by American nationals on belligerent vessels, that informed observers expect little difficulty in securing agreement between House and Senate.

It is obvious, therefore, why R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, gave the Pittman bill qualified approval in his appearances before the Senate committee.

Economics in the News

Boom Control—Federal Reserve Takes Third Step Destined to Prevent 'Reflation' Spilling Over Into 'Inflation'—A Big Task

By H. B. E.

For the third time the Federal Reserve authorities have stepped on the brakes which are provided by law to check another boom of the "New Era" variety. Probably this experiment of "boom control" is the most momentous now in progress. For this reason we shall chronicle the various moves and try to interpret them.

Prior to midsummer last year the implement used by the financial authorities was the accelerator. Even President Hoover stepped on it, though somewhat tentatively. When President Roosevelt came to office, he kept the accelerator depressed, the object being to fill out the means of payment, or money, available to the community.

How did he do that? Not by scattering money from the air, as one imaginative congressman once suggested; but by keeping the budget unbalanced. Several times I have explained how an unbalancing of the budget increases the money available to the community. But I still receive letters which reveal a lack of understanding of this "legerdemain."

The facts are that, when the Government borrows money from the banks, the banks merely open a deposit account to the credit of the Treasury, and the Treasury then proceeds to draw against it. That is, it signs checks and distributes those checks to persons doing government work or receiving government relief. The recipients in turn "spend" the money or bank it. Even if it is spent, it eventually flows back into a bank, say, to the account of a retailer. Thus can the nation's deposits, the modern version of money, be replenished.

Early last year the process had been completed. Nevertheless the job of creating new money by means of borrowing outside the budget goes on. To a Senate committee Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve board of governors, says that today there is available to the country no less than $2,000,000,000 in excess of the amount available in 1929! This is the amount of extra bank deposits. Why, then, do we not have the same kind of boom? Because people are not using the money as fast as they did in 1929. In the vital construction industry, for instance, business enterprise—which begins by borrowing at the bank—is still lagging. The problem has been the familiar one of the horse which was taken to water but would not drink.

If the Federal Reserve Board's actions are any criterion, the horse is about to try to drink somewhat copiously. Deflation is over. Inflation is a possibility. Every conversation one has with a responsible official is connected with the "coming boom." Warding it off is largely a problem of "timing"; that is, the controllers must act ahead of the need, for the same reason that when you put down a thermostat, a room does not cool off immediately.

Now, how have the controllers put on the brakes? Not by touching the nation's deposits, but by touching the reserves back of those deposits.

Joseph A. Broderick, one of the governors of the Federal Reserve Board, calls these reserves "high power money." Deposits he calls "low power money." The former is not handled by the public, but by the Federal Reserve banks, with which the commercial banks have to keep a ratio of their cash as reserves against the public's deposits. These reserves can be used for a multiple expansion of loans when the business horse shows a disposition to drink, or borrow, enthusiastically.

We may here pause to answer another question: How is an increase of loans reflected in an increase in deposits? In the same way that government borrowing leads to an increase in the nation's deposits; a loan is made, and the proceeds are "spent" piling up in somebody else's account as a deposit. As loans go), so do deposits; and more work has to be done by the supporting reserves.

As a result of the chronic import of gold, which is reserve money, these reserves have been going up faster proportionately than the deposits. What, then, did the Federal Reserve do? Last summer it increased the ratio of reserves which the commercial banks have to keep with the Federal Reserve banks; last winter it put new gold imports into an "inactive account"; and now it has raised the ratio of reserve requirements again. Three steps; all of them destined to save the United States from whooping it up into a boom.

I will not give the technical details connected with those operations. They may be found from time to time on the financial pages. Suffice it to reiterate that this "mopping up" of high-powered money has not caused any restriction in the money available to the community. For the reserves "sterilized" were "excess" reserves; that is, they were idle. Even when the full increase in reserve requirements becomes effective, the banks will still have excess reserves of approximately $500,000,000. This leeway is ample enough to finance further recovery without making the price of money accommodation dear.

Many writers are skeptical about "boom control." The job is herculean, almost sisyphean, when the business horse is drinking copiously—a better figure would be, when the horse has the bit between its teeth. So the Federal Reserve is entitled to our sympathy. According to Mr. Broderick, in a recent speech in New England, the "system recognizes the gravity of this responsibility. We also recognize that so many factors in our economic life are beyond our control that the goal of a full utilization of our national resources at all times without violent fluctuations cannot be achieved by monetary means alone. We can, however, contribute our share to this achievement, and it is to this purpose that our efforts are dedicated."

Philippines Face The Future

Much Depends on Balance of Power in Far East in 1946

By William Henry Chamberlin

MANILA—What will happen when the last American soldier leaves the Philippines, when (and if) the last American warship steams out of Manila Bay and the Stars and Stripes is hauled down all over the Islands, leaving the new flag of the Philippine Republic to float alone in its stead? This question must often occur both to the "old-timers," long resident in Manila, and to the transient visitor, accumulating his first stock of fresh impressions of the Islands.

No answer today can be offered with any degree of certainty and finality, because too many vital factors in the 1946 situation are still wrapped in obscurity. Who could say today with any absolute confidence what the Far Eastern balance of power will be nine or ten years hence? Will Japan be relatively stronger or weaker in 1946 than she is at present? What of the Soviet Union as a Far Eastern power? To take a few extreme hypotheses, will China by 1946 be a strong, unified state, able to stand firmly on its own feet, or will it have sunk into dependence on the will of Tokyo, or will it have disintegrated into several actual, if undeclared "spheres of influence" of Japan, the Soviet Union and perhaps other foreign powers.

Any prediction about the future balance of power in East Asia is highly conjectural, full of ifs and buts. And yet this balance of power is a most important factor in determining the capacity of the Filipinos to stand alone as an independent people. A prominent Filipino leader, talking to me with the express request that he should not be personally quoted, expressed the keenest satisfaction at the progress of the movement toward national unity in China. He saw in this a counterweight to Japan's sweep toward oriental dominance, a guaranty of the independent existence of his country.

U. S. Economy in 1946

Another factor, most important for the future welfare of the Philippines, and yet unpredictable at the present time, is the economic mood of America in 1946. When America took the Islands from Spain and forced American rule on them, the prevalent mood was one of pioneering trade expansion. The Islands were prized not only for themselves, but as a stepping stone to what was regarded as the fabulously rich Chinese market.

The decision to grant independence, on the other hand, was adopted in a moment of panicky contraction, when there seemed to be no bottom to the fall in farm prices and even the slightest or least warranted suggestion that some foreign product was competing with American farm produce was eagerly credited. What will be the American mood of 1946? No one can say, yet it is bound to affect very materially the prospects of concluding a Philippine-American trade convention which might break the shock of thrusting the Islands out of their protected shelter inside the American tariff system.

Leaving the realm of conjecture and turning to the known facts of the case, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the Spanish-Malay heritage will be an important factor in shaping the course of politics in an independent Philippine Republic. Strong central government without too much benefit of habeas corpus, relieved by an occassional coup, rather than by a free election, when the shoe pinches too tightly, would seem to be not improbable. Anyone who anticipates that the Filipinos, once the present restraining American influence is withdrawn, will follow Anglo-Saxon patterns of constitutional government is probably storing up disillusionment for himself.

Religious Issues

The Philippines will enter the field of nationhood with many features of life and many problems suggestive of Spain, of Mexico and of other Latin-American countries. The power and prestige of the Roman Catholic church, which received an impressive external demonstration in the recent Eucharistic Congress in Manila are very great. The Roman Catholic church has been strong enough to prevent any move to tax its extensive holdings; its influence is perceptible in the extremely strict legislation against divorce and in the abandonment of the idea of sterilizing the lepers who constitute a social problem in the islands.

While the Roman Catholic church controls many higher institutions of learning, a part of the Filipino educated class is definitely anti-clerical. There is a perceptible Masonic influence and there have been a number of conversions to Protestantism. In the Philippines, as in Mexico, the position of the Roman Catholic church is somewhat threatened by agrarian discontent. The same Filipino peasant who will spend his last centavo on one of the many of the religious fiestas, which play such a great part in the life of the Islands may fight if the overseer of the Roman Catholic church property on which he is a tenant gives away his land to a higher bidder.

There are explosive internal social problems in the Philippines; and wise social legislation, more specifically, a wider distribution of the land and a vigorous state-aided immigration policy to unsettled Mindinao, together with action against usury and slum clearance projects in Manila and other large towns will prove more effective than police and military repressive measures. Advocates of the new Philippine army, based on universal liability to service, see in it a bulwark of law and order. Critics sometimes describe it as the instrument of a budding fascist dictatorship. Both may conceivably be mistaken. If widespread and justified agrarian unrest persists, a peasant army might not, in the long run, be a reliable agency for preserving the status quo.

When the Commonwealth regime comes to an end American association with the Philippines will have endured for almost half a century. It has left an indelible imprint on a soft and impressionable people. The conquest of the Islands was accompanied by the usual excesses and brutalities of colonial wars; but America's colonial record in the Philippines after the restoration of peace and order has been, in the main, a creditable one.

No other Western power has extended such a wide measure of self-government to an oriental dependency. Even before the decision to grant independence the Filipinos enjoyed virtually complete freedom in managing their internal affairs. The teachers who vastly extended the educational system made some amends for the rougher deeds of the soldiers. There has been no really bitter anti-American feeling in the Philippines for the last generation. The best proof of this was the fact that the defense of the Islands during the World War could be safely left entirely to a Filipino force, the Philippine Scouts.

A suitable climax to Uncle Sam's stewardship would be a fair, even a generous settlement of outstanding economic issues between America and the Islands. There seems to be little basis at the moment for a reconsideration of the political decision in favor of complete independence. Any resumption of American domination would be unfair to the Filipinos. The indefinite prolongation of a form of association in which America would have responsibility without authority would be unfair to the American people. But it is possible, with mutual benefit to both peoples, to work out a reciprocal trade agreement which would start the Filipinos off on their career as an independent people under a less overwhelming handicap of economic crisis than seems inevitable if there is a complete severance of the economic ties between the two countries. Given good will, reasonableness and a give-and-take spirit on both sides, there is no reason why such an agreement cannot be practically implemented during the Commonwealth period.

Independence Issue

This is the last of six articles by the chief far-eastern correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who has conducted a first-hand study of conditions in the Philippines.*

Reciprocal Trade Treaty With U. S. Urged as Safeguard

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Concrete Triceratops Ready for Tourists

Prehistoric Reptiles Are Reproduced Along Sky-Line Drive, Above Rapid City, S. D.
Left—Construction Work on 17-Foot Trachodon, or Duck Bill, Inhabiting South Dakota in Prehistoric Days
Right—The Armor-Plated Triceratops, 11 Feet High, Is Already Completed

Ancient Reptiles to Line Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—A group representing real native Americans stands on Sky-Line Drive overlooking this city.

The natives are reproductions of huge prehistoric reptiles which inhabited this area in the days of the Mesozoic period some 40 millions of years ago.

The five figures were first proposed by the late Dr. C. C. O'Hara of the South Dakota School of Mines. Construction has been made possible through the co-operation of the WPA, which approved an expenditure of $12,000, and the citizens of Rapid City. Dr. O'Hara led several successful expeditions into this area and into the Bad Lands of South Dakota where fossil remains were found.

The group—figures representing the Triceratops, Tyrannosaurus Rex, Brontosaurus, Stegosaurus, and Trachodon—is being constructed on a life-size scale. Construction work is being done under the direction of E. A. Sullivan of Rapid City, with Dr. Barnum Brown, curator of the American Museum of Natural History as consultant.

The figures are being built for permanency. Two-inch iron piping, set in concrete, forms the framework upon which the shapes are constructed. This has been covered with a wire mesh. Concrete, averaging from 4 to 5 inches in thickness, covers the mesh and, upon completion, each figure will be oil-painted and given a chemical glaze to protect it from weathering.

The figures represented in the group are all reptiles of the egg-laying type which lived during the Mesozoic era. They probably disappeared 40 million years ago after having inhabited this area for 160 million years. Fossils of each of the reptiles have been found in western South Dakota in the Bad Lands and Black Hills. Footprints of Tyrannosaurus Rex have been discovered two miles north of the present location. Fossil remains of many reptiles are in the permanent collection of the South Dakota School of Mines.

Japanese Mission Coming to America On Courtesy Call

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Chokiuro Kadono, chairman of the board of Okura & Co., one of Japan's big business combines, has formally accepted chairmanship of a Japanese economic mission to the United States.

Mr. Kadono, well known to many American business leaders, and his colleagues, are expected to sail for the United States in April. They will visit New York and other American cities before going to England and Germany.

The mission will return a visit made to Japan in 1935 by an American business group headed by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines and former Ambassador to Japan.

Ford Is to Build Plant in Georgia

WAYS, Ga., Feb. 24 (AP)—In this South Georgia community on the banks of the Ogeechee River, Henry Ford will carry to fruition his dream of an ideal industrial community surrounded by farms able to sustain it.

As part of his broad program for this little town 18 miles from Savannah, Georgia's chief seaport, the Detroit automobile manufacturer announced today an automobile parts factory will be erected.

"We'll have an industry here," he said. "A draftsman is at work now on preliminary plans. Automobile parts will be manufactured but we haven't determined what kind. It all depends on what fits."

MacArthur in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to Washington today from the Philippines to confer with the army high command on the Philippine defense program. He is in charge of building up insular defenses for the Philippine Commonwealth.

Rockefeller Asks Renewed Faith

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—More than 400 men prominent in the religious and business life of New York and who for many years have been members of the men's Bible class at Riverside Baptist Church, had before them today a plea by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to go forward with renewed faith in country and in mankind and to do their part in making "a new and better world founded on peace and brotherhood among men and nations."

Mr. Rockefeller's plea was voiced at a meeting of the class at dinner at the Commodore Hotel here last night, during which he reviewed many of the changes that have occurred in the material world since the class was formed 40 years ago. During this time many men who are now high in the affairs of the nation were members of the class, one of them being Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States. The Chief Justice was unable to be present at the dinner, but sent a telegram to the Rev. Eugene C. Carter, assistant pastor of Riverside Church, and today leader of the clas.

"I wish I could join the men's class at their dinner . . . and renew the old associations of so many years ago," Chief Justice Hughes said. "I have vivid memory of the delightful meetings in the '90s with the splendid body of earnest young men, and I send my congratulations and best wishes to their worthy successors."

Mr. Rockefeller said he wanted to bear testimony to what the Bible class had been to him during the early years of his business life when he led it. He then reviewed some of the changes which had occurred in the world during the last two score years—the development of aviation and material science that has "opened up new and infinite possibilities"; the destruction wrought by the World War which "raised mankind to heights of idealism, then plunging civilization into the depths of materialism and selfishness."

"But mark this," he continued. "God has not changed. The Rock of Ages stands. So do integrity, truth, justice, duty, love—the everlasting foundations upon which alone can God build the Kingdom of Heaven here on earth among men.

"He cannot build it alone. He needs your help and mine. He also asks of each of us our best. We are not responsible for what others do or do not do, nor for the outcome.

"So, men, with renewed faith in God, in our country and in mankind, we must go forward and take our part in the making of a new and better world founded on peace and brotherhood among men and nations."

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Church, who introduced Mr. Rockefeller; Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, who led the class from 1920 to 1929 and who acted as chairman of the dinner arrangements committee, and Prof. Albert Gubelman of Yale University.

Roman Catholics Ask Reopening All Vera Cruz Churches

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 24 (AP)—Pressure of Roman Catholics to speed official reopening of all their churches in the state of Vera Cruz was heightened today by the Treasury Department's formal surrender of a parochial church at Cordoba.

Upon receipt of word that the federal department, administrative custodian of the nationalized church properties, had turned the Cordoba church over to a "laymen's committee" brought fresh demonstrations to hurry similar action for other parishes.

A throng of the faithful thrust aside soldiers in the Orizaba public square yesterday. Some of them bared their bosoms and dared the soldiers to shoot. Pilgrims from Cordoba, Rio Blanco, Santa Ana and other near-by towns took part in the demonstration.

Orators charged delay was being caused by "local politicians." One expressed confidence "that great liberal," President Cardenas, would grant their petition.

'Better Drivers' Needed More Than Better Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 — Production of "new model drivers" is even more important for the safe enjoyment of the highways than is production of new model cars, according to a recent statement by Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

The 1937 program of the club, he said, includes driver education and training in the high schools as a definite part of the school curriculum, among its objectives.

The club, he stated too, is working actively with other A. A. A. organizations all over the country to secure uniformity of signs, signals and markers all through the continent in order to make it easier for touring drivers to comply with local regulations.

Quintuplets Seek Legal Trade Name

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (AP)—A bill designed to vest in the board of guardians of the Dionne Quintuplets trade mark rights to the words "quins," "quints" and "quintuplets" was given second reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

Ross Gray, Ontario Liberal, sponsored the bill, which now will be discussed in the committee on private bills.

Mr. Gray said that the Canadian Patents Office had received an application from a United States firm for registration of these words as trade marks for the manufacture of a wide variety of goods. Unless legislative action is taken to prevent it, the application must be granted, he said.

If the bill is enacted, the three words will become the sole property of the Dionne Guardians for commercial purposes, with power to license the use of them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Compton Advises Emergency Work On What Will Sell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 — Johns Hopkins Engineering School embarked on its twenty-sixth year with observance of the university's sixty-first Founder's Day, at which Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke. Dr. Niels Bohr, Nobel Prize winner in 1921, and director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics at the University of Copenhagen, took part in the celebration, delivering the A. R. L. Dohme lecture.

Dr. Compton in his address dealt not only with engineering, but with politics as they relate to work for the unemployed, national conservation, improved housing and standards of living and better distribution of commodities.

He saw the Passamaquoddy Dam project in Maine as "economically unjustified," although it was not without "engineering interest." On the other hand, the big Tennessee Valley development had great "public value."

Dr. Compton viewed with appreciation the "sense of proportion and fundamental understanding" which national leaders were following in their efforts to raise the standard of living through better distribution of wealth, re-employment plans, regulation of the hours of labor and wages and the limiting of production.

But meanwhile, he declared, they were practically neglecting worthwhile methods for the stimulation of science and engineering in a way that would lay a solid basis for future progress. He favored an emergency work program that would result in the production of new things people would work for and spend their money to buy. Any other emergency work was of little value, he held, and was comparable only to "setting-up exercises."

The school's anniversary observance included an exhibition of latest developments in various branches of engineering, under the direction of Prof. J. Trueman Thompson. The Johns-Hopkins Engineering School was established at a time when advanced technical instruction was rare in the United States. At its very outset, it emphasized graduate work and research; and unhampered by traditions, it set up a curriculum which took cognizance of the rapid changes then taking place in the engineering field.

Dr. John B. Whitehead, one of the original professors, organizer of the electrical engineering department, is still with the Institute, having become its dean in 1919. Dr. Carl Clapp Thomas, the school's first professor of mechanical engineering, is now vice-president of Dwight P. Robinson Co., Inc., and Charles J. Tilden, the first professor of civil engineering, is now with the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

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'Enchanted Island' of Cyprus on Path of Modernization

Houses of primitive type and old streets yield to British program of improvement designed to spread from towns to remote communities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — When the Cypriot peasant sees the frost on his front door he parks his favorite ox in the living room—and thus solves his heating problem!

And everybody gets the benefit, because more often than not, the entire family lives and eats and sleeps in the same room.

This is a fair sample of the housing problem that still faces the British authorities in Cyprus — a legacy of 300 years of neglect by the Sultans.

Cyprus, the enchanted island of Homer's legends, lies at the extreme end of the eastern Mediterranean. There it has long been left to its olive groves and forests and ubiquitous goats, its watery isolation only occasionally ruffled by the passionate appeal of some Greek politician clamoring for its annexation to Greece. And so it has been until the close of the Italian aggression against the Negus last year when the island's suddenly realized stategic potentialities forced it right into the international diplomatic limelight.

Great Harbor Possibilities

But of this there is naturally not a word in the "Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of Cyprus, 1935," recently released here by the British Government (H. M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.)—naturally because the unpleasant propinquity to Malta of the Duce's air squadrons and the anchorage and political difficulties for the concentrated British fleet at Alexandria had not yet led the Admiralty to search for another base close to Suez.

For those, however, who are interested in the island's naval possibilities, the report states that at Famagusta "the presence of natural advantages, unrivaled in the eastern Mediterranean, would permit of the expansion of the harborage to an almost unlimited extent." In 1935, the development work there provided for the dredging and enlargement to accommodate ships up to 9000 tons.

On the map Cyprus resembles a waddling duck—without its head. Its greatest length is about 140 miles, its maximum breadth 40 miles. A narrow range of limestone mountains line the northern coast at an average height of 2000 feet. Another group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6406 feet high, fills the southwestern part of the island. Between these two ranges lies the long, hot, fertile plain of Mesaoria.

Scene of Historic Conquests

Aegean civilization had its center here 2000 years before the Christian era. Conqueror upon conqueror followed, including the Egyptians, Persians and Romans until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, annexed the island en passant. Richard sold it to the Lusignan dynasty of Jerusalem, which ruled the island until Columbus discovered America, when Cyprus fell to Venice which held it until it was taken by the Turks in 1571. In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Britain and on the outbreak of the World War was annexed as a British Crown Colony.

In 1931, the agitation fanned by the "Union with Greece" movement culminated in riots, as a result of which Cyprus lost its Legislative Council, now replaced by an Advisory Council.

Throughout the island the villages still stand as a stark reminder of the days when men crowded together for the sake of security. The mud-brick houses are built close together; the roofs are mostly of beaten clay; the floors of beaten earth or paving stones.

Primitive Housing Conditions

Each house usually consists of one long low room, with small openings, closed by wooden shutters, to serve as windows. Drain pipe openings high up in the wall allow smoke to drift out. In the hill villages old gasolene tins act as chimney pots. On the average oxen are to be found in 50 per cent of the rooms, partly owing to lack of stabling, partly for convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night.

Similar housing conditions prevail in the towns, although new and improved houses are beginning to displace the old. The old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, are gradually being widened. Improvements, the Government feels, must spread from the towns outward to the villages.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interests and has remains and monuments officially described as "a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage," and which are now looked after by the newly formed antiques department.

Population of 365,000

Most of the 365,000 islanders are of the Greek-Orthodox faith. Somewhat over one fifth are Moslems. Many young Cypriots come to London in search of employment. The majority are small peasant proprietors. Citrus plantations are increasing. Encouraged by their co-religionists one day's sailing away in Palestine, Jews are continuing to buy land for development as orange groves.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration these splendid woods declined. Visitors in the seventies "were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented." Today, all that is changed. Most of the forests are State-owned and are managed by the Forest Department. The hill forests are of great importance for water catchment and to prevent soil erosion. Furthermore, in the poorly-timbered countries of the Near East, these woods constitute a valuable reserve. The island's 225,000 goats also find pleasant grazing within them.

Other products found in Cyprus include sponges, copper pyrites, asbestos and even gold. In these days of questioning as to whether or not colonies pay, it is of interest to note that 45 per cent of the island's imports originated in Britain or the Empire, to which exports amounted to 24½ per cent. The United States was the second largest importer of Cypriot goods. Being in the news has also helped "invisible exports," of which visitors and tourists brought an estimated profit of £124,000 to the islanders.

In many things the cost of living is low. Nearly three pounds of fruit for instance cost one penny, as do onions. An average family of five (two adults and three children) can live on £40 a year in Nicosia, the capital, and on £31 in the villages. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in those localities amounted to £46 and £37 respectively.

Cyprus is a paradise for taxpayers. There is no income-tax—the budget is balanced—and in 1935 there was a surplus of nearly £45,000. Games in the schools are spreading rapidly and football is especially popular. Criminal cases show an appreciable decline over the previous years, summary convictions, for instance, by nearly 5000. A prison farm at the central prison is run entirely by the prisoners, except for a civilian foreman. This farm supplies a large quantity of the vegetables and other cerals consumed by the central prison.

Publishers; Wide World

Picturesque Scenes in Britain's Outpost in the Eastern Mediterranean

The Motorcycle and Donkey in the Foreground at Upper Left Form a Dramatic Contrast in Front of the Theater in Nicosia, Capital of the Island. A Typical Avenue of Trees at Nicosia Is Shown at Upper Right. The Jug Dealer (Right Center) Crowds a Lot of Wares on His Two-Wheeled Wagon. The Harbor of Kerynia Paints Its Own Oriental Picture in the Lower Scene

Film Censorship in Australia Entangled by Russian Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Because of a legal anomaly, the rest of Australia is seeing the Russian film, "Ten Days That Shook the World," while Victoria is deprived of this privilege.

The Chief Secretary of Victoria, H. S. Bailey, through whose department the ban in Victoria operates, has declared the situation to be "absolutely absurd" but says that not even the Government can reverse the decision of its censor.

This has, incidentally, revived the recent controversy as to the respective powers of the elected Government and departmental heads.

The Commonwealth film censor, Cresswell O'Reilly, banned the film which depicts the Russian Revolution as soon as it was brought into the country. His decision was reversed by the appeal authority, and the film enjoyed a long run in Sydney.

Victoria, however, has a separate film censorship, and by a strange coincidence, Mr. O'Reilly is censor for this state as well. He promptly banned the film here, but this time when the decision went to appeal, it was upheld.

"It seems to be absurd that the state should have to maintain a censorship system for imported films when there is a Commonwealth board and appeal authority," said Secretary Bailey, adding:

"An appeal board set up by the Commonwealth should be acceptable to all the states, and its decisions should be binding on all states for imported films. Locally produced films would have to be treated separately."

Mr. Bailey said that the state appeal censor had given no reason for the ban, and his decision was final.

Arbor Day in Hereford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEREFORD, Eng. — This city recently observed Arbor Day when more than 100 trees were planted at the side of a new walk on the bank of the river Wye.

Dutch Lines Plan Ocean Air Service To South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Plans for a trans-Atlantic airline from the Netherlands to South America are being worked out by the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), and preliminary parleys with the Portuguese Government have been held.

After the success with its now twice-weekly Amsterdam-Java airline—the planes from Java to the Netherlands are fully booked up six months in advance—the Royal Dutch Airlines are planning to connect the Netherlands by air with Paramaribo in Netherlands Guiana and Curacao (one of the Netherlands Antilles).

The proposed airline is to run from Amsterdam to Lisbon, from there to Porto Praia in the Cape Verdi Islands, and then in one "hop" across the Atlantic to Paramaribo. Ordinary landplanes will be used for it. The K. L. M. also uses landplanes on its 9000-mile line to Java.

Inter-European Public Works Proposed in I. L. O. Job Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Wide interest in the International Labor Office's plan for world economic reconstruction has been aroused here and in the European Chancelleries by its significant inclusion in Premier Léon Blum's recent "united Europe" speech at Lyons.

Actually, this plan was drawn up and adopted in the form of a resolution by more than 30 governments during the sixteenth session of the I. L. O. conference held here in 1932.

The plan called upon the governments of the world to draw up "big international works for economic equipment and national works on a large scale" to be put in hand forthwith.

The states-members of the League and of the I. L. O. were also urged to take joint action to settle general problems of currency and credit and to lay the foundations for a stable international monetary system.

Finally, the problems of production and international trade, the conference declared, should be examined by the governments for the purpose of concluding "in a severely practical spirit" such international conventions as would insure the resumption of economic activity "on a basis of broad concerted plans, taking into consideration the gradual and systematic increase in the consumption of the masses and the coordinated extension of international trade."

The special financing of public works aimed at increasing the volume of buying—considered a fundamental condition of any improvement in the economic situation. As regards monetary stability, the conference felt it would provide safeguards against any undesirable price inflation.

By drawing attention to the need for non-monetary measures, the scheme would, it was thought, open the way to international action for adjusting production to consumption as well as removing barriers to international trade.

When the I. L. O. adopted this plan there were 25,000,000 unemployed in the world. This situation, the conference declared, imperiled "more than ever the peace and harmony of the world."

The conference then recalled that the I. L. O. had been founded in order to remove this menace by establishment of social justice which "requires order and equilibrium in the economic system, and this can only be secured as the result of all efforts of all nations and international institutions."

At the end of 1936 there were still between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 unemployed in the world.

Passenger Line Resumes Sailings After Strike

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Panama-Pacific liner Virginia sailed today for California ports, marking the complete resumption of international Merchantile Marine companies' services which recently were disrupted by a seamen's strike.

With the strike now settled, P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the I. M. M. board of directors, sailing on the Virginia for San Francisco, said all passengers and freight services are now on schedule. Mrs. Franklin was among 526 other passengers aboard.

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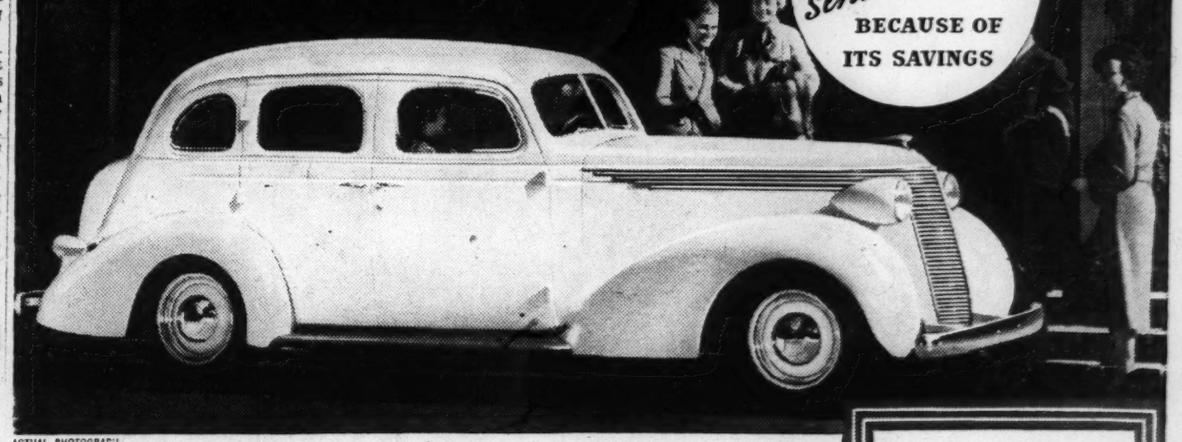

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Rome-London Pact on African Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—An Anglo-Italian colonial agreement, which is regarded here as tantamount to British recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, has quickly followed the Mediterranean understanding reached between the two countries in January.

The matters dealt with in the new accord refer to the grazing and watering rights of Somali tribes living in the border zone of Ethiopia and British Somaliland, and the organization of transit traffic between Italian East Africa and the British ports of Zeila and Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden.

It is, however, the political aspect of the new Anglo-Italian colonial pact which has attracted more attention in this country. In the first place it is held to denote that cordial relations now exist between Italy and Great Britain.

When on Jan. 2, 1937, Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Fascist Foreign Minister, and Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador in Rome, put their signature to the document which guaranteed peace in the Mediterranean, the Italian press expressed the hope that the Anglo-Italian declaration was not so much intended to bury an unfortunate period in the political history of Britain and Italy as to mark the beginning of active co-operation between the two countries.

The interpretation given here to the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean accord has proved correct. Within less than a month after its conclusion, Anglo-Italian co-operation has extended from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The respective interests of both Britain and Italy have begun to be defined in a sector where only a year ago the specter of war had made its appearance. The two countries which had been so sharply divided by the Ethiopian conflict, are now co-operating in a spirit of good will and understanding.

Nor is the present accord to remain limited to the specific questions settled. Other agreements regulating the relations between the Italian East African Empire and the British East African possessions will necessarily follow. On almost all its borders Italy's African Empire touches British territories. It is evident that the contiguity of frontiers and the identity of interests create a natural basis for a permanent and wide co-operation between Italy and Britain.

But, as a Fascist writer points out, this co-operation between the two countries is now taking place on an imperial basis. Two Empires, he says, are collaborating on an equal footing. This collaboration has begun by a common policy of reciprocal protection of the interests of the native inhabitants in the Somaliland territories, and of economic solidarity between the two Empires in these regions.

It will gradually widen, it is suggested, and increase in strength, drawing closer together the two powers in the conception and means for the common defense of imperial interests.

Another noteworthy implication of the Italo-British colonial pact is the evidence of Italy's willingness to consider cordially the legitimate interests of other nations in her imperial territory when such interests are put forward directly to the Rome Government and due consideration is given to the accomplished fact. By the latter, of course, is meant the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

In this connection it appears that Italy is satisfied with Britain's attitude. The London Government has not yet formally recognized the Italian Empire in East Africa, but, it is pointed out here, by a series of successive acts, of which the colonial pact is the last yet performed, it has tacitly recognized the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy.

The Anglo-Italian agreement grants the customary trans-frontier grazing rights to the British Somaliland and Ethiopian tribes in the Ogaden area. Water and pasturage become scarce in Somaliland at certain times of the year, and the British authorities have hitherto been able to send their tribes across the frontier into Ethiopia, where there is less scarcity. This right, which is of vital importance to the tribes, has now been recognized by the Italian authorities.

The accord further permits part of the import and export trade of Italian East Africa to pass through the ports of Zeila and Berbera, in British Somaliland. The congested state of the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, and the limited capacity of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway have been the cause of much inconvenience to the Italian authorities in the last few months. They cannot cope with Italy's increased traffic.

A new route, safer and speedier, has been found, and this will prove of mutual benefit to both colonies.

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Receives Degree

Eugene Ormandy
Conductor of Philadelphia Orchestra

Teaching Methods Shown At Speech Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24—The sixth annual Rocky Mountain Speech Conference was held at the University of Denver on Feb. 18, 19, and 20. Represented were 20 colleges and 25 high schools. The conference took the form of a laboratory, showing many of the new methods of teaching the various types of speech: Debate, extemporaneous speech, chorus reading, drama, pageantry, panel discussions, and radiocasting. Prof. Elwood Murray of the University of Denver was in charge of the program.

Ethiopian Status Raises Issue In London and Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 24 — While Great Britain is wrestling with the problem of legal representation of Ethiopia at the coronation, without offending Italy, and the continued absence after six months of the French Ambassador from Rome has provoked debate in the Senate, and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos has endeavored to explain the anomalous situation by pointing to differences in Italian demands on France and the United States.

Critics of the Government chose an unfortunate moment to call attention to the Italo-British understanding as contrasted with the Italo-French misunderstanding. They referred to the "gentlemen's agreement" which ended the dispute between Italy and Britain, while France, in withdrawing its Ambassador, Count Charles de Chambrun, placed itself in an embarrassing technical position. For Italy will not accept a new Ambassador unless he is accredited to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. Accordingly, France is handicapped in highly important European negotiations.

M. Delbos minimized this question to a simple matter of diplomatic usage. The Count de Chambrun's successor, Count Réné Saint-Quentin, was accepted by Premier Mussolini in September on condition that the letters of credit were addressed to the King in his new title. A similar condition was not demanded from the United States, and France could not admit such discriminations. Thus there is a deadlock, but there is no animosity between France and Italy. A settlement must be reached in conformity with the League of Nations, and in a general liquidation safeguarding French interests in Ethiopia, M. Delbos explained.

The Senate, after further observations on the foreign policy of the Front Populaire, declared its confidence almost unanimously. There was only one dissenting voice.

University Puts Man of Music On Roll of Scholars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra this season, and former director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Music at the mid-year convocation of the University of Pennsylvania Council, at which degrees in course were awarded to 229 graduates of the university.

Dr. Ormandy has conducted a number of other outstanding orchestras and, in addition to being a distinguished concert violinist himself, is also an authority on musical literature.

An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Joseph Wayne Jr., Philadelphia banker and civic leader, also. He is chairman of the national committee for the university's bicentennial celebration in 1940.

The graduates of the university who received degrees at the convocation came from 24 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and a number of foreign countries.

Paper Men's Medal Won by Dr. West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Dr. Clarence J. West, editor at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., has just been awarded the gold medal of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. The medal was bestowed on Dr. West at the annual convention of the industry here.

The sixth person connected with the industry to achieve this recognition in 22 years, Dr. West is the first to earn the honor on the basis of other than specific development or improvement of some process or equipment. He received the award for his work in compiling a detailed record of technical and manufacturing accomplishments of the pulp and paper industry.

Dr. West is the author of a two-volume work, "Bibliography of Paper Making" as well as hundreds of articles and translations dealing with the world's knowledge on the subject. Since 1920 he has been chairman of the industry's commission on abstracts and bibliography. Until recently he was head of the research information department of the National Research Council in Washington, D. C.

Finnish Training Ship To Pay Visit to New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—New York will receive a visit in March from a portion of the Finnish Navy, naval authorities have announced, but there will be no booming of guns in salute. The reason, primarily, is that this part of the Finnish Navy carries no guns, and so couldn't hold up its end of such formalities.

The ship is the Swan of Finland, a sailing vessel equipped with two diesel engines that enable her to make about six knots. She is on a training cruise with 24 officers, 100 seamen, 22 cadets and 35 petty officers. She left Havana, Feb. 19, under sail and is expected here about March 5, after cruising from Helsingfors, Finland, down the west coast of Africa and through the West Indies.

Syracuse, N. Y., Birthday

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Syracuse is 117 years old today. The city was given that name Feb. 24, 1820, when John Wilkinson was named postmaster. It had other names before that date—Webster's Landing, Bogardus Corners and Cossitt's Corners. Early names chosen for the city—and rejected by the Post Office Department—were Milan and Corinth.

U. S. to Base Power Sale on Cost

Bonneville Dam to Act as Test Unit for All Columbia Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—President Roosevelt today made public a tentative sample of future national power policy in recommending to Congress early enactment of legislation to provide for the sale of electric energy which will begin to flow from the Bonneville Dam project on the Columbia river late this year.

Immediately viewed as significant here in that the proposals do not go quite as far toward the extreme liberal view on power policy as had been expected in some quarters, the plan calls for sale of Bonneville power on a basis of full actual cost —a basis which would preserve the "yardstick" theory. Extremists here have lately tended toward the doctrine that the Government should base the rates in the sale of power on public interest rather than actual cost.

Specifically, the recommendation calls for the establishment of a temporary administration to handle Bonneville power until such time as Grand Coulee and other Columbia river projects are completed. At such time, a permanent agency would be established to administer the entire area as a unit after the fashion of TVA in the Tennessee watershed.

The temporary agency would be authorized to build transmission systems, sell power directly or indirectly to both private and public interests, and aid in the development of power markets in the Bonneville area. But while it can sell to private power companies or interests, it also would have the right to acquire such private systems by right of eminent domain. Further, it would be required to keep at least 50 per cent of the potential primary power available for public agencies or co-operatives.

This feature of the proposal is definitely on the liberal side, in that it would encourage the development of publicly-owned electric power distribution systems in the Bonneville area and definitely forbid the purchase of more than half the potential power by private agencies. But rates, which would be subject to the approval of the Federal Power Commission, would be computed from a formula which, at least in theory, would preserve the "yardstick" concept.

The rate formula would call for "recovery" of the cost of producing electric energy and also "amortization of the capital investment over a reasonable period of years." And in figuring the capital investment the agency is authorized to include a share of the cost of features of the project which have joint use as well as those features involved solely in the production of electricity. In other words, part of the cost of the dam itself would be included in computations of power rates, although the dam will have value for irrigation, flood control and navigation.

Private power interests do not, of course, consider that such a basis for rates would provide a fair "yardstick." A private company building such a dam might have to recapture the entire cost from sale of electricity. Also it would have to include interest charges, insurance and many other items which do not figure so significantly in government projects.

However, there is not the complete departure from the "yardstick" theory that had been anticipated when President Roosevelt set up a national power policy board to formulate such a policy for the future. Many liberals in the Administration now feel that the Government should sell power as cheaply as it can, even perhaps at a loss, rather than figure into its rates all the factors which appear in private power production.

What happened today does not, however, necessarily tell the whole story. The policy commission in recommending to the President a temporary agency to handle Bonneville power stated that what is done in regard to Bonneville now should not be "incompatible with any national power policy which may ultimately be established." But they will now prepare such a general policy at their leisure and the Bonneville plan will in the meanwhile provide a laboratory test the results of which will be incorporated in final decisions.

The President transmitted the recommendations to Vice-President Garner and Speaker Bankhead with a statement that legislation drafted on the basis of the recommendations should be of a "provisional character."

The recommendations are general. Congress is left free to fill in the details.

Work to Be Rushed On Bonneville Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore., Feb. 24

Within 10 days, the skeleton winter crews on the Bonneville Dam construction will be swelled by a full-time force of more than 3000 men.

Plans for hastening the work toward completion within a year call for a degree of intensive activity in 1937 which will far exceed anything accomplished in comparable periods during the past three and one half years of work on the project.

Construction is now just short of 70 per cent completed, according to Lieut. Col. Charles F. Williams, district engineer who took charge of construction in January.

Entire Area Eventually to Be Administered Similarly to TVA

Loyalists Pierce Franco's Defenses On Strategic Hill

MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP)—Government militiamen and an insurgent detachment struggled hand-to-hand today for possession of strategic Pinzarron hill commanding a vast area of the Jarama river front.

The Government forces, after a 20-hour battle for possession of the prominence, held a large segment of the summit, but were blocked from immediate occupation by machine gun fire from a house held by the insurgents.

Insurgent artillery on Pinzarron hill has blasted at the Valencia road for days. Domination of this vital highway, running southeast from Madrid, is the immediate objective of Gen. Francisco Franco's offensive in the Jarama River sector.

Pinzarron Hill (the name means "big talon") has been heavily fortified by insurgents during the 2½-week battle of the Jarama River.

About 20 miles southeast of Madrid, near Morata de Tajuna, it stands between the Valencia road and insurgent concentrations along the Jarama river. Previous attacks on its slopes had been beaten back.

If the Government could establish artillery at the summit, Madrid's defenders would be able to shell General Franco's positions just as insurgent gunners have shelled Government positions along the Valencia road.

Rebel Garrison at Oviedo Hard Pressed by Loyalists

BAYONNE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, Feb. 24 (AP) — Infantrymen of the Spanish Loyalists fought their way forward in the very center of Oviedo against the insurgent garrison.

Col. Miguel Aranda's comparatively small band of insurgents, constantly dwindling under the onslaught of Government artillery, planes, riflemen, machine gunners and "dinamiteros," had been squeezed into a compact stronghold in the center of the ancient capital.

Asturian miners—the "dinamiteros"—whose peace-time handling of dynamite has been turned into a weapon of war, blasted at the insurgents' ramparts with sticks of the explosive and with hand grenades.

Government advices reported many of the insurgent force had deserted to the encroaching siege lines.

(Reports to Madrid declared that telephone and telegraph communications had been severed between the insurgents and their allies and that an appeal for aid from Coruna and Valladolid had been radioed by the beleaguered garrison.)

United States to Reopen Consulate at Malaga

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The State Department yesterday ordered the Consulate at Malaga, Spain, reopened after being closed five months because of the struggle between insurgents and Loyalist Government forces for control of the city.

Malaga recently was taken by fascist forces. Shortly afterward the American Consul, Robert D. Longyear, stationed at Marseilles, France, was ordered there to determine whether conditions would warrant reopening of the Consulate.

Back Taxes May Be Taken From City Employees' Pay

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 23 (AP)—Payrolls of Philadelphia city employees who owe back taxes will be tapped to meet their delinquent levies.

Gov. George H. Earle signed today a bill legalizing such a plan. The deductions may not exceed 20 per cent of the employee's salary and are to be made semi-monthly.

Pro-Ethiopian Group Seeks To Expel Italy From League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whatever is intended by the major European foreign offices, the Abyssinia Association here is determined that the "betrayal" of Ethiopia shall not be elbowed out of the public mind.

Recently it held a well-attended public meeting in London "to demand the expulsion of Italy from the League."

If public opinion allowed the peace-or-war issue for Europe and the world, which this "betrayal" raised, to be thrust into the background, Prof. H. Stanley Jevons, the chairman, declared, it would be a poor outlook for the League of Nations—except as a mere international statistical bureau.

From the moral point of view, he added, the members of the Committee of the Association felt that Italy deserved expulsion, but there were differences of opinion as to the practical wisdom of pressing such a step at the moment. They had, therefore, decided not to move the proposed resolution demanding expulsion.

Book of Information

Professor Jevons said that the association was doing all it could to prevent the Ethiopian tragedy from fading into the background. They had now published a pamphlet of extracts from the recent book published by the National Fascist Institute of Culture and written by Marshal Emilio de Bono, conqueror of Adowa, which had disclosed for the first time the three years of secret Italian preparations for the Duce's war of conquest.

Mr. Walter Holmes, one of the three newspaper correspondents allowed to accompany the Ethiopian forces in the north, declared that Ethiopia's fighters were totally unequipped. He himself had handled some of their weapons, among which were many ancient French models of 1877 or 1878 with the rifling worn away and an effective range of but 50 yards.

The Ethiopian people, he claimed, had been betrayed by the great powers within the League long before hostilities began—by their arms embargo which effectively prevented Ethiopia from arming herself during the long and deliberate Italian war preparations.

Despite this appalling handicap, the speaker went on, for two months the Italians were unable to break through—until they turned to gas Still the Ethiopians held on, so the Italian High Command resorted to the systematic gassing of villages, pastures, orchards and wells.

Worse Than Mustard

Mr. Holmes told of a huge torpedo-like container which he himself examined and photographed some 20 miles behind the firing line. It was giving off a corrosive liquid which slowly vaporized, causing the most terrible burns to the poorly clad Ethiopians. This liquid might lie on the ground for days, according to the weather. It was known as "yperite" and was more corrosive than the mustard gas used in the World War.

Finally, the Italian airmen resorted to the most inhuman form of gas warfare, namely spraying. Every day their planes flew back and forth spraying the poisonous gas over the entire countryside.

One particular plain was so littered with dead cattle that Mr. Holmes's motor truck was forced to make a wide detour.

Against such weapons of "civilization" the Ethiopians were powerless. That was why they were overcome, he concluded, but the war was not a closed book.

Another speaker, Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, asked his audience to imagine the chairman was not present and to show whether they thought Italy should be expelled from the League. This they did with enthusiasm, only two or three hands being raised in opposition.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, veteran suffragette and editor of the New Times and Ethiopia News, said she had heard from Ras Desta's Norwegian physician, Dr. Kvittingen, that Ras Desta would not give in to the Italians. "He can keep up the fight for another five or six years," the doctor had stated on his recent return to Oslo. The Ras is fighting in such inaccessible places that the Italians are almost powerless against him," he declared.

Reject 'Mercy Death' Bill

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24 (AP)—A Nebraska legislative committee killed a bill to legalize "mercy deaths" today by a 6-0 vote.

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School Leaders Take Issue On Role in Economic Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24—The function of education in the task of reforming the economic system to preserve democracy was the subject of sharply pointed debate before the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association here last night and today.

Dr William F. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, exacted of democracy the most thorough research and a spirit of reasonableness in preparing the way for better organized lasting reforms, and took strong issue with those who would have education strike for a too hasty economic and social Utopia. Dr. George S. Counts, also of Teachers' College, countered with a stern demand that unless democracy took its task of reform as an emergency, requiring instant, drastic remedial measures, it risked being engulfed by extreme resistance from privileged classes.

Delegates meanwhile received advance copies of the resolutions in which the organization is pledging itself to vigorous defense of the American tradition—a tradition which Dr. Counts believes is in danger of being overthrown.

Dr. Counts based his case on the contention that a relatively small group of the aristocracy will shortly launch a stupendous propaganda campaign to gain control of economic power in the United States. The aristocracy, in his opinion, will attempt to exploit popular prejudice and sentiment. It will say that proposals for fundamental economic and political change are importations from abroad. It will term President Roosevelt a dictator, even though the recent election was "clearly a mandate for the President to move swiftly to carry out the will of the people to prevent unemployment, destitution and lack of opportunity to achieve the standard of living which American resources can so abundantly provide."

Test for Democracy

American political democracy, said Dr. Counts, "faces the supreme test. It is capable of effecting fundamental economic reform and thus fulfilling the promise of American life." He charged that economic democracy has been lost in large degree as a result of the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and stated that with this gone there is grave danger that the loss of political democracy will follow. He sees good grounds for hope that democratic institutions will be preserved and modified to meet the people's needs because they are at heart ethical conceptions growing out of Christianity, which preaches the equality of man.

Dr. Counts laid down five lines of defense: the quick and effective carrying out by government of the will of the people, general understanding of the difference between dictatorship and democracy, protection of civil liberty and rights, making police and military power the monopoly of government, and turning education into a more effective, positive force in the development of the democracy.

Dr. Counts proceeded imperturbably with his attack, saying, that he admitted gladly the charge of Utopianism laid at his door by his chief, William F. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, who had declared in a speech last evening that "taking up challenge which Counts hurled at us in 1932 we have faced the task of 'creating a vision of a future America immeasurably more just and noble and beautiful than the America of today,' we have constructed our Utopias, and this has played right into the hands of the extremist, Left or Right, communist or fascist. For once we have become sufficiently aware of our misery and sufficiently burning for reform, we then turn to those who have a plan for solution. And who has a plan of action, at once plain, simple, understandable and concrete? Only the communist or the fascist. Anybody can see that you can't introduce a whole new Utopia by democratic means—soon."

Changes cannot be effected by violent means, said Dr. Russell, but they require study of how to effect "a net social advance" and a solution must be sought by fundamental methods of investigation, reasonability and knowledge seeking everywhere the greatest possible measure of consent, the democratic way, the method of education."

Dr. Russell recommended a league for democracy, and asked "are we to sit idly by and let the imprudent, hasty Utopia-hungry quack seize power?" What we need, he continued, "is not attention to the left or right, but education for the middle of the road."

Maintaining the traditional aloofness on the part of the department to proposals for a federal department combining education with welfare the resolutions confine themselves on this subject to recommending that "more consideration be given to the place of public education in the present reorganization of the Federal Government."

The resolutions ask for speedy enactment of the Harrison Black bill providing for $100,000,000 federal aid to schools administered by the states and for additional aid, under similar control, for the advancement of vocational, industrial, adult, youth and pre-school educational program. Recognition is given to the need for continuous change and enrichment of the curriculum, together with expansion of the school program to include early childhood and adult levels and to make more adequate provision for the needs of youth.

Restoration of services suspended during the depression is recommended. As well as more vital relationships between the schools and other educational agencies, wider use of agencies of education, including the motion picture, radio and press, and legislation for the protection of childhood in safety, health, physical development, and freedom from exploitation and burdens of continuous labor. The resolutions also call for improvement of the teaching and administrative force by better intellectual, social and personal equipment, advancement on merit, economic security, protection against personal and partisan politics and freedom to teach the truth.

C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala., is the only candidate for the presidency in the annual elections today.

Formulation of Policies

Urging that the internal administration of schools be made to harmonize with the purposes of democracy, Jesse H. Newlon of Teachers' College, Columbia University, advocated that "teachers share in the formulation of policies, that curricula include adequate study of the vital problems of American democracy, and that boards of control be truly representative of the people and know the value to democracy of freedom of teaching."

Specifically, Dr. Newlon stated, the democratic ideal in the administration of education demands three factors: lay control, internal administration and the distinction between policy-making and administration. Serious defects, he declared, have developed in the system of lay control, with "members of boards of education drawn almost entirely from the favored classes of the community," whose attitude explains in considerable measure "the failure of so many schools to include in their curricula adequate study of many of the vital problems of American democracy and the fear of teachers to enter the realm of controversial issues."

Dr. Newlon charged that "teachers have been driven out of schools and universities because of their social views, or because their investigations led them to call in question some aspects of the social status quo." He said that teachers should be set free to work as professionals to form their own organizations and work in those organizations, adding, "that the million teachers of the United States have a collective social responsibility in addition to their responsibilities within the various school systems in which they work, must be recognized by the National Education Association and by all other great educational associations in this country."

As the result of a three-year study by a committee of the Department of Secondary School Principals, Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers' College, outlined the functions of secondary education as including training in social and personal values, the opportunities and responsibilities of social groups, the use in all courses as largely as possible of methods that demand independent thought and somewhat self-directed practice, and the increase of differentiated education on the evidence of capacities, aptitudes and interests demonstrated in earlier years.

The report further recommends that students be retained only until diminishing returns are evidenced or they are ready for study in a higher institution "and when it is manifest that they cannot or will not materially profit from further study of what can be offered, to eliminate them promptly, if possible directing them into some other school or work for which they seem most fit."

Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago taxed the educators with indulging in too much public discussion of their disagreements over school processes, making it difficult to distinguish between the trivial and transient and the fundamentals. In spite of their controversies, they are making progress against formalism in teaching and toward a research approach to their task, but in the field of financing they impede action, he believes, by assuming responsibility for making and seeking adoption of plans for school support.

Sees Powerful Opposition

He quoted Chicago as an instance of this, saying, "I believe that opposition to the expansion of education opportunities exists today in powerful centers of influence. I live in a city where the curtailment of school facilities has gone on systematically for a number of years. There was a time when teachers' organizations enforced their will and dominated the situation. Instead of educating the public, the teachers' organizations forced the city again and again to do their bidding. The result is a city without understanding of its education needs and without a feeling of responsibility for meeting these needs."

It was the failure of the school to meet its responsibilities which caused the Federal Government to step in and set up the National Youth Administration and more recently to announce its intention to deal with vocational education, Dr. Judd said, and he added, "It is my firm belief that if we educators had been wise in our day and generation, we would long since have accomplished what President Roosevelt's Committee on Vocational Education is trying to accomplish. When the history of vocational education is written it will reveal a long record of controversies of which no one can be proud.

"Those who have administered the program of vocational education during the past two decades have emphasized at every point their opposition to the long-established practices of the schools. Representatives of the conventional courses have either shut their eyes to the obvious needs of young people or insistently and obstinately defended traditional forms of instruction. It is quite in keeping with the facts to say that on both sides there has been dogmatic intolerance. A basis of agreement is difficult to find because the differences of opinion with regards to vocational education have been allowed to accumulate and have been exaggerated until now there is the necessity of intervention from outside the educational ranks."

Marjorie Shuler

Ecuador Urges Roosevelt For Nobel Peace Prize

HAVANA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Cuban State Department announced last week receipt of a cablegram from the Ecuadorean Government seconding Cuba's nomination of President Roosevelt for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1937.

(The Cuban Cabinet on Jan. 27 unanimously approved the United States President as Cuba's candidate for the prize because of his sponsorship and leadership of the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires last December.)

Pride of Southern California

Kopec Photo from Goodyear Airship Volunteer

Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor as It Is Seen From the Air

Los Angeles Marks 25 Years Of Stewardship Over a Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The silver anniversary of municipal stewardship of what Los Angeles insists is the "prime port of the Pacific" is being celebrated here with welcome progress back toward reaching record tonnage and valuations.

After monopolizing both local and foreign trade through Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, the Los Angeles port tallied 18,652,170 short tons in the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared first with the peak year of 1929 when the figure was 26,099,245 tons and the low year of 1935 when the figure was 17,341,026 tons.

The municipality of Long Beach reports domestic commerce during the last fiscal year of approximately 1,954,000 tons valued at $44,500,000, showing a steady rise from 1925 when the first real year of activity showed all commerce valued at approximately $3,000,000 for 240,000 tons.

For the calendar year 1936, United States customs records disclose that the two-port harbor exported 4,127,426 tons of import valued at $78,811,999, while imports totaled 860,928 valued at $69,206,295. Because of the maritime strike, the harbor was active during only the first 10 months, but higher valuations on imports allowed the gross foreign trade to exceed that of 1935, when the value of 4,513,322 tons of exports and 819,878 tons of imports totaled $145,949,972.

Principal items in the import value increase are rubber and silk. Nearly $15,500,000 in crude rubber was used in tire factories and other industrial plants last year, as compared with the low of $2,191,180 in 1933. Mainly from Japan, silk totaled $11,182,680, as compared with the $3,594,790 worth imported in 1932.

Rival Comparisons

Municipal harbor commissioners are putting these figures up against all rival ports along the coast. They also point to a chamber of commerce compilation claiming Los Angeles leads all American ports in the intercoastal trade: Los Angeles, in the fiscal year ended last June, had 2,367,749 long tons, while New York had 2,365,352 long tons and San Francisco 2,241,592.

Although officially known as Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, it has two ports, each run by its respective municipality. Long Beach did not begin to develop its small but thriving water front until comparatively recently, for $7,000,000 of the $9,000,000 estimated to have been spent on improvements has been invested since 1925.

It was in 1911, however, that the State of California gave the City of Los Angeles all tidelands now embraced in its port, and the undeveloped shores of San Pedro Bay received that year only 1,672,892 tons of commerce from 2887 ships, as compared with the 6257 vessels tabulated in the past fiscal year.

The gift included an inadequate, shallow channel, reaching inland, several fragile wharves and acres of marshy mud-flats. Protecting them was the original breakwater.

History of the port goes back to Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who is credited with discovery in 1542. Sixty years later, a second Spanish trail-blazer of the seas, Sebastian Viscaino, is known to have put in to the port.

So far as records disclose, the first commercial history of the port was written in 1805, when the trading ship "Leila Byrd" of Boston, anchored off Point Fermin, the westerly headlands of the bay, to barter cloth, sugar, and household goods for hides and tallow from the Spanish missions, founded during the preceding century.

The first record of foreign trade dates to the early nineteenth century importations of silks from the Orient by Los Angeles merchants who sent the goods by pack-train eastward over the Santa Fe trail.

Dredging in Nineties

First commercial importance was attached after the founding of seaside Wilmington in the fifties by Phineas Banning, and the port was used during the indirect participation of western trade in the Civil and Indian wars.

Building and Beautifying Set for Themes of Road Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States, at its thirteenth annual convention here, will concentrate attention on improved road construction as an element in lessening automobile accidents. Delegates to the number of 1500 are expected to attend, and for the first time the District of Columbia will send representatives. Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont are members of the association.

What might be called the secondary experiences of highway travel—the enjoyment of the scenery, and the landscaping of sections bordering highways—will be handled in the discussion of such subjects as the design, construction, installation, maintenance and overhauling of highway signs and the landscaping of highways.

Trailer Regulation Prepared

The Automobile Club of New York announces that it expects a record-breaking travel season on account of an increase of 38 per cent in the number of persons lately seeking information; and besides that, on account of its having 181,009 inquiries in the year 1936.

The inquiries addressed to the club were 25.8 per cent in reference to travel within New York state. For the southeastern United States, 18.8 per cent; for the western part of the United States 15.2. And there were some 8000 calls asking travel information about Canada.

According to reports from Florida, approximately 100,000 people are living in trailers in that state this season, scattered about among 459 camps having accommodations for trailers. A good many of them are combination cabin and trailer camps, but at least 60 of them are for trailers only. In Florida, regulation of the camps has been instituted, owners are required to be licensed, and periodic inspections are made of the services provided.

Florida's problems with respect to the entertainment of trailer visitors are the problems of other states, in greater or less measure. But the figures indicate that the Automobile Clubs are right in anticipating a year of phenomenal travel.

Combination Methods

And yet the increase in the number of inquiries is not restricted to private motorists, but involves other types of travel, such as bus, airplane, railroad and steamer. A noticeable upswing has come in the number of members inquiring about the conditions of shipping automobiles by rail or steamship.

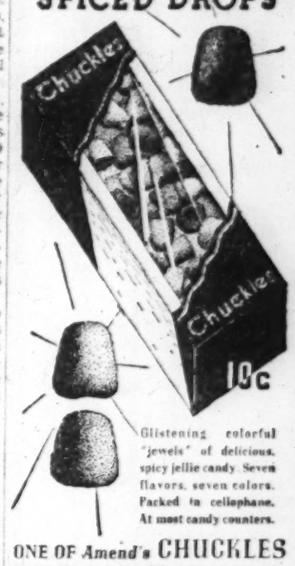
Tariffs for shipping automobiles have been reduced, and a new degree of efficiency has been developed in the handling; and travelers have therefore come to the conclusion that shipping their cars to convenient jumping off points, and themselves traveling to them by other methods—airplane, rail or steamer, provides variety in travel.

The new Mexican highway attracted excellent patronage in the first six weeks of 1937, over earlier weeks; and the development and refurbishing of highways all over the country has gone a long way to educate people in the idea that there is practically no direction in which they can turn with the idea of travel that they will not find good roads, good accommodations, scenic excellence and those other, less tangible returns, that make a vacation tour worth taking.

Detroit Employment Rises

DETROIT—Employment index of the Detroit Board of Commerce was 126 as of Jan. 31, compared with 114.4 on Jan. 15 and 126.1 on Dec. 31.

Chuckles
SPICED DROPS



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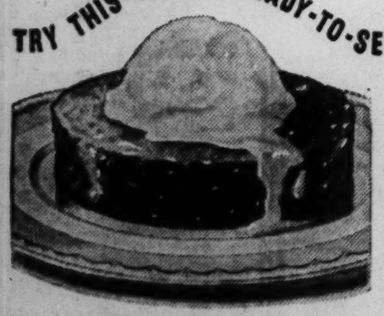

Here's a dessert that is ready in a jiffy... light as a feather and deliciously *different*. Two rich flavors—Fudge and Spice... Ask your grocer for the new Underwood Puddings.

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ENGINE VIBRATIONS—Ended by Floating Power Engine Mountings... they stop destructive vibration.
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CROWDED SEAT SPACE—Ended by Inches of extra leg, head and shoulder room... low floors... no rear floor hump.
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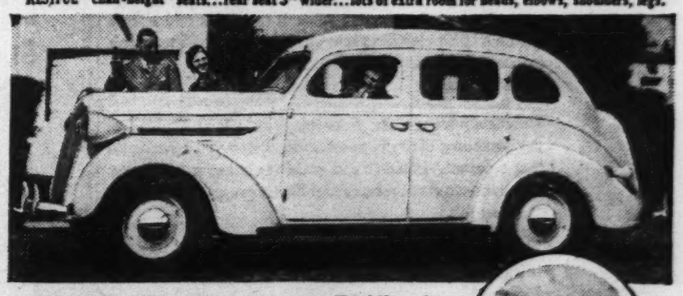

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Strikes Spread Over Nation; Workon U.S.ContractsCurbed

By the Associated Press

Strikes at opposite ends of the nation—Groton, Conn., and Santa Monica, Calif.—curtailed production of United States Government marine and air craft today.

Many other strikes, most of them sit-downs, were in progress at widely scattered points in the nation. Settlement of some was almost immediately followed by new labor disputes.

More than 300 sit-down strikers occupied the Douglas Aircraft Company plant at Santa Monica where, company officials said, contracts for Government airplanes involved $19,000,000 of a $24,000,000 construction program.

Points of Disputes

Seniority rights, wage increases and recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America Union were demands set forth in circulars passed to 5600 employees. Sit-downers ignored a request by the firm's president to leave the plant "to avoid trouble."

State troopers evicted sit-down strikers from the Electric Boat Company plant at Groton, arresting about 80 who refused to evacuate. Government submarines are under construction at the plant. Company officials secured warrants charging trespassing. The strike started after a dispute over union recognition.

Sit-down strikers who union leaders said numbered 800 curtailed operations at the Crowell Publishing Company in Springfield, Ohio. The striking pressmen sought increased wages and union recognition.

Shoe Strike Called

A strike of shoe factory workers at scores of New England firms was called by the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, which sought an immediate 15 per cent wage increase. Many concerns announced they would agree to the new pay scale.

Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois made virtually no progress toward settlement of the sit-down strike at the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago. He conferred with contending parties separately when company officials refused to treat with representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Some 35 employees of the Century Wallpaper mills at Decatur, Ill., entrenched themselves in the plant and defied a court order for their evacuation. A move to forcibly eject the strikers was held in abeyance pending action by a state conciliator.

Eleven sit-down strikers in Los Angeles were well fortified with food but it lacked variety. They were employees at Brownie's pie shop. They demanded a 40-hour week and a 25 per cent wage boost.

An agreement for a wage increase ended a short-lived strike of 400 employees of the Detrola Radio & Television Corporation at Detroit. A wage adjustment also ended the Star Terminal Transfer Company's strike involving 30 workers in the same city. Three other strikes were settled but a half dozen continued.

Shipbuilding Accord

Officials of the Bethlehem Shipuilding Corporation, of San Francisco, reached a tentative agreement with striking members of the mahinists' union.

At Cleveland the Metcalf Neckwear Company agreed to recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and negotiate on wages. Approximately 150 striking sit-downers returned to work.

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee in Washington studied documents submitted by an organizer for the United Automobile Workers' Union. He charged the General Motors Corporation was fortifying its plants preparatory to discharging all union workers.

Don't be old-fashioned!

Today the tub is stationary. Washing machines replace the washboard—but, the labor is the same. Washing clothes at home is old-fashioned.

Be modern—Let us do it for you.

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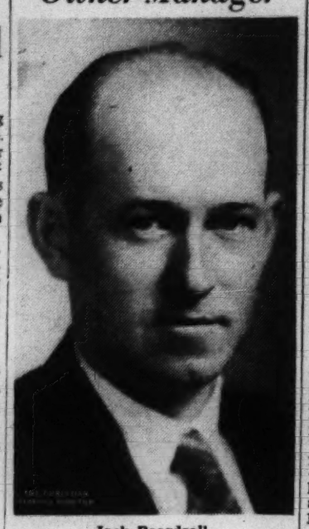

Jack Beardsall
Designer and Proprietor of Radio Station CFCO, Chatham, Ont.

CFCO Sends Out Police Bulletins As News Service

With Monitor Newscasters

CHATHAM, Ontario—CFCO in this southern Ontario city is a police radiocaster as well as a source of news and entertainment. It radiocasts police notices as part of its regular news service. These bulletins, spreading quickly over southern Ontario from Chatham, have been a valuable aid in preventing the escape of criminals, or in notifying other communities of their flight.

The remainder of CFCO's news is furnished by local items by Canadian Press news summaries, and by the commentative newscasts of "The Monitor Views the News." Local news is given three time daily, Canadian Press bulletins at 10:45 in the evening, and the Monitor news daily at 11:45 a. m.

CFCO, originally established in 1926 with the call letters 10BT, was built up gradually from an experimental radiocaster to a modern station. Jack Beardall, the owner-manager, is also district government radio inspector.

Most popular of all CFCO programs is the "Western Ontario Farmer's Hour," heard daily from 12 noon to one o'clock. Old time music with fiddlers, is featured, and livestock, grain and market reports are given. Mail response on this period is high at all times. The station's reception area takes in all of southwest Ontario besides large portions of Michigan and Ohio.

CFCO's DX—"distance"—program has been a regular feature of the station for years. These all-night programs, sending their entertainment to distant fans where the time difference may be as much as 10 hours, have given proof of the tremendous range of the station when uninterfered with by other transmitters. Letters, more than 17,000 of them, have come in from all parts of North and South America, from New Zealand, South Africa, Hawaii and the West Indies as proof of long-distance reception. DX activities are in charge of Lyle Thackeray of the operating staff.

This is article number 42 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Feb. 26.

Canada's New Budget Provides Lower Tariffs With Britain

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (CP)—The new trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom was signed here yesterday in the office of the Prime Minister.

Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner, signed the treaty on behalf of the United Kingdom and Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Finance Minister Dunning on behalf of Canada.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 24—The Canadian budget, being submitted by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, tomorrow, is fraught with particular interest because of the tariff changes resulting from the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement. It is understood that the revised pact will continue to insure a steady and profitable market in the United Kingdom during the next five years for Canadian natural products, including wheat, cattle, fruits, fish, minerals, dairy products, bacon and hams and tobacco.

In return for Britain's generous concessions, Canada is taking a few more stones off its British preferential tariff wall in respect to many manufactured good, including iron and steel products, machinery, chemicals, textiles and glass. The tariff amendments may not go as far as the Lancashire and Yorkshire cotton and woolen manufacturers believe they are entitled. But there is no doubt that the Canadian textile industry is being forced to surrender a percentage of the high protection of which it has been taking full advantage throughout the depression years.

British manufacturers will also be jubilant if, as expected, all the specific or poundage duties are canceled from the British Preference, thus removing one of the chief bones of contention between the British exporter and the Canadian Government.

The third Dunning budget will reveal a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. When the extraordinary expenditures are added in—such as those due to drought, unemployment relief and Canadian National Railway deficits—the budget will be out of balance by something like $75,000,000.

Mr. Dunning will stress the increasingly optimistic aspects of the nation's business. Total ordinary revenues for the ten months of the fiscal year ending with January were $314,000,000 and total ordinary expenditure $302,000,000. Canada has had the best trade year since the depression with exports approximately $1,000,000,000, imports $625,000,000 and a favorable balance of $375,000,000—the largest since the boom year of 1929.

There is an increase of between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000 in customs and excise revenues, the best showing coming from the income tax, which has produced nearly $100,000,000 this year, or $20,000,000 more than the preceding 12 months.

Glacier's Five-Mile Move in 4 Months Sets World Mark

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 24 (AP)—The reported five-mile advance of Black Rapids glacier in the past four months is a world speed record for glacial movement, Geologist Ernest N. Patty announces.

Patty, former dean of the University of Alaska school of Mines and former professor at Washington State College, told interviewers the Black Rapids glacier's reported movement averages about 220 feet a day.

The Muir glacier, on the coast, holds the Alaska record for speed, he said, with a measured movement of seven feet a day, but some glaciers in Greenland have been clocked at 75 feet daily.

Naturalists who have studied the Black Rapid glacier, about 120 miles south of here, said they believe spring will halt the advance, melting the ice faster than the gigantic pressure from snow and icefields high in the mountains can press the glacier forward.

Dr. James H. Hance, present dean of the territorial school of mines flew to Black Rapids over the week end, but strong winds prevented a landing or a flight over the onward marching ice.

Dr. Hance could make no accurate measurements but said the glacier still was about a quarter mile from the main valley and "comparing its present position with that before it started, its present movement, it, apparently, has advanced a long disance."

Patty said the glacial movement is due to heavy snows in the mountains seeking a lower level through the influence of gravity.

Growing Demand For Organizers Claimed by C. I. O.

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP)—John Brophy, a director for the Committee for Industrial Organization, said today that the John L. Lewis labor group has been receiving more appeals than it can handle to help workers organize in small plants in the automotive and other industries.

Calls for organizers from auto parts and accessory shops are turned over to the C. I. O.'s ally in that field, the United Automobile Workers of America. Mr. Brophy said that the requests from other industries have been so numerous that the U. A. W. A. has been asked to supply organizers to aid workers' groups in unrelated industries as well. A number of these have come from workers who have called sit-down strikes in Detroit cigar factories, bakeries and other businesses, Mr. Brophy said. He indicated that the C. I. O., formed to organize workers in mass-production industries, may consider setting up a division to deal with workers in miscellaneous industries.

"This situation is developing so rapidly," Mr. Brophy said, "that it will have to be dealt with at the next meeting of the international unions which make up the C. I. O. In the New England states and the Philadelphia - Camden district movements already have been launched to set up regional headquarters."

New sit-down strikes were being started in the Detroit area about as fast as others were settled, a U. A. W. A. sound truck was destroyed by a bomb, and negotiations for General Motors and the union still were engaged in seeking a determination of workers' seniority rights.

Military Rule Is Lifted By Governor in Anderson

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 24 (AP)—Military rule of Anderson, fastened upon this industrial city Feb. 13, following violence between union and non-union automotive craftsmen, ended late yesterday by order of Gov. M. Clifford Townsend.

Heavy army trucks rolled out of the city, carrying back to their home stations the last 170 of the nearly 1000 National Guard troops mobilized to maintain order in Anderson, home of two General Motors units—Guide Lamp and Delco-Remy. Troops had been reduced gradually during the 11-day period of martial law.

The troops left to civil authorities the prosecution of 19 men, indicted on charges of rout and riot in connection with the Feb. 13 disturbances. All are at liberty on bond. Their arraignment in Circuit Court is set for March 10.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, told a union mass meeting last night that the organization membership had "exceeded the 200,000 mark," and that the settlement of the General Motors strike was "a remarkable victory for the union."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Indiana Legislature pushed toward final enactment today a bill which state administration leaders said would give Indiana "an easy way out" of labor disputes.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a state labor commissioner and makes it mandatory for disputants to agree to mediation by the commissioner.

It was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, 71 to 15, and sent back to the Senate for concurrence in a minor amendment before going to Gov. M. Clifford Townsend.

Union College Appoints Baruch to Honorary Post

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 23—Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College, has announced the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, as honorary chancellor for 1937.

Mr. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, succeeds George Lyman Kittredge, retired professor of English at Harvard, who was 1936 honorary chancellor. Mr. Baruch will deliver the principal address at the commencement June 14.

Since the honorary chancellorship was established in 1873, it has been held by the late Elihu Root, the late William Howard Taft, and his successor as Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, among others.

Trade Treaties Divide Senate On Party Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The man from Mars would get the surprise of his life in the U. S. Senate these days. He would hear leading Democrats heap praises on a bill as the safeguard "against resumption of international economic warfare." He would hear Republicans attack a measure as "giving away America" and pauperizing the people. And he would discover finally, with a start, that the two groups were speaking about one and the same bill. To be exact, they are speaking about the reciprocal trade agreements act, which is now up for extension for another three years.

Republicans and Democrats have taken up this debate about where they left off at the last election. The rival descriptions would not lead an outside observer to suppose they were discussing the same measure. Chief protagonist of the bill is Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Chief opponent is Arthur H. Vandenburg (R) of Michigan, who might have been vice-presidential candidate in the past election and may be presidential candidate in the next. Falling on the act with traditional avidity, speakers make evident that the tariff still sharply separates the two great American parties.

Extension Predicted

Extension of the bill virtually unchanged is anticipated because of the small size of the Republican Party, but modifications are possible. In the rival views, Mr. Harrison declares world "trade barriers remain excessively high; it is vital that the efforts of our Government to reduce them should continue," while Mr. Vandenberg counters with the declaration that "of all the times in the world this is the worst to embark on a wholesale reduction campaign which ignores the cost of production rule."

Mr. Harrison cannot avoid his quip even in the warmth of a statistical debate, and he recalled the famous "babassu nut" incident in the Landon campaign.

"Who would have supposed until last autumn that the fate of the national election—" he began, with a gleam in his eye, when he was interrupted by Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania. But Mr. Harrison, intent on a sly dig, would not yield. "I repeat," he started again, "who would have supposed that the fate of a national election—nay, of the nation itself—would hinge upon this poor little unassuming nut?"

The reference was to the free entry of babassu nut oil under the Brazilian reciprocal trade agreement, used as a substitute for coconut oil, and attacked by Republicans in the 1936 election. Democrats later pointed out that it had always been on the free list.

Harrison Leads Defense

Liberally sprinkling his speech with statistics, despite his own attack on "statistical obfuscators," Mr. Harrison called the roll of 16 countries with whom trade agreements have been signed, defended in particular the Canadian tariff agreement on cattle, cheddar cheese and farm products, and took a high dive into the statistical pool to show how America's foreign trade is picking up. Even so, he declared, it has lagged behind other recovery items. Anticipating arguments that America's "favorable" trade balance is slipping, as imports overtake exports he charged directly.

"The creditor position of the United States today definitely calls for a larger importation of goods (excluding interest and dividends) than of exports of goods and services except as earnings on investments may be reinvested abroad (which only postpones payment of interest and dividends) or as adjustment may be made through continued piling up of gold in the United States. This does not mean that we should have an unfavorable balance of commodity trade alone, but it does definitely imply a smaller commodity export balance than in the past, unless we want to resume foreign lending on a vast scale."

Senator Vandenberg, backed up by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and others, urged sweeping amendments in a carefully prepared brief. He would require Senate ratification of trade agreements; abolish generalization of tariff concessions, so as to make them strictly bilateral pacts; publish intended tariff concessions 30 days in advance of treaty promulgation; prohibit any treaty clause which would limit internal American taxing power, and ban tariff reductions below an amount necessary to equalize the difference between American and foreign cost of production.

Called Real Treaties

These trade compacts are real treaties, insisted the Michigan senator. For example, he cited a clause in the Colombian trade agreement, declaring it would "supersede" anything inconsistent with it in the Treaty of 1846.

If a trade agreement can supersede a treaty, then it is a treaty itself, he argued "It can suspend and bring treaties back to life," he declared. As such it should have the direct approval of the Senate under its treaty-ratifying power.

Further, he contended, the United States is getting the worst of these trade bargains. He cited recent large increases of imports into the United States, over smaller exports increases. The United States is lowering its tariff walls, he argued, to the advantage of foreign countries. He looked with apprehension on the "international point of view."

United States exports to Belgium had decreased 1 per cent in 1936 as against 1935 but imports from Belgium had increased 46 per cent under the treaty, he said. Exports to Canada showed 17 per cent increase, but imports from Canada, 30 per cent; Cuba, exports 11 per cent, imports 19 per cent; Holland 7 per cent and 22 per cent; Sweden 2 per cent and 21 per cent.

"We are not getting our money's worth out of the Hull program," he concluded.

Cause of Education in U. S. Aided by Canadian Scholars

A Window on the West

By Pacificus

The contribution that Canadians have made to the cultural and intellectual life of the United States is very important. One is constantly coming across leading figures in education and professional circles who have trekked southward to "the States" from their homes across our northern border.

This was brought to Pacificus's attention when he was still a boy. The best Latin teacher he could get, and the only person who could teach him Greek, was a Canadian who was then teaching in a Middle Western high school, and who is now a prominent figure in the educational life of a large city in the Mississippi valley. This fact was recalled to memory by the announcement that the Canadian Who's Who lists 10 men now in Oregon, most of whom are on college or university faculties.

An analysis of this volume is said to show that most Canadian-born men now in the United States who are listed in the yearbook are engaged in academic work. One reason is that many Canadians have found it advisable after completing their college course at home to come to the United States for graduate work. The larger universities which lie south of the unfortified frontier can provide more highly specialized training than the Canadian institutions. Having come south to complete their research work, a good many of these scholars stay on. They find library or laboratory facilities which they could not always have at home, and there is a strong inclination to accept teaching posts in the United States. Thus has come about a natural influx of Canadian influence into our educational system, an influence which is universally welcomed and admired.

* * *

Gambling Toll

One of the marvels of these days is the fact that grown men can be lured into playing the pin games and similar gambling devices which are to be found in so many public places. Everybody knows that the pin game organization is a "racket" of the simplest sort, that the enterprise is in the hands of gangsters who by this means take millions of dollars in nickels and dimes out of the pockets of people who really need their money for better things. Everybody knows that there is no possible way of beating the game, for the so-called "sport" could not have endured for any length of time had it not been doctored in advance in such a way as to insure the gangster-owner a handsome profit.

But if even these considerations are not enough to keep a person from playing into the hands of the racketeers, here is another that might have some weight. The money spent on these machines does not even stay in the community where it is spent. It does not make even the dubious contribution to local prosperity which is sometimes claimed for questionable enterprises, by "keeping the money in circulation" at home. For the pin games of most cities are simply draining the meager earnings of foolish people into channels which carry it to some distant center of operations.

In San Francisco, $1,200,000 of the amount that is being pumped into these machines each month is heading straight for the pockets of racketeers in Chicago, according to Attorney General U. S. Webb. Sixty per cent of the $500,000 a week that is being squandered in this way in San Francisco alone immediately heads east to add to the ill-gotten gains of absentee racketeers. Anybody who plays a San Francisco pin game makes himself a member of the Society for Promoting the Prosperity of Chicago Racketeers.

Bank of Canada To Investigate Alberta Finance

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 24 (CP)—Investigation of the financial position of Alberta will be made by the Bank of Canada, it was announced yesterday by Premier William Aberhart, following a wire from Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The inquiry will be similar to the one in Manitoba conducted by Gov. Graham Towers of the bank and the one in progress in Saskatchewan. The bank found Manitoba in difficulties and unable to continue shouldering its financial burdens for very long.

The Alberta premier sent the following wire to Prime Minister King yesterday:

"Kindly have Bank of Canada investigate Alberta's financial position on the same basis as Manitoba and Saskatchewan with a view of granting necessary financial relief to Alberta."

The Prime Minister replied as follows:

"Your wire of yesterday's date. Our Government is wholly agreeable to having the Bank of Canada make an investigation of the financial position of your province similar to that made in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The bank is being advised accordingly."

Alberta has been in financial difficulties for the past year or two, twice defaulting on provincial bonds and declaring a moratorium on redemption of provincial savings certificates.

Nine Win Pershing Medal For Training Camp Work

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Secretary Harry H. Woodring presented the John J. Pershing gold medal last week to nine youths selected as the outstanding trainees of citizens military training camps in 1936. The medal is awarded for distinguished attainments in military education.

Recipients, chosen by the nine army corps area commanders, include Victor A. Lebednick, Nashua, N. H.; Matthew Huttner of Charloroi, Penna.; Alfred H. Page, Memphis, Tenn; James Lee Cochrun Jr. of Akron, Ohio; Alfred W. Dubs of Waukegan, Ill.; James F. Redmond of Kansas City, Mo.; Edwin O'Conner Jr. of San Antonio, Texas; Hugh R. Thompson of Tacoma, Wash., and Howard P. Allen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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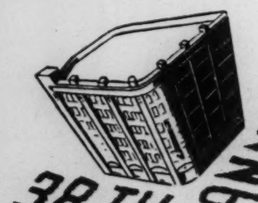
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Menace by Flood Now Confined To Backwater Area

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 24 (AP)—Meteorologists agree today the Mississippi River flood has nearly attained its peak in the lower valley. Government engineers said backwaters pushed up tributary streams in Louisiana and Mississippi were causing most concern.

Main levees held the crest or near crest to the Gulf of Mexico, aided by backwater spreads and the Bonnet Carre Spillway above New Orleans. Thousands of men are still watching for trouble spots along the levees from the Tennessee line down past New Orleans.

The river had fallen nearly three feet along the Mississippi-Arkansas upper delta levees. A constant patrol will be maintained for the 10 days or longer.

Vicksburg had a three tenths foot drop from the Sunday peak of 53.2 feet. A minor drop was shown today at Natchez from the all-time high crest of 58 feet, 12 feet above flood stage.

The water whipped at the tops of the 35 miles of raised levees along Lower Concordia Parish, La., below Natchez, where more than 1000 men and national guardsmen labored to save them. Levee workers and engineers predicted they would hold the levee.

Alabama's New Sales Tax Is Signed by Gov. Graves

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23 (AP)—Alabama's 2 per cent general sales tax became law today under the signature of Gov. Bibb Graves.

Repealing the State's 1 per cent gross receipts tax law, it will go into effect March 1.

The tax is to be levied on retail sales and amusement admissions, the State Tax Commission to issue brass and aluminum tokens to facilitate its payment by the consumer. Under its own terms, the law expires Sept. 30, 1939.

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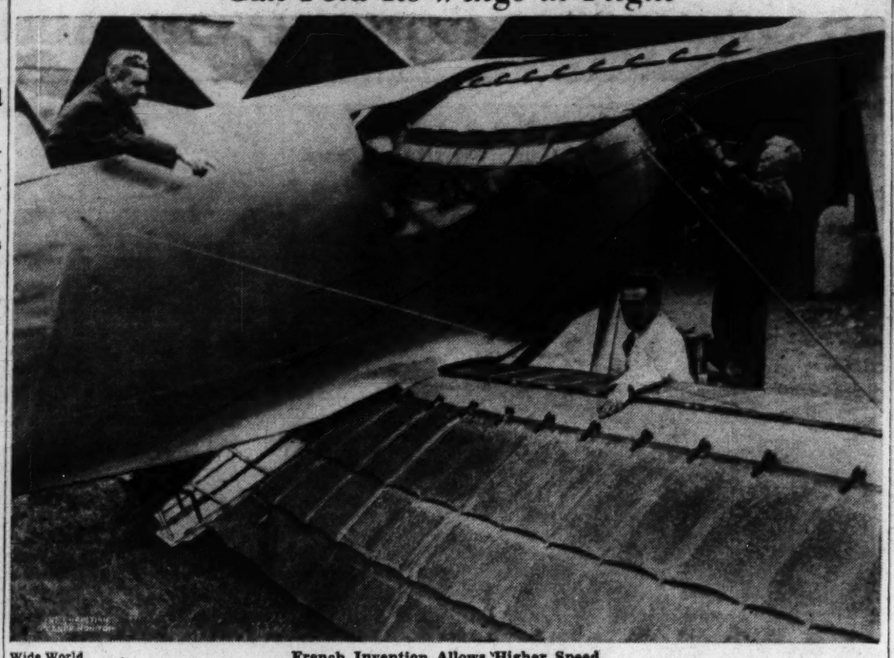

Wide World

French Invention Allows Higher Speed
Another Step in Reducing Flying Surfaces

Jacques Gerin, a Frenchman, has succeeded in test flights of this 2800-pound plane, whose wings can be let out or folded up. When folded a maximum speed of 185 miles an hour has been obtained. The full wing surface is about 34 square yards and the reduced surface when the wings are folded is about eight square yards.

Wagner Offers Housing Bill For Billion Dollar Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Robert F. Wagner (D), Senator from New York, today introduced his long-awaited housing and slum-clearance bill calling for a permanent program financed by a $1,000,000,000 bond issue. A companion bill was introduced in the House by Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama.

The bill carries out the promise made by President Roosevelt, Oct. 28, 1936, in New York, for a big-scale housing program if re-elected, coupled with the declaration that "We have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the overcrowded sections of our cities to live as American citizens have a right to live."

The Roosevelt housing program, believed to be substantially incorporated in the Wagner bill, is designed to carry New Deal social benefits to city dwellers as a companion piece to what has been done for farmers and other population groups.

The bill is a modification of last year's Wagner housing bill and is designed, according to the accompanying statement to set up a long range program for federally assisted low cost housing and slum clearance by a revolving loan agency at the same time stimulating construction and employment.

Features of Program

Salient features of the big project follow:

A $1,000,000,000 federal bond issue, scattered over 4 years.

Establishment of a decentralized system of local housing authorities, and a corporated "U. S. housing authority."

Extension of low-interest rate federal loans to aid specific projects of local authorities at a fixed, uniform rate over a period of years.

Total appropriations for the first 4 years to be $50,000,000, after which Congress will have annual check upon all appropriations and all new contracts.

Estimated cost to government, $20,000,000 annually for every $1,000,000,000 of housing that is done.

Stress is laid on decentralization, but federal demonstration projects may be established, to be turned over to local agencies as soon as feasible.

To guard against competition with private industry, standards are included assuring that housing projects are available only to low-income groups, and qualifications limit annual federal contributions to an amount required to stimulate construction.

"Sound Investments"

Explaining the measure, Mr. Wagner said the proposed loans "which may cover the construction cost of a project, will in all cases be fully recoverable and will bear at least the going federal rate of interest. They will thus be sound interest-bearing investments and will cost the taxpayer nothing."

Speaking of proposed federal contributions he said that these are "based upon the remarkably successful English system and will keep federal appropriations very low, will put the program of necessary public aid on a 'pay as you go' basis, and will maintain in the hands of the central authority such control over the continuing aid as will insure the perpetual low-rate character of the projects involved."

Mr. Wagner sees no competition with private industry. "If there is competition," he declared, "it will be only with the miserable conditions of slums and blighted areas."

The program is also strongly decentralized, he declared. "The Federal Government will merely extend its aid through the medium of these (local) agencies.

"The only exception to the strictly decentralized administration is that the Federal Government may set up a few demonstration projects in order that local areas without adequate instrumentalities of their own may benefit by an experience in low rent housing. Such projects are limited strictly to one tenth of the federal aid. It is provided that these demonstration projects shall be transferred to local agencies as soon as possible."

In conclusion he declared:

"This is truly a modest beginning. But it is a start in a direction so obviously proper that it has won already an amazingly wide range of support. It combines the business desire for more complete recovery with the humanitarian impulse to provide safer and healthier places in which the people may live. We have a very deep feeling that Congress will regard such a proposal with whole-hearted favor."

Rail Brotherhoods Seek Wage Increase

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Delegates of the 16 "non-operating" railway brotherhoods, representing 800,000 of the nation's railroad workers, voted today to ask for a wage increase of approximately 20 per cent.

George M. Harrison, chairman of the union group, pointed out that the "big five" operating brotherhoods had recently asked a similar increase and said the total increases sought by 1,100,000 railroad workers in the country would amount to about $360,000,000.

"These are the largest negotiations ever undertaken by organized railroad workers," he commented.

The group voted to serve notice on the railroads, but set no date for formal presentation of the demands.

The "big five" operating brotherhoods which made their demands recently included the engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

The "non-operating" brotherhoods embrace virtually all other workers in railroad service, including clerks, telegraphers, carmen, shop laborers, machinists, blacksmiths, dispatchers, boilermakers, drop forgers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, freight handlers, express and station employees, maintenance of way men, signal men, and sleeping car conductors.

San Francisco Air Crash Due to Faulty Structure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—J. Monroe Johnson said today it appeared "unmistakable" that a structural failure caused the crash of a big transport plane in San Francisco Bay recently, killing 11 persons.

Mr. Johnson, assistant secretary of commerce, said investigations by air commerce bureau inspectors, had shown a motor dropped from the plane some distance from the spot where the ship crashed.

He said a fractured propeller might cause a motor to break loose, but that the propeller of the transport was not damaged.

Spanish Refugees Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Permission to come to the Netherlands has been granted to 250 Spanish child refugees. Netherlands families are temporarily adopting the children until they can return home again.

Roumania Seeks Iron Guard Curb In Cabinet Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A reconstruction of the Cabinet has been effected here for the ostensible purpose of re-establishing order and authority in Roumania and dealing with the menace of the Iron Guards.

The Ministers of Justice and the Interior have left their posts, though not the Cabinet, and Premier George Tatarescu has formally taken over the Ministry of the Interior. He has made the Bucharest police chief, Gen. Gabriel Marinescu, really responsible for the Ministry of the Interior.

A Power in Universities

The Government has declared that on the strength of this change it will now be able to enforce the laws against the powerful nationalistic group of youth, known as the Iron Guards, who completely control university students and have won the allegiance of many ardent reformers throughout Roumania.

The Iron Guards are fascistic in tendency, but also are devoutly religious, patriotic, anti-Semitic, and authoritarian. Their leader, Zelea Codreanu, has more authority in the universities than all the rectors put together, and when he issues a proclamation there is a holiday in the universities. He and his followers are accused of many acts of violence.

Cabinet's Laxness Protested

The Cabinet reconstruction came as the result of a loud outcry over a demonstration arranged by Mr. Codreanu in connection with the funeral of two Iron Guardists who went to Spain to fight for the insurgents under Gen. Francisco Franco. The German and Italian Ministers attended and the whole demonstration showed that the Iron Guard considers itself above the law. This startled the Cabinet and King Carol and aroused a storm of protest against the laxness of the Government.

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Austria and Reich Establish Mixed Cultural Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 24—Both the Austrian and the German foreign ministers expressed themselves satisfied with the result of Baron Constantin von Neurath's two-day visit here which left the strained relations between the two countries pretty much as they were before that visit took place.

According to the Austrian statesman, Dr. Guido Schmidt, all expectations were fulfilled; while the German Minister, Baron von Neurath, declared that he returned home with gratitude for what had been accomplished. However, actually the achievements were very meager.

A mixed commission was established to further cultural co-operation. Both governments expressed hope that commercial relations would improve, reaffirmed their approval of the friendship pact of last July and again voiced the determination to follow a common foreign policy, especially in relation to central Europe. They emphasized that this was a policy of peace.

Nothing New

No new pact of any kind was concluded. No agreement was reached regarding the return of the Hapsburgs or the granting of more freedom of action for Austrian National Socialists.

It is plain that both Governments intend to continue formal co-operation, but that is about all.

The German and Austrian statesmen laid stress on very different things. Both Baron von Neurath and the German Ambassador to Vienna, Franz von Papen, warmly emphasized the unity of the common German people with the common feeling of a common mission and a common fate. The Austrians spoke only of co-operation between the States. Baron von Neurath repeatedly expressed himself as delighted with the reception which the Austrian people gave him while Chancellor Schuschnigg did everything possible to suppress the expression of such feelings on the part of the Austrian people.

"Rooters" Get Busy

Last night Chancellor Schuschnigg and Baron von Neurath appeared very friendly at a brilliant reception given by the German Legation here, but in some ways they resembled generals managing hostile armies. These armies consist largely of boys and made one think of bands of "rooters" on some college football campus.

Monday morning Baron von Neurath's "rooters," who filled the streets of Vienna, vociferously shouted for Germany. Then Chancellor Schuschnigg set his state machine in motion, mobilized hundreds of auto buses and under police direction assembled his "rooters," and when Austria's guest went to the station at 11 o'clock last night they greeted him with the cry, "Heil Schuschnigg."

This old conflict seems to be moving toward a climax. It is driving toward the German unity begun by Martin Luther against a desire for separation and regional freedom. It is Teuton against Rome—Nationalism against a dominant church—the masses against the privileged autocracy.

Since powerful outside forces are involved, one cannot easily say which side will win.

BERLIN, Feb. 24—Baron Constantin von Neurath's visit to Vienna as Germany's Foreign Minister, which terminated yesterday, is commented upon in the German press and in informed circles here today less from the point of view of the possible concrete successes achieved than regarding the attitude of the Vienna police and press toward the street demonstrations which took place while the Minister was there.

The German people of Austria, says the obviously inspired comment which runs throughout the German press today, gave the Reich's Foreign Minister such a welcome as proved that a strong, living bond of feeling exists between both sections of Germandom and was the finest justification of both Governments' efforts to extend friendly relations on the basis of the agreement of July 11, 1936.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women in the Granges—Equality in Action

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Men and Women Co-operating for Good of All

In National Grange, Due to One Carrie Hall, Women Know True Equality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the 'Editor's Window
By Millicent Taylor

With a lot of talk running around these days concerning the participation of women in this and that organization or project, you might like to hear something of their part in the National Grange. From the point of view of woman's true place in a national organization I think this membership of some 800,000 farmers and their wives is one of the most encouraging in the United States.

Just after the convention of the National Grange in Chicago, I received a letter from a friend concerning it, part of which may, I think, interest you. "I wish you might have looked in on the recent Grange convention," she wrote. "I never saw anything like it. Decisions of this organization with 800,000 dues-paying members (a lot of members, that) are made by 70 people. . . . These are the State Grange masters and their wives. . . . If a Grange master should be a woman, as has happened, then the husband gets a vote ex-officio. The idea is that husband and wife make up the family partnership and that each should have a voice.

* * *

"The women aren't silent partners, either. On committees they serve without their husbands, half of each convention committee being men and half women, but in this case marriage doesn't assure them the job. So these women get into all the discussions and can say what they think and vote as they please on matters of organization policy. It is an education in economics for anybody to attend these committee sessions. One I went to was on railroad rates and the girls stayed on to the bitter end.

"What struck me about the whole thing was the naturalness of the women's participation. Having had equality for 70 years, they are not self-conscious about their rights and do not have to waste their energy demanding them. They therefore put it upon work for the Order."

Something in that. The Grange, in case you don't happen to know, is a nationwide fraternal and social organization. It acts as a fine community welder of geographically separated farm people, a means of getting together, knowing one another, having good times. But, it also is a strong means of studying and bringing about better conditions, socially and economically, by the farmers for the farmers. The Cabinet post of Secretary of Agriculture is said to be due to the activities of the Grange. The Interstate Commerce Bureau, also. The Grange has founded effectual co-operative societies, established scholarships for its young people, worked against specific railroad rates, discriminations, trusts, futures, and other developments. It was the National Grange that brought about the Rural Free Delivery—and incidentally this was suggested by one of its woman members.

* * *

Back in 1866—a great year!—Oliver H. Kelley, then on the staff of the Department of Agriculture, feeling convinced that an organization of farmers would be vastly helpful, began to plot out such a scheme. With six others a set of by-laws was drafted. Fortunately for the Grange that evolved, Mr. Kelley was first moved to take his plans to a niece who was a school teacher in Boston. He wanted her to read it over for the ideas and the wording and make suggestions.

I nominate Carrie Hall to a place among the Susan B. Anthonys and Lucretia Motts of the land. To her the Grange owes the admission of women into a nationwide organization on an equal basis with men. Carrie Hall read Mr. Kelley's plans. Of course there was the thought in the men's minds that sometime the new organization could have a ladies' aid or auxiliary. But Carrie Hall knew the unity of effort that makes a farm family successful. She saw farm life as a wholesome partnership, and she saw what it would mean to an organization to stand sturdily on the foundation of such a partnership. She pleaded so well for women to have equal rights with men in the Grange, that the men saw her points and accepted them.

* * *

"The equality of opportunity offered women in the Grange made it not only the first farm organization, but the first American organization to emblazon equality and justice for women upon its banner," writes Louis J. Taber in the National Grange Monthly. Sending women along with men to national sessions (and the Grange has always done so) "with equal voice and vote with men was new and untried; yet today its justice and its wisdom is taken as a matter of course."

It is interesting that the first delegate session of the National Grange declared for woman suffrage. It is not surprising, though, to learn that there was much opposition back in those pioneer days to the inclusion of women on an equal rights basis. Some local groups of farmers at first refused to organize under such a charter. That they organized later is inferred by the spread of the National Grange throughout the United States.

* * *

To quote Mr. Taber again: "Our declaration of Purposes, adopted in 1874, states: 'Last but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.' . . . Woman is eligible to any position in the Grange. While there are four positions that men cannot hold, women have held almost every state and national position. . . . During 68 years, between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 Grange meetings have been held, and women have been present at every gathering—something that cannot be said of any similar organization in all of the world."

And how has it worked? The letter I quoted at the beginning of this article brings out two things. One, the fact that women were on hand during serious economic discussions, and took active part in them. The other, the naturalness of their participation. Any woman who has suddenly been invited into a committee or conference of men knows how unnatural the atmosphere often becomes—change of conversation, a great shifting of chairs for her benefit, and countless little things that paralyze proper developments—and all because she is not taken for granted as a natural and right member of the group. Thus, to say that the Grange finds it natural for women to take part, to be elected to office by both men and women, to attend national conventions as delegates equal to the men—is to say that equality of men and women in this nationwide organization actually works.

* * *

And Mr. Taber brings out a point which, if taken in conjunction with the one on naturalness, is powerful. Of women's influence on the Grange he says:

"They have molded its character, and have left a definite impress of refinement on Grange-trained leaders and workers everywhere. The fact that through the years men have learned to think, to vote, and to fight for a cause in the presence of mothers, wives, sisters or sweethearts has given dignity, character and refinement to Grange leadership which has been invaluable to the life and service of the Order. . . . Just as there can be no real home without a woman in it, so there can be no organized community life without including women with equal influence and power."

(This column runs every Wednesday.)

Publishers' Photo Service

Sampan Homes on the Pearl River, Canton, China

Our series of the past two years depicting "Home Life of Many Lands" today includes two homes of Chinese families who live all their lives on the rivers of China. Some of these sampans are restaurant boats or little shops, and some are taxis or else perhaps house a craftworker and his family. The river is literally cluttered with them, and the interlacing river life has a special character of its own. Laundry work, cooking over a charcoal stove, and all the necessary activities of home, including the play of the children, are carried on in these quaint flat-bottomed boats with their primitive cabins.

Something in Being 'Accommodating'

Vaughn De Leath 'Filled In'—And 17 Years Later Runs Own Radio Program

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vaughn De Leath says that any success she has achieved is due to being "accommodating." Vaughn De Leath would not say that she was generous or unselfish, but that is what it amounts to.

She came to New York City from California with no money but lots of ambition. She was recording songs when one night at a party a man came up to her and said that her records were being used in the experiments from the World Tower with wireless telephoning.

There were no commercial radio stations then but a few amateurs talked to ships at sea and Dr. Lee De Forest was developing his wireless telephone, the basis of today's broadcasts. Perhaps Miss De Leath herself would come down to the World Tower and sing over the wireless. Miss De Leath would and did. Several times she climbed the three flights of stairs to the room from which the sound originated. There was no piano, no accompanist, none of the elaborate paraphernalia which accompanies today's broadcasting.

Informal Beginning

But Miss De Leath was accustomed to the informality of recording. So the first time she participated in the experiment she told a few stories and then did a little folk song which could carry without an instrument. Later she brought in an accordion and she persuaded her friends to broadcast, too. That was 17 years ago.

Then commercial broadcasting began. In the beginning few persons appreciated the importance of the new device. No one was paid for services and famous singers would accept invitations to sing and then saunter in half an hour after the scheduled time, or what was worse, fail altogether to put in an appearance.

She Would

But there was also Miss De Leath. Frantic station directors would call her. Would she come and substitute for Madame Whosit? She would. Miss De Leath was known for her records but she had no public from the concert stage. Radio owners would tune in for the famous star and there would be Miss De Leath. The listeners liked her and they wrote her so.

In 1920 someone sent her a letter predicting that she had "originated a form of entertainment which would no doubt become very popular in the near future." And indeed radio may be said to have become "very popular."

Gradually the first American woman to broadcast built a public and radio reputation. This was important because the recording companies were beginning to fold up. They had provided some $5000 of Miss De Leath's annual income. She might have felt that her career was ended. First she had wanted to be a concert pianist and then a concert singer. Neither of these ambitions had been fulfilled. Now the recording was ending. But due to being "accommodating" Miss De Leath had a new vocation.

Which leads her today to say comfortably that no one should feel thwarted if their original hopes are not fulfilled. Perhaps nearer at hand than they know there is an avenue of achievement to which they are much better fitted.

Not that Miss De Leath believes in leaving things to chance. An architect works from a blueprint, she reasons. A man who wants to go from New York City to Chicago plans his route. New circumstances may alter both plans and the individual should be willing to be subject to spiritual guidance. But there should be a goal in thought, an ambition which inspires, footsteps marked out carefully. Then each step means progress.

Qualities That Count

Perseverance must be there. Few people have opportunities dumped into their laps, she says. They must pay a price in effort. They must accept trials as strengthening them for the next test. And they must be alert to changes in trends, to new ideas, to popular demand.

This attitude is one reason why Miss De Leath has remained in radio long after many others have been eliminated. She has been on the air more or less for 17 years, barring an interval when she went on the stage in a Belasco production. Now she has a sustaining program for National Broadcasting Company, daily except Saturdays and Sundays. The "Happiness Hour" it is called and it is intended to provide cheer for listeners.

It is an intimate kind of program in which Miss De Leath tries to be entirely sincere and to radiate courage and happiness. She does not always feel in the mood, she confesses, but when the time for the feature appears she is a good trouper. She tries to forget herself and to remember those she wants to help. And so some of her own 500 compositions, for which she has done both lyrics and music, go out over the air, together with any cheerful words which come to her thought.

Her most precious possessions are the letters which are sent back to her from the listeners, shut-ins who are encouraged by her, or persons with problems who gain fresh inspiration to carry on. Which is quite a reward for being "accommodating."

Praising Winter Vegetables

Lest We Forget Parsnips, Turnips, Beets and Squash

By Hannah Dutaud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Many will recall that long before the days of cold storage and the canning industries, homes had to resort to their own system of caring for the winter supply of vegetables. Cellars, with their floorings of good rich earth, became the logical repositories, since they supplied the damp atmosphere and needed coolness to conserve the vegetables. Late in the autumn celery and delicious white radishes were removed from gardens and carefully replanted in the soil of these cellars. This kept them fresh and crisp through the winter. Celery and radishes were great delicacies in those days due to the fact that lettuce, spinach and tomatoes were not always available as they are nowadays. Other vegetables were kept in suitable bins. The wealth of these winter cellars would have rejoiced the heart of any homemaker.

Parsnips were left in the ground until frost, since they are improved rather than injured by frost. Digging up parsnips in late winter seemed like the first harbinger of spring.

Tempting Assortment

Carrots, turnips, squash, beets, onions and cabbage; what an assortment! How can anyone resist their tempting appeal? In making the daily or semi-weekly rounds of the markets, have we passed them by, unmindful of their worth? Very likely there are many reasons for this; probably they are not often served in savory ways and the aromatic aftermath of the cooking has not left us favorably inclined. However, we need not entertain an unfriendly attitude toward any of these vegetables on this account, for today there are various means of dispelling their aromatic aftermaths.

It is true that as individuals we have our likes and dislikes; nevertheless, customs and styles affect our choice of edibles and tend to influence our habits of eating. We consider certain vegetables, for example, the artichoke, Brussels sprout and cauliflower, as wholly superior to turnips, parsnips and cabbage. The latter group we are wont to classify as the plebeian foods and therefore unsuited for table use. If occasionally we permit them to cross the threshold of our kitchens, it is apt to be for no other purpose than to let them add a little zest to the contents of the soup kettle.

Roman Pedigree

Strange as it may seem, many hundreds of years past it was the peasants who ate the fruits and vegetables, while the patricians regaled themselves on meats. The introduction of vegetables into the fare of the rich was a matter of slow education, and they were used primarily to add flavor to the meats and sauces. History, however, relates that the Romans were great consumers of cabbage. For years they ate large quantities of it. No doubt they entertained some peculiar idea about the particular merit of the cabbage, since nearly all people in olden times had strange fancies about the foods they ate.

These winter vegetables are to be found in nearly every country, with the exception of the hard Hubbard squash, which is indigenous to North American soil. The Swedish turnip or rutabaga is widely cultivated in Nova Scotia, where is harvested a superior quality that finds a ready market everywhere.

Cabbage Family

Classified under the cabbage family are kale, kahl-robi, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts. The wrinkled-leaved or Savoy cabbage is very delicious. However, it is not cultivated extensively because it is not as productive as the green variety so commonly used. Chinese cabbage is quite a delicacy and has the advantage of being almost odorless. Its flavor, however, is so delicate it should be cooked in a small amount of water or used raw in salads.

Aside from turnips and parsnips it is possible to obtain all the other vegetables the year round. Winter turnips are at their best from November through March, parsnips from December through February. In purchasing vegetables, select small hard ones excepting Hubbard squash, which often grows to enormous proportions.

To make palatable dishes with all these vegetables, we must exercise care in cooking them. They are capable of being made into regal dishes worthy of fitting into the pattern of any meal.

Ways of Cooking

Let us take the simple A B C's of cooking these vegetables:

First in importance is cutting the vegetables in small pieces to speed their cooking. Cutting turnips and cabbages in large sections and expecting to obtain satisfactory results is impossible. Long cooking develops strong unpleasant flavors which is the thing to avoid.

Salt these vegetables after they are cooked. Season them with cream. There is nothing comparable to cream to develop the best flavors in all vegetables. Next to cream, use butter. Avoid seasoning with bacon fat. This injures instead of improving vegetables.

Turnips, onions and all members of the cabbage family should be cooked in large volumes of water and in uncovered receptacles.

(tsp—teaspoon; tbsp—tablespoon)

Beets

Select beets of uniform size (preferably small). Cut stems not closer than one inch from beets. Cutting stems too closely and removing the root end causes part of the coloring and sweetness to be lost during the cooking. Wash thoroughly. Place in large quantity of boiling water and boil gently for 2 or 3 hours. (Time of cooking depending on age and size of beets. The older the vegetable, the longer the time required for cooking.) Beets are cooked when skins break and rub off easily. When cooked, place in pan of cold water and rub skins off. They are then ready to be served in a variety of ways; in salads, for garnish, for pickles or as a vegetable.

Buttered Beets

Cut cooked beets in thin slices crosswise or in cubes. For 4 cups beets add the equivalent of 2 tbsp butter, 1 tbsp sugar, ½ tsp salt, spk. pepper, a few drops lemon juice, or a little orange rind. Reheat in double boiler and serve. For variation the following sauce for beets is very appetizing and is especially pleasing when served with roast lamb, veal or pork. Mix well ½ cup sugar, 1½ tbsp cornstarch, and 1 tsp salt. Slowly add ½ cup cold water, ½ cup vinegar and 1 tsp whole cloves. Boil for 10 minutes. Pour sauce over thinly sliced beets. Let beets stand in sauce in a warm place 1 hour before serving.

(Part II of this article, telling how to cook the other winter vegetables, will be published next Friday.—Editor)

Coronation Influence Seen in London Fashion Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

With the approach of the Coronation; with miles and miles of stands already springing up along the route of the Royal procession, it was inevitable that the early Spring Fashion Shows should feature the influence of the coming event in color and design.

As regards color, it has been unanimously agreed that clothes must tone with, but not match the decorations. Dull shades that will harmonize well with crowds are favored, touches of bright color, seen in the new Coronation green, Coronation red, and Viking blue, being employed for the accessories. Indian orange and Spring rust are also important new shades. A great deal of red, varying from coral to vermilion, was seen at the first fashion show to be sponsored by the newly formed Fashion Group of Great Britain, at which 13 of London's leading dress, millinery and accessory designers showed their models to the American buyers and representatives from the American stores who were visiting London before going on to the Paris openings.

In Honor of the Queen

Tartan materials and plaid trimmings, in honor of the Queen, are much in evidence, also tartan linen suits, having the appearance of fine serge, and accompanied by plain linen in one of the tartan colors. Soft woolen materials in green and brown tartan are being used for finely pleated skirts and long-sleeved bodices, finished with white linen collars and cuffs. There are also some linens in Paisley designs. Plaid trimmings may accompany strongly contrasting colors. A turquoise day frock has a red plaid collar with little bib, and plaid belt with an amusing little sporran attached. With this is worn a plaid tam-o'-shanter.

Gold trimmings and embroidery are much in evidence. A black wool dress with cape, has tightly fitting short sleeves embroidered in a rich design in gold, and a gold belt. Long black gloves embroidered in gold tinsel, and a black hat with gold-embroidered crown, accompany the frock.

Gold buttons are being used on tailor-made suits. A tailored blue-beige check suit of Cumberland tweed by Lady Earle has gold buttons fastening the coat and the four patch pockets. And this brings us to the British tweeds which predominate in the early shows.

Cumberland tweeds, which Lady Earle has specially woven and dyed for her, are an outstanding feature of her collection. With tweed suits she puts fascinating little shirts of silk or crêpe. A black crêpe shirt is worn with a black, white, and red tweed suit, the front and back of the shirt being worked in fine pin tucks running vertically from the plain yoke. Vertical pin tucks are also used on the sleeves. A rough tweed coatee in royal blue accompanies a slim black georgette dinner dress, the belt of the dress being of the same material as the coatee and embroidered with a design in gilt. A Cashmere tweed evening coat in dull blue, billowing at the foot to form a short train, and lined with white silk, is worn over a lovely dinner gown of white satin embroidered in gold and blue.

Cumberland tweed is even used for a successful beach ensemble, comprising an orange tweed coatee and wrap skirt over a gay printed silk bolero and short skirt. A brassière of the same silk is worn beneath the bolero. A Sheik headdress of the silk, held in position by a scroll of the tweed, gives protection from the sun.

For Coronation Ascot, the culminating event of the season, Lady Earle is using British materials only. A beige linen coat, worn over an ivory cotton voile dress, is fastened at the front with a handsome red clasp formed from the lion-unicorn-and-crown design. The coat and dress are embroidered with little crowns and lions in red. A wide brimmed beige hat with red border completes this ensemble.

In his early spring show, Ronald Morrel is also featuring beautiful English tweeds and also English jersey material in a new weave. Simplicity is the keynote of his collection. He is relying on good cut and good materials alone for his effects, having dispensed with all trimmings. A smart tweed suit is accompanied by a bodice of English jersey, the cutaway coat having interesting lapels of dark reindeer skin. Broken lines of ivory and scarlet wool, forming a pattern of squares and darned on to a suit of plain, dull green tweed, is very new and very pleasing, a darning stitch being also used to form the narrow scarlet edging to the coat. With this suit is worn a little scarlet waistcoat and a racy chamois leather cravat in ivory.

Decorative Lapels

Much use is made of lapels and fancy pockets. A suit of old-fashioned ottoman navy is given width across the shoulder line by squared lapels emphasized by a line of silver embroidery. A charming black suit, with Tudor rose design in white and red, has a little cut-away coat lined with emerald green silk, the silk being used on the lapels. A green belt accompanies the frock, and a large Tudor rose ornament is worn at the throat.

Ronald Morrel proves, in his collection, that English jersey can be used with remarkable success for evening wear. A lovely off-white gown of this material, with conspicuous belt and ornaments of dark brown composition, has a floating chiffon cape attached to the shoulders, which can also be worn effectively in a soft roll about the neck. An evening dress in white jersey is embroidered in silver, with narrow silver shoulder straps and long silver tassels catching the skirt in draped folds well below the knee. Uncrushable chiffon wool for the evening; Petersham ribbon to give a crisp line to tailor-mades, and a good deal of white piqué are noticeable. A light evening coat of black chiffon wool, in anticipation of warmer weather, is worn over a lovely satin dress printed in an original, multi-colored design. The coat is tied loosely in front with a long sash of its own material.

Other outstanding items in the collection are concealed zip fasteners camouflaged to resemble part of the decoration of the gown; flower shoulder ornaments to match the printed flowers of the material, and tiny white crochet fringes at the opening of long black gloves to match a deep, circular crochet collar worn with a black afternoon frock.

DOROTHY LOVELL

Drawn by Mulready, London

Left—An Orange Tweed Coatee and Wrap Skirt Worn Over a Printed Silk Bolero and Short Skirt Make This Gay Beach Ensemble. The Sheik Headdress Is of the Same Silk Held in Position With a Roll of the Tweed. Designed by Lady Earle for Winifred Mawdsley & Co. Right—This Mole Tweed Suit With Scarlet Fleck, Outlined in Scarlet, Is Worn With a Scarlet Waistcoat and a White Cravat That Is Fastened With a Large Ornament. From Ronald Morrel. Below—Simplicity of Line Characterizes This Bright Print Frock, an Attractive Model for the Very Youthful Miss

New Cooky Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Cookies and More Cookies," by Lois Lintner Sumption and Marguerite Lintner Ashbrook (The Manual Art Press, Peoria, Illinois. $1.75), just off the press, is aptly named.

It is not "just another recipe book," since it is international in scope. The chapters are arranged geographically and alphabetically, so that the amateur, as well as the ambitious cooky maker, is supplied with every conceivable recipe from the drop cooky to the ornate or filled cooky. Twenty-eight countries are represented and there are 282 cooky recipes to browse through, and perhaps "try out" on the family. For the hungry boy or girl from school, there are the "stick-to-the-ribs" kind, then the crackerlike type to serve with beverages, the richer cooky to serve as a main desert, rather than as an accompaniment, and the rolled cooky; and last but not least eight recipes for icebox cookies, the delight of many a busy mother or business girl because they are so easy to "stir up," store in the icebox, and bake off at a moment's notice.

The perky pencil drawings were made by Amelia Reinmann. There is also a list of "Suggested Equipment," which should aid the amateur cooky aspirant.

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The Night Moves on Velvet

IF IT were not for the driver's sake, there is no kind of motion that I like better than gliding along in a closed car on a night thick with rain or fog. I mention this because, so far, I have found no one to agree with me.

My feeling of pleasure, as I examine it, seems to be a mingled joy made up of peace, exhilaration, and a dash of mystery.

* * *

ONE OF THE contributing causes, certainly, is the quiet. Everyone knows that night sounds are altogether different in heavy weather than they are when it is clear. The meteorological reasons I cannot give in scientific terms; but at least I know that they have something to do with the density of the atmosphere, the direction of the winds, and also, when it actually rains, with the muffing effect of sounds made by falling water. Near-by sounds are blotted out; far-off sounds, if they come at all, have more than their accustomed individuality. One has only to recall the effect of a locomotive whistle on a fine night, when a score of other noises, major and minor, are assailing the ear, with the effect of that shriek when the intervening murmurs of the night are merged with the rain or when the atmosphere is weighted with fog.

It matters not whether the rain is driving against the glass and beating fiercely on the top of the car, or only dropping with a gentle patter; the swish of water and throb of engine blend into a pleasant song that stills the shock of outside assault. The night moves on velvet.

* * *

THIS SOOTHING EFFECT upon the sense of hearing is accompanied by allurements for the eye. Lights, for example, have a different kind of beauty when seen through falling water. They are enhanced and multiplied by countless reflections on gleaming pavements, so that each light becomes many. Everywhere there is a glimmering and a sheen on satiny roads. Shop windows and neon lights are brighter for a murky background, and in the country the glow from one's own car lamps is given back in will o' the wisps that float just ahead along the wet macadam.

It is not, however, in the impressions that come to the car and the eye that I find the chief pleasure of night driving in the rain. It springs rather from something deeper within me, chiefly, I think, from my own sense of well-being and security. Winds may blow and torrents may fall, but there I am, shut up safely in my cushioned coach, being conveyed, dry and at ease, to my destination. The only sensation at all comparable is that which comes on a wild winter night, when there is nothing to take one out, the radiators are hot, the family comfortably housed, the cat purring on the rug, the fire burning on the hearth; and, though the blasts make the windows rattle and sleet is crackling against the panes, inside is warmth and peace. That is the way it is in a car, gliding through wet and dark, with a skillful hand at the wheel.

Even that keen joy in the contrast between one's own little world and the world outside does not entirely explain my fondness. There is something more in it—a hint of mystery. Familiar roads look strange, perspectives are unaccountably altered; so that what I see from the car window, as I look into the wet night, is unknown country. There is, for example, a certain city common that I know as well as I know my own house. Almost a triangle, an old burying ground across one street, a subway entrance beyond another, a trio of churches, a college gate, residences, apartment hotels, and beyond, the lovely tower of a college church—I could describe it all in detail, each building in order along its boundary. But let rain and the night work their mystery and the whole scene becomes alien. Familiar buildings fade from sight, trees along the walks and on the Common's border loom huge and as impenetrable to the eye as a forest, lights are magnified by the watery medium through which they are seen and are projected into long reflections on the surface of the streets. All this gives me a pleasantly excited feeling that I am being sped into some new adventure. If I relinquish myself to the moment, I can even bring into being a veritable attack of gooseflesh.

Impressions and sensations vary with the quality of the rain. A rain that is soft, steady, and soaking produces a different effect on the traveler, even though he be snugly shut up in a car, than the violent onslaught of a thunder storm. In the latter he thinks only of rain, in the former he is receptive to all the other stimuli. The best accompaniment to a drive is not a sudden, torrential meeting of sky and earth, but a rain of long duration that has saturated the landscape until the whole scene is gently dripping—when rain and night and the ride promise to go on and on and on, to an end beyond the range of my thoughts.

* * *

THE EFFECT OF riding in a fog is much the same—the same, but more so.

Riding, *riding* in a fog is a totally different experience from driving in a fog. The driver, if he is at all sober-minded, finds little pleasure in it. But his passenger, wholly confident of the driver's skill and caution, can surrender himself to the mysterious beauty of the world through which he is passing. The fog is a trickster, making mock of human hearing. Sounds far-off come clearly, those near at hand are sometimes inaudible. Carl Sandburg once wrote, in half a dozen lines of three or four words each, a description of fog that has no equal that I know of. He says:

"The fog comes
On little cat feet."

And no comparison could be truer. We ride, too, on cat feet as we slink through a city's fog or through a country mist.

Street lights then assume a special beauty. As on a rainy night there seem to be more lights than ever, because every light is doubled or trebled by its reflections, so on a foggy night lights are increased, not in number, but in size. They are softer, too, with lambent centers and great whorls of rays diffused in streamers. Sometimes the rays are in concentric circles of fuzzy yellow, red, and blue, sometimes they are simply one great yellow blur. The vista of a city street blooms with huge pale blossoms of light.

In the country, too, romance waits for one who drives down a hill, out of the clear into the obscure, while a mist lies along the lowlands or floats like twisted wisps of lace in hollows between the mountains.

* * *

So I LIKE nothing better than to set out on a rainy night, or on a night when cat-foot fog is creeping about the city, and be carried smoothly along streets that are transformed by so familiar manifestations of nature into something enchantingly strange. I like it. I am enraptured by it!—But not if I am the driver.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

To a Little Granddaughter

(On Some Future Day)

My dear, these golden bracelets,
See how small they are!
Once they were mine.
"A chaste and elegant design,"
The jeweler no doubt said,
In the fashion of that time.

Now they are yours.
They clasp upon your wrists, just so.
Yes, that's the way they go—
One on each arm.
My dear, these little bracelets,
I give them now to you.

HELEN HIXON

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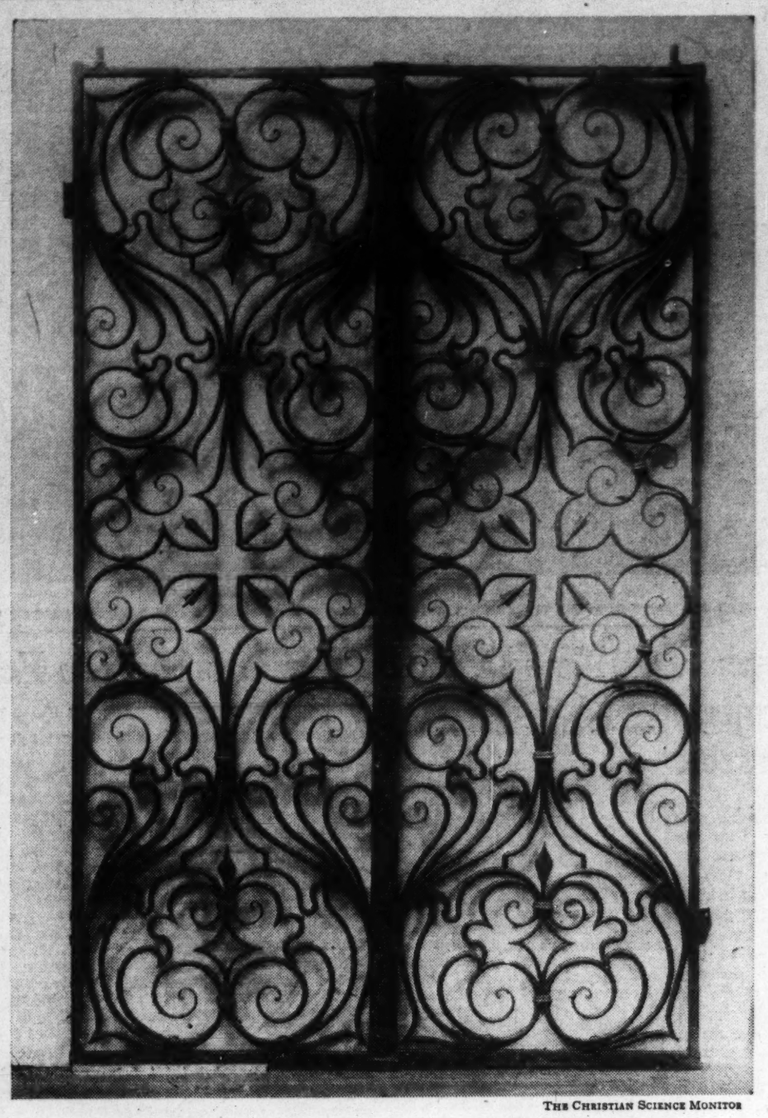

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HAMMERED IRONWORK GATE: *Italian, Seventeenth Century*

IN THE Italian Renaissance, one of the crafts applied to architectural decoration was that of decorative ironwork. It was used in making gates and grilles and lanterns. There were several ways in which the metal could be treated: it could be carved, or chased, molded or stamped, or welded. This gate was hammered. The pattern must be worked quickly, because the metal must be wrought while heated to a malleable state.

The designs were broad and strong in effect. Generally, they were kept within a symmetrical scheme, either in a repeated, all-over pattern, or in some arrangement such as this, in which there is a central axis in each panel that divides the design equably to right and left. The scroll motive was used commonly, and the Italians favored the quatrefoil (ornamental foliation with four lobes). The quatrefoil was sometimes modified by them, as we observe here, in the lobed effect which produces the square crosses at the center.

It is interesting to note how the feeling of the plastic metal has been incorporated in the design. Such gates served for protection, and at the same time they provided a handsome, ornamental detail in architecture.

D. A.

Pushkin Finds Shakespeare

IN *Eugene Onegin* Pushkin created a work of the utmost significance to the future of Russian Literature. Succeeding authors from Lermontov to Chekhov have been indebted to the story and characters of *Eugene Onegin*. In the five thousand lines of this poem Pushkin has brought to life a definite period of Russian national existence with all the authenticity and brilliance of the historical picture of *War and Peace* to which Tolstoi devoted hundreds of pages. There is much lyricism, some conscious romanticism, and a good deal of sheer subjectivity in treatment. But the real direction Pushkin pursues is that of objective realism, the direction that had begun to manifest itself in the Odessa period. He had quite thoroughly broken with his early subject matter and method. Byron was behind him. He was now interested in Russian life and its treatment in realistic verse.

This desire to deal with Russian life in an objective manner lay behind the creation of the work that most absorbed Pushkin during his exile at Mikhailovskoe—*Boris Godunov*. In fact he preferred to think this play his greatest production. He had begun to read Shakespeare in Odessa; at Mikhailovskoe Shakespeare was perhaps his favorite foreign author. Soon he informed Nikolai Raevski of his delight. "Probability of situation," he wrote, "and truth of dialogue, here is the veritable rule of tragedy. I have not read Calderon or Vega, but what a man is this Shakespeare!" . . .

At this time the Russian stage, though remarkable for its acting and lavish production, had little in the way of truly fine native repertoire. Playwrights were still dully imitating French neoclassic drama, with its unities and Alexandrine couplets. At the opening of the romantic period Shakespeare was eagerly accepted by the Russian critics, but as yet no one had appeared to write successful plays in his manner. This was the task Pushkin set for himself. . . .

He thus explains his purpose to Raevski: "After the example of Shakespeare, I have limited myself to developing an epoch and historical personages without seeking theatrical effects, romantic pathos, etc. . . . The style is a mixture. It is trivial and low where I have been obliged to present comic and rustic people."

Pushkin has so completely assimilated the spirit of his model that the result was genuinely Shakespearian, not a mere imitation. He worked furiously on his tragedy. Even *Eugene Onegin* was put aside. His letters at this time are full of reports on his progress. Finally, at the end of October 1825, he announced with delight to Vyazemski: "My tragedy is ended." . . .

Later when he read *Boris Godunov* to Moscow friends, they hailed it as epoch-making. The blank verse and the complete objectivity were novel. Yet the play did not start a new movement in Russian drama, as Pushkin hoped, nor can it be said to justify the high place he gave it among his works. In sheer dramatic writing he was to surpass it. The central tragic situation is infected by Karamzin's sentimental treatment of the subject, and on the whole the verse is static. At times the scenes and characters do not come to life, and there is little of the sustained dramatic power of Shakespeare. But as a pioneer work it deserves high praise. There are some brilliant scenes and splendid passages of rhetorical poetry. Compared to any drama that had preceded it in Russia, *Boris Godunov* is an extremely fine performance, and its place in Pushkin's development is of prime significance. He completely effaces himself from the play, and this objectivity, so strongly developed during his exile at Mikhailovskoe, eventually became a chief characteristic of his later poetry.

—From "Pushkin," by ERNEST J. SIMMONS. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Water Journey

THE little boat was ready to start when, at the last moment, the dark woman and her three children came running down the russet path to the dock. That is, the children ran, shrieking, and the mother seemed irresistibly drawn in their wake.

Shouting rapidly in their native Italian, they flung themselves joyfully into the boat, which tilted in a sort of courteous acknowledgment of their arrival.

And now we were off, down a water avenue of dappled shadows, where, at the shore, willow met reflected willow in leaf patterns like lace. We were escorted for a time by a trio of swans which arranged themselves in a motif of white loveliness. In this dream-like silence, so entirely apart from the city whose spires and towers rose somewhere beyond the trees, the passengers fell quiet.

This lull was soon broken by the three dark, eager children, who leaned perilously toward the water and trailed bits of string and ribbon in the amber-colored shallows, as if they might fish for imagined splendors. The mother, having regained her breath, addressed them quickly several times; then, with a sigh, gave herself up to peaceful contemplation of changing vistas.

At a small rock island, we were joined by several ducks, complacent in their effortless progress. They looked at us with bright eyes and, finding nothing unusual about the boat, turned away and dove downward with colorful flash of orange feet.

We were passing beneath an arc of bridge now, entering the cool dark bridge-shadow. Above us on the bridge, girls in gay flower-colored dresses waved and made a communication between our separate worlds.

The three Italian children had begun on a bag of peanuts. They ate earnestly and swiftly, and launched the shells in our wake like a small fleet of beige canoes.

We were still close to the shore, where weeping beeches drew the eye to earth in a swooping line of beauty. With a start, we realized that we were back again at the awninged dock. Could this journey be so soon done, this water journey that had taken us so far from the hurry and noise that waited close to us?

Well, after all, we had only gone around Boston's Public Garden pond in the swan-boat!

M. B.

Winter Sunrise

EASTWARD a glow,
and Night—
a single crow—
takes flight.

KENNETH PORTER

Overcoming Fear of Age

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the besetting fears of mankind is the fear of old age. Human life is predicated on the belief that man is material, of few years, and beset by many troubles. If his span of material existence and activity is extended beyond "three score years and ten," this is declared to be unusual. At a comparatively early age he may retire from active service, or have retirement forced upon him.

How often we encounter men and women who early manifest the characteristics of so-called advanced age! What constitutes this appearance? The answer is, false beliefs concerning life. It is the result of misdirected, misinformed thinking, for our thinking is expressed in our experiences.

Human life and its activities express the thoughts and impulses of the human mind, which entertains many material, illusive concepts; many unstable, unreliable beliefs. According to mortal belief, our earthly existence is ever subject to chance and change, is subject to and expresses so-called physical laws. According to human belief life is not stable, serene, secure.

Jesus taught that material so-called life is not the real existence; he understood and proved its unreality. His understanding of the unreal nature of material life was the result of his illumined spiritual consciousness. From his exalted spiritual realization of God as Spirit, and of man as God's own image and likeness, Christ Jesus was enabled to detect the counterfeit and correct the material concept of life. His entire healing mission was based on what he understood of spiritual existence. His mighty works gave direct evidence of his knowledge of God, the Father of all. He healed by spiritual means the infirmities and limitations of the flesh. He overcame death and the grave, and his ascension proved his complete transcendence over all material claims. Through the Christ, which he demonstrated, he rose above all earthly experiences and proved Life to be immortal.

Centuries after the ministry of Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Principle of his teachings, and gave a waiting world her elucidation of scientific Mind-healing. Mankind is indebted to Mrs. Eddy, whose life and mission were so definitely patterned after the teaching of Christ Jesus, the great Way-shower. She proved that matter is but a vague, confused shadow of mortal mind. Her "scientific statement of being" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468) defines real existence as spiritual. Clearly she also shows the unreal nature and character of material life. Her illumined spiritual vision enabled her to emulate the works of Christ Jesus by healing the sick and teaching others how they, too, could follow the Master's injunction (Mark 16:15): "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

A Christian Scientist is blessed beyond measure in his knowledge that age cannot rob or defraud him of life which reflects Life, God. He understands that man is spiritual—not a compound of flesh and bones, and subject to man-made laws. He realizes his God-given dominion over material concepts. He manifests a conscious mental state that recognizes no retirement from active, useful service. As it is the nature of thought to express itself, the Christian Scientist finds that his own thoughts must be constantly reflecting God, that he may experience good.

A Christian Scientist who had spent almost a quarter of a century conscientiously and successfully representing a large firm on the road, was suddenly dismissed. His firm had adopted the mistaken policy of dispensing with employees of a certain age, supplanting them with younger men. But the Christian Scientist was not discouraged. He knew that through his understanding of Truth he should reflect wisdom, character, stability. He calmly called into action what he knew of man as wholly spiritual. He knew that from God he had intelligence, ability, integrity, honesty, health, and a willingness to serve. He recognized these qualities as God-given, and knew that infinite Mind sustains its own ideas.

He took a train for the east and presented himself to the vice-president of a well-known, established, and highly honorable firm, similar in character to the one he had formerly represented. Immediately he was engaged at a larger and better salary than he had ever received. A position was made for him. His progress in the new work was immediately manifest. He found his new occupation more pleasant than his former one, with better opportunities for growth and expansion.

We are never apart from God, who is everywhere present. "Spiritual sense," says Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 209), "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." When our motives, thoughts, and desires are spiritualized, we can walk with God in the unfailing, unfaltering confidence of a child. From Him are our health, our holiness, and our happiness; and we have only to draw nigh unto Him, and He will draw nigh unto us.

Mrs. Eddy knew that man is spiritual. She recognized the truth of perpetual spiritual unfoldment. She wrote (*ibid.*, p. 246): "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof. Life and goodness are immortal. Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Überwindung der Furcht vor dem Alter

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE Furcht, die die Menschheit besonders hart bedrängt, ist die Furcht vor dem Alter. Das menschliche Leben ist auf den Glauben gegründet, daß der Mensch materiell sei, nur wenige Jahre lebe und von vielen Trübsalen bedrängt werde. Dauert die Spanne seines materiellen Daseins und Wirkens länger als „siebzig Jahre", so gilt das für außergewöhnlich. In verhältnismäßig frühem Alter zieht er sich womöglich vom tätigen Leben zurück, oder er wird gezwungen, sich zur Ruhe zu setzen.

Wie oft begegnen wir Männern und Frauen, die schon frühe die Merkmale sogenannten vorgerückten Alters zeigen! Was ist die Ursache dieses Aussehens? Antwort: falsche Annahmen in Betreff des Lebens. Es ist die Folge irregeführten, falsch unterrichteten Denkens; denn unser Denken kommt in unseren Erfahrungen zum Ausdruck.

Das menschliche Leben und seine Tätigkeiten drücken die Gedanken und Regungen des menschlichen Gemüts aus, das viele materielle, trügerische Vorstellungen, viele unbeständige, unzuverlässige Annahmen hegt. Nach der sterblichen Annahme ist unser irdisches Dasein immer dem Zufall und dem Wechsel unterworfen, ist den sogenannten Naturgesetzen unterworfen und drückt sie aus. Nach menschlicher Annahme ist das Leben unbeständig, unruhig, unsicher.

Jesus lehrte, daß das materielle sogenannte Leben nicht das wirkliche Dasein ist; er verstand und bewies dessen Unwirklichkeit. Sein Verständnis der Unwirklichkeit des materiellen Lebens war die Folge seines erleuchteten geistigen Bewußtseins. Mit seiner erhabenen geistigen Erkenntnis, daß Gott der Geist und der Mensch Gottes Bild und Gleichnis ist, konnte Christus Jesus die Fälschung entdecken und den materiellen Begriff vom Leben berichtigen. Seine ganze Heilungsmission beruhte auf dem, was er vom geistigen Sein verstand. Seine mächtigen Werke bewiesen unmittelbar sein Wissen von Gott, dem Vater aller. Er heilte durch geistige Mittel die Gebrechen und Begrenzungen des Fleisches. Er überwand den Tod und das Grab, und mit seiner Himmelfahrt bewies er seine vollständige Erhebung über alle materiellen Ansprüche. Durch den Christus, den er bewies, erhob er sich über alle irdischen Erfahrungen und bewies, daß das Leben unsterblich ist.

Jahrhunderte nach dem Wirken Christi Jesu entdeckte Mary Baker Eddy das Prinzip seiner Lehren und gab einer harrenden Welt ihre Erläuterung des wissenschaftlichen Gemüts-Heilens. Großen Dank ist die Menschheit Mrs. Eddy schuldig, deren Leben und Mission sich der Lehre des großen Wegweisers Christi Jesu so genau anpaßten. Sie bewies, daß die Materie nur ein unbestimmter, verworrener Schatten des sterblichen Gemüts ist. Ihre „wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 468) erklärt das wirkliche Dasein als geistig. Sie zeigt auch klar die Unwirklichkeit des materiellen Lebens. Ihr erleuchteter geistiger Blick befähigte sie, den Werken Christi Jesu nachzueifern, indem sie die Kranken heilte und andere lehrte, wie auch sie des Meisters Gebot befolgen konnten (Mark. 16. 15): „Gehet hin in alle Welt und prediget das Evangelium aller Kreatur".

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter ist über alle Maßen gesegnet, weil er weiß, daß das Alter ihn des Lebens, das das Leben, Gott, widerspiegelt, nicht berauben und ihn nicht darum betrügen kann. Er versteht, daß der Mensch geistig ist—nicht eine Zusammensetzung aus Fleisch und Bein—und menschengemachten Gesetzen nicht untertan ist. Er erkennt seine gottgegebene Herrschaft über materielle Begriffe. Er bekundet einen bewußten Gedankenzustand, der keinen Rücktritt von tätigem, nützlichem Dienst anerkennt. Da es das Wesen des Gedankens ist, sich auszudrücken, erkennt der Christliche Wissenschafter, daß seine eigenen Gedanken beständig Gott widerspiegeln müssen, um das Gute zu erfahren.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter, der fast ein Vierteljahrhundert lang ein großes Geschäft gewissenhaft und erfolgreich als Reisender vertreten hatte, wurde plötzlich entlassen. Seine Firma hatte die falsche Geschäftsregel eingeführt, Angestellte in einem gewissen Alter zu entlassen und durch jüngere Leute zu ersetzen. Aber der Christliche Wissenschafter war nicht entmutigt. Er wußte, daß er durch sein Verständnis der Wahrheit Weisheit, Charakter, Standhaftigkeit widerspiegeln mußte. Er setzte in aller Ruhe sein ganzes Wissen vom Menschen als rein geistig in Tätigkeit. Er wußte, daß er von Gott Intelligenz, Fähigkeit, Rechtschaffenheit, Ehrlichkeit, Gesundheit und Dienstfertigkeit hatte. Er anerkannte diese Eigenschaften als gottgegeben und wußte, daß das unendliche Gemüt seine eigenen Ideen erhält.

Er reiste nach dem Osten und stellte sich dem Vizepräsidenten eines sehr bekannten, alten und sehr angesehenen Geschäfts auf dem gleichen Gebiet, das er seither vertreten hatte, vor. Er wurde sofort angestellt und zwar mit einem höheren und besseren Gehalt, als er je bekommen hatte. Es wurde eine Stellung für ihn geschaffen. Sein Fortschritt in der neuen Arbeit trat sofort zutage. Er fand seine neue Beschäftigung angenehmer als die frühere, und er hatte bessere Gelegenheit zu Wachstum und Entfaltung.

Wir sind von Gott, der überall gegenwärtig ist, nie getrennt. „Der geistige Sinn", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 209), „ist eine bewußte, beständige Fähigkeit, Gott zu verstehen". Wenn unsere Beweggründe, Gedanken und Wünsche vergeistigt sind, können wir mit der unfehlbaren, unerschütterlichen Zuversicht eines Kindes mit Gott wandeln. Von Ihm kommt unsere Gesundheit, unsere Heiligkeit und unser Glück; und wir brauchen uns Ihm nur zu nahen, so nahet Er sich uns.

Mrs. Eddy wußte, daß der Mensch geistig ist. Sie erkannte die Wahrheit immerwährender geistiger Entfaltung. Sie schrieb (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 246): „Leben ist ewig. Wir sollten dies ausfindig machen und anfangen, es zu demonstrieren. Leben und Güte sind unsterblich. Daher laßt uns unsere Daseinsanschauungen zu Lieblichkeit, Frische und Fortdauer gestalten anstatt zu Alter und Verkümmerung".

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Northwest Faces Problem Of Indigent Farm Tenantry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 24—Farm tenancy which, four years ago, meant very little in the economic calculations of the Pacific Northwest where the large percentage of farms were owner-operated, has now become a question to seriously engage the attention of State and Regional Planners.

The immigration into this territory of thousands of families from the submarginal lands of the drought areas has suddenly increased the number of actual and potential farm renters. Farmers arriving, most of them without funds to buy and operate the large farms of this region, are being forced to rent farms and may easily, it is asserted, become a large tenant population.

The truth of the matter is, declare farm observers, that the increased farm population has arrived before local planners were ready to receive them. Lands to be irrigated by the Grand Coulee Dam and irrigation projects are not ready and the long-range plan of ultimate development of the Snake river in eastern Washington is still only a plan, it is asserted.

Land classification, by which settlers will be able to obtain profitable acreage instead of unprofitable stump lands, has been begun but not completed. And available farms are reported to be far too large in area and too costly to operate for the arriving farmers to handle.

But like unexpected guests, the farmers have arrived, and the question of adjusting them is being widely discussed and was one of the major discussions of the Pacific Northwest Planning Commission at their most recent meeting, held in Seattle, attended by delegates from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

It was generally agreed at this meeting that, while the problem is eventually a regional one, at the present time it is a federal responsibility. One speaker advanced the opinion that it might have been cheaper for the Government to have held the people in their original homes through soil conservation projects. As it is, these new settlers must be given relief employment through the development of public works until they can make their adjustments.

The gist of sentiment toward these newcomers, as expressed by the regional planners, was that "these people are discouraged and we must see that they are not defeated. They must be guided to success. An estimated 20 per cent of them are already chronic indigents. This class must not be increased through defeat in the new country."

One of the needs in the way of helping the new settlers is seen as proper credit facilities for tenants with limited capital through fair interest rates and a long term of payment, and with a wise selection of those capable of ownership.

Education is seen as another great need by which tenant farmers may be helped on the road toward successful owner-operators. They should have instruction in methods of production, in marketing, in the management and business side of farming, and the discharge of credit obligations, it was stated, and adequate provisions should be made for instruction by county agents and extension specialists.

The report of farm tenancy prepared for the National Resources Committee by the Washington State Planning Council, under the direction of Dean Edward C. Johnson, of the Washington State College, said:

"While the owner-operation of farms is to be encouraged, we should not be unmindful of the fact that tenancy has certain advantages and that all tenancy cannot very well be eliminated. To a certain extent, tenancy is a step toward ownership of land. The possibilities in this connection may be more restricted now than heretofore. However, a period of tenancy does permit an enterprising operator to acquire capital and finally purchase the farm being leased or perhaps some other farm.

"Even though a person may not aspire to ownership, tenancy permits a person with limited capital to combine his resources with those of the land owner to carry on farming operations. A person contemplating the purchase of a farm in a new area, while operating as a tenant there, may become familiar with the land, marketing, and community conditions before deciding to buy."

Student Selection, Scholarship System Urged by Dr. Conant

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 24 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, Harvard University president, said today adequate scholarships should be established for deserving university students and there should be "careful selection" of all university students.

Dr. Conant advanced his theories in an address on "The Selective Principle in Education in a Democracy," prepared for delivery before the first conference on higher education at the University of Iowa, held in conjunction with the ninetieth anniversary of the institution.

"I believe that one fundamental educational question confronts all the universities of a great democracy: How shall we select those whom we are to educate?" the Harvard president asserted.

"In allowing our selective machinery to grow rusty," he said, "we are failing an equally important task, that of providing the leaders of the future.

"What is this machinery by which the colleges play their part in selecting and training the most able young men and women? Clearly it is our old heritage of stiff courses, a stimulating atmosphere making for hard work, examinations, rank lists, 'honor standings.'"

"I do not believe in the older American theory that it is necessarily good for a student to work his way through college," the president continued. "I do not believe that it should be a function of our educational system to provide handicaps which are unfairly adjusted so that they affect certain students and no others."

He said he believed a carefully administered scholarship system is an essential part of a democratic selective system of education.

Court Denies Farnsworth Right to Shift Plea Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Former Lieutenant-Commander John S. Farnsworth charged with conspiring to sell navy secrets to Japan, lost in district court today a motion to withdraw a plea of "nolo" by which he had thrown himself on the mercy of the court.

Federal Judge James M. Proctor overruling the motion, said sentence would be passed Friday and in the meanwhile Farnsworth would be allowed to prepare a written statement for the court.

Miami Pattern for Low Rent Housing

PWA Project for Settlement of Negroes

Tenants Taken From Substandard City Dwellings Will Be Able to Rent Three-Room Houses at Average Cost of $3.73 Weekly

Tenants Chosen In Miami Project Housing Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 24—The first tenants have just been selected for Liberty Square, Miami's $1,000,000 Negro housing project, built to house 243 families, or about 1000 persons. Tenants will rent a three-room dwelling for an average of $3.73 weekly, at the rate of $1.24 per room.

Fourth of the Public Works Administration's slum clearance and low-rent housing projects to receive tenants, the new settlement at N. W. Sixty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue, consists of one and two-story houses of heavy hurricane-proof construction, grouped around spacious lawns and recreation grounds. A community building includes a day nursery and auditorium.

The Public Works Administration provides that income of tenants cannot exceed five times the weekly rent, yet must be sufficient to cover other living expenses. Provision is made against crowding. More than 400 families have applied for quarters.

During 1934 and early in 1935 a number of citizens of Miami, seeing the need for improvement in the condition of the people in low-income groups in the city, made a study of the situation. The idea at that time was to organize a so-called limited dividend corporation with the expectation of borrowing from one of the government departments, to construct houses which would be rented to individuals in the low-income group at a price they could afford.

The situation was discussed with departments in Washington and finally a low-cost housing project was assigned to Miami. In view of the many Negroes living in substandard environments, it was decided the first request would be for a Negro housing project in the northwestern part of the city.

Talbot Wegg was assigned by the housing division in Washington to study the situation. An area of 62 acres was purchased by the Government and 20 acres were chosen as the site for Liberty Square. Paist and Steward, architects of Miami, organized a group of architects as follows: Phineas E. Paist, H. D. Steward, E. L. Robertson, W. C. DeGarmo, V. E. Virrick and C. S. Tucker.

Col. Clarence S. Coe was called as district and project manager and opened an office in Miami in October 1935. The original appropriation for the project was $1,000,000. The contract was awarded for $929,400.

At the dedicatory ceremonies, B. M. Pettit of Washington, assistant director of the housing division of the PWA, defended the low-cost housing policy of the Federal Government. He said that the Government has at no time injected unfair competition into the legitimate real estate business. "But we have been injecting competition into the real estate fields where unscrupulous dealers have been collecting exorbitant rentals for unsanitary and inadequate accommodations. And I think we shall continue that policy."

Order Upheld Retaining Mayor of Daytona Beach

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court today unanimously upheld an order of Gov. Fred P. Cone, revoking suspension of Mayor Irene E. Armstrong and other city officials of Daytona Beach by his predecessor, Gov. Dave Sholtz. The court held unconstitutional a 1933 legislative act which sought to give the Governor authority to remove Daytona Beach city officials for exceeding the budget.

Mayor Armstrong refused to submit to the removal order when she was served with it on New Year's Day. She guarded the City Hall with armed policemen. National Guardsmen were ordered to the city by Governor Sholtz, but they were soon withdrawn. Mrs. Armstrong obtained a circuit order preventing Harry Wilcox, Governor Sholtz's appointee as Mayor, and others from interfering with her operation of the city government. Mr. Wilcox then started the Supreme Court action to oust her. He never assumed the office.

New Deal for Indians Seen in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 24—Educators in the United States Indian education service are making progress, "and not after the manner of the crawfish," commented a veteran of 40 years' experience as he left a conference of the service held here last week. He had listened to Willard W. Beatty, director of Indian education, talk over the work with 100 or more members of the field force of which he has been in command for about a year.

This observer, John Brookins Brown of Saint Joe, Ark., has been attending conferences of this kind for four decades and has seen too many "new deals" in that time to be easily swept by promises of change. But he saw a number of signs at this conference which he interpreted as pointing to real advance.

First, there was the free give-and-take atmosphere of the meeting. Gone were the stiff, formal papers, the rigid program. Mr. Beatty, who is president of the Progressive Education Association, conducted the session in a manner to give the members opportunity for expression, said Mr. Brown.

"Although but one year in command, and the final measure of his work not yet taken," he added, "it is evident that the director is, as he desires, respected but not feared. There was the utmost freedom of thought and expression."

The experienced observer made a great deal of this. A service like that of Indian education is bound to reflect in large measure the mental attitude of its chief, being his "lengthened shadow," he philosophized, and added:

"We may look for the progressive ideas of this Mr. Beatty as they materialize on the deserts of Arizona, the high mesas of Nevada, or the buffalo grass pastures of the Dakotas."

Because of this progressive leadership, and views expressed in the conference, the observer came away with some hope that decentralization of the service, which he thinks much to be desired, is "just around the corner."

Women Seek Political Action To Put End to Spoils System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—A new phase in the League of Women Voters' persistent campaign to end the spoils system was initiated here today when personnel experts, civil service autnorities and officials met with league members from coast to coast in a conference. Turning from education alone, they are studying how to get political action for establishment of merit systems in all administrative departments of government.

The first two years of the league's civil service campaign have been devoted to what its members call "opinion making." Now, entering on the third year of the drive, the league moves to the more advanced position of urging legislation.

The two-day conference on this subject, first of its kind the League has held, is particularly timely because of President Roosevelt's recent recommendations for extension of the merit system in federal offices, said Mrs. George Gelhorn, director of the anti-spoils campaign since its beginning. Furthermore, she said, campaigns are under way in a dozen states for establishment of personnel systems in the middle level of government.

Systems are being proposed also for some counties and cities. Public support is needed, she said, to get these proposed measures adopted and to see that really effective systems are provided in the bills.

Get Cue From President

A message from President Roosevelt to the conference hinted an argument for the merit system which leaders here have expanded.

"The ideal toward which we are all striving," wrote the President, "is to make Government in all its branches more efficient. Only through good management can we hope to perpetuate our Democratic institutions.

Mrs. Gelhorn, in an interview, declared that the spoils system would lead to dictatorship if not checked.

"We are reaching a point," she said, "where government simply will not work under the spoils system. It is becoming too complicated, too costly, to be left in the hands of people chosen for their political usefulness. If we continue to allow offices to be handed out for party service, our government will become so inefficient that people will begin to question the value of democracy itself. The alternative is to set up systems by which we can attract the ablest people into government service and free them from political domination.

"But this does not mean that we favor choosing policy-making executives by personnel methods. Of course, we should continue to elect those officials who decide policy. It is the administrative offices that we want to see rescued from the patronage system."

Educational Work Goes On

While the league is turning to legislation, it does not consider its educational work in behalf of the merit system completed.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president of the national league, warned against a too hasty armistice in the war on spoils politics.

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New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1937

Business Seeks Simplest Form To Slash Taxes

Reversion to Partnership Plan Is Reported by Harvard Man

Steady Trend Seen

Complex Corporations Are Found Less Popular and Some Are Changed

That more complicated and more costly tax structures, together with changing needs of the times, are turning more and more businessmen away from the corporation as a medium of conducting their affairs back to the old-fashioned partnership was the interesting disclosure of Dr. Samuel Williston of Harvard today.

Dr. Williston, formerly acting dean, is now Dane professor of law, and recently served as reporter on the restatement of the law of contracts for the American Law Institute.

"Because of the various actions of our 'benevolent' Government," he said in an interview after one of his classes, "a consideration of joint obligations is important as the basis of partnership law, to which many corporations are now turning. Why, only recently, one of my lawyer friends told me that he himself had numerous cases of corporate dissolutions in order to go back to a partnership basis."

While the trend is surely definite, Dr. Williston explained, it probably won't spread beyond the small business classification. But, because small businesses are so numerous and therefore do a great proportion of the country's business, it is possible to speculate what effect such a decentralization would have if it did spread.

Study Respective Methods

A check at the Harvard Business School revealed, according to Dr. C. C. Abbott, instructor in economics in Harvard College, that a consideration of "when it would be advantageous and when it would not be advantageous" for business men to incorporate is one of the school's important studies."

As for the reasons for this trend, Dr. Williston finds that taxation is the most important. It is the principle of double taxation, both on personal income and on business earnings, that makes the small business man pause. "When a few men have all their money in a business," the professor said, "they prefer to be taxed only once." That alone might not force the small business man to forsake the corporate form of organization, were it not for the various governmental restrictions which corporations must endure.

Look at the various federal restrictions that corporations fall heir to," Dr. Williston pointed out. "Examine the statutes of every state, city ordinances, and county regulations. There are reports, files, fees, licenses, duties, prohibitions, and what not."

The partnership tendency is not caused by the depression hard times, Dr. Williston believes. For example, it has been suggested that men in a small corporate business, in order to do any business, must guarantee their personal liability. If that is so, then it is uncommon, Dr. Williston said, and not at all general.

Things to Understand

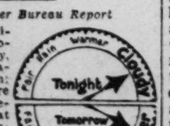
As for the partnership tendency, Dr. Williston said that "in order to realize its significance, it is necessary to remember that since 1911 the big drive of business has been to use the benefits of incorporation.

"A corporation can sue and be sued, while a partnership cannot do either; members of a corporation are not liable for its debts, while at least one partner must undertake unlimited liability; corporations can meet the need for the greater concentration of capital and control which the larger businesses require.

"Now, however, the advantages of partnership are commanding attention. A partnership is less confined than a corporation, more cheaply and speedily set up, and where small is quick in action. And, what is more important, the limited partnership, by providing a partial divorce of ownership from control, can meet the need for concentration of capital."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with occasional snow or rain; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; somewhat colder during Thursday night; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow Thursday and in southwest portion late tonight; not so cold in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy possibly followed by snow tonight and Thursday; not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds probably becoming strong over south portion tonight, weather overcast with rain or snow over north portion Thursday and over south portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	4	4
Bermuda	60	56	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	22	20	New York	34	34
Denver	38	26	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	26	24	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	36	30
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	52	50	Washington	34	34
Miami	68	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 24.
B—Minimum, Feb. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:51 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 11:09 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

ABC Board Complains Against Night Clubs

Boston News Today

Complaints Filed Against Clubs

Efforts of Gov. Charles F. Hurley to enforce state liquor laws in Boston and prevent night clubs from selling liquor after 1 a. m. were continued today when the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission sent complaints of the activities of four such clubs to the Boston Licensing Board. A hearing was set for Monday at 11 o'clock for investigation.

The A. B. C. Commission declared that the four clubs had sold liquor "after hours" and charged that their inspectors had been "delayed and hindered" in enforcing the law. The clubs named were: The Row Club, 262 Washington street; the Stork, 17 Chelsea Street, Charlestown; the Lancaster Club, 2304 Washington street, Roxbury, and the Italian Ten Friends Social Club at 55 Elm street.

Inflow of Imports Continues at High

Pace of Boston's influx of imports is undiminished today. Figures compiled for Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, show last week's business of the port to be more than double the levels of a year ago for wool receipts and nearly double for duties collected as well as value of imports for consumption.

Wools handled by customs officials at Boston last week amounted to 12,768,458 pounds including 7,734,980 pounds of imports. The balance was withdrawals from warehouse, for both consumption and shipment to other ports.

Pictured in figures, the business of the port of Boston last week was:

	Week Ending Feb. 20	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$4,871,667	$2,602,523
Imports for warehse.	3,113,491	514,775
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump.	1,375,324	488,281
Duties collected	1,230,373	666,540
Wool imports	7,734,980 lbs.	3,118,103 lbs.

Cry of Lost Buoy Startles Sailors

Light buoys as well as schoolboys sometimes play hooky, and both are apt to whistle—the former dolefully and the latter gaily.

Capt. Frank Watts is prepared to testify to the distressingly mournful sounds which issue from an errant light buoy. He heard them for several successive days and nights while he was operating his old-fashioned hand line trawling schooner, the William L. Putnam, last week, safely separated from the rocky Nova Scotia coast by many miles of blue water.

It is an eerie experience, said the crew of the William L. Putnam, when she docked at the Boston Fish Pier this morning, to be awakened from sound slumber, far out at sea, by the dismal tooting of such a buoy—unseen because its acetylene light is no longer functioning. The first confused thought is apt to be of hidden rocks and the Wreck of the Hesperus, though more lucid judgment brings comforting conclusions.

For nearly a week the dirge-like sound followed the schooner as its 28 men proceeded in their dories with the work of putting out and taking in their mile-long line. Their position was about 45 miles S. S. E. of Blonde Rock, near Seal Island, N. S.

Captain Watts was unable to determine, he said, whether the liberated buoy—which probably broke loose from its moorings during one of the recent heavy storms—was of American or Canadian origin.

It was still bobbing in the waves when he left for Boston.

'Gold-Plated' Fish Landed in Boston

Georges Bank may not be a financial institution, but there was a touch of gold in the load of fish caught in its vicinity by the steam trawler Plymouth and landed at the Boston Fish Pier this morning.

As the 120,000 pounds of haddock, cod, pollock, hake and other ground fish was being put ashore this morning, a bystander called suddenly, "Thar's gold in them thar fish!" and pounced upon a gleaming haddock in the shining heap.

It turned out to be one of the rare albino or "golden" haddocks. Weighing eight pounds and measuring 20 inches in length, it was actually of a light brown color with strains of shimmering gold.

"Must be the grand-daddy of the goldfish!" exclaimed one member of the crew.

"It would make good company for the sacred cod in the State House!" observed another.

The fish is expected to appear late today, however, in the display window of a Boston retailer.

Court Appointee Seeks Court Action

Philip Russell of Fall River, Mass., asked the State Supreme Court today to compel Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to sign Mr. Russell's commission as clerk of the First District Court of Southern Worcester County.

Former Gov. James M. Curley appointed Mr. Russell to the clerkship on his last day in the Governor's office, the appointment being a reward for supporting Curley as a member of the Governor's Council.

The appointment has been subject to difficulties, however, since the incumbent clerk of the Worcester court, Francis E. Cassidy, who had been elected to the Worcester County Commission, refused to resign from the court post. He was upheld by Mr. Cook who said there is no reason why Mr. Cassidy shouldn't retain both jobs, if he wishes.

Mr. Russell today asked the high court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Commonwealth to declare the clerkship vacant and certify to his appointment. The court fixed March 5 for a hearing on his petition.

Tague Confirmed For Postmaster

Peter F. Tague of Charlestown today assumed the position of Boston's 38th postmaster.

Confirmation of his appointment came late yesterday afternoon when, after hanging fire for 16 months, the United States Senate finally gave approval.

Appointed acting postmaster in October, 1935, Mr. Tague saw his confirmation blocked last year by U. S. Senator David I. Walsh, who favored reappointment of William E. Hurley, a Republican known as Boston post office's career man. Mr. Hurley's election as state treasurer last November left the way open for Senator Walsh to recommend Mr. Tague's confirmation to the Senate post office committee last week.

In explaining his stand, Senator Walsh said he believed Mr. Tague would "correct a system of promotions in Boston that is unfair to the great mass of employees and that he will abolish the system of patronage which is in violation of the civil service law."

Maine Elated As Shipyards Boom in Bath

Business Revival Cuts Relief Load Along Sea Coast

Retail Trade Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Feb. 24 — The rocky, wind-blown coast of Maine is today being swept by a shipbuilding boom rapidly reducing the heavy relief burdens of coastal communities and giving retail merchants the promise of merrily ringing cash registers for several years to come.

Down along the docks of this city, grizzled seafarers of a day when half the nation's wooden ships bore the trademark "Bath" paused in the spinning of sea yarns to listen again to the clank of steel, the whine of traveling cranes and the rattle of air riveting guns hammering away at $20,000,000 worth of building contracts held by the Bath Iron Works alone.

To the Iron Works, these contracts mean steady employment for 1500 to 1800 workers for two to three years to come. To the City of Bath, they have already meant an increase in the city's population from 10,000 to 12,000 with the old clapboarded houses along the Kennebec being turned into apartments to meet the conditions of overtaxed housing facilities.

Relief Burden Cut

Further repercussions of the shipbuilding boom that has swept the whole Maine coast are felt in Bath's City Hall where relief appropriations have been cut nearly in half during the last year. From an appropriation of $40,000 last year, Bath has been able to reduce its relief appropriation for 1937 to $28,000.

At the low ebb of the depression, city officials reported that the city paid out as much as $80,000 for relief in one year which meant one third of the population was in need of assistance. Today, there are still 475 families or 1518 persons dependent upon city funds, although many of these will be absorbed by the local iron works as building activities soon expand further.

Back in the days of wooden ships and then again during the boom years of the World War, this city's hundreds of old-time residents recall activity along the reaches of the Kennebec similar to present-day prosperity. True, the day of trim four-masters and rope walks in the riggings has gone along with the romance of white-winged ships swinging down the ways. Today, it is iron ships and steam upon which Bath depends for its prosperity. But city officials still repeat that time-honored industrial slogan, "As goes shipbuilding, so goes Maine."

So, when William S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works, declared that 10 ships were now in building at the shipyard and reports of busy ways were heard in other shipbuilding centers along the coast, East Boothbay, for instance, Maine looks to a permanent return of recovery for those of its industries that are dependent upon shipbuilding.

Shortage of Labor

The problem of the moment in all these centers is to obtain enough skilled workmen to keep building operations going at full capacity. So far as possible, local help is employed. But Bath has been forced to call in hundreds of skilled workers from distant parts of the State to meet its requirements. Retail sales have been proportionately stimulated, hotels and inns are jammed and old homes along the coast, some of which have been long vacated, are being utilized as apartments for a floating population.

From East Boothbay came the statement of officials of the Hodgdon Brothers, shipbuilders, "If we could get more skilled help, we could do more work."

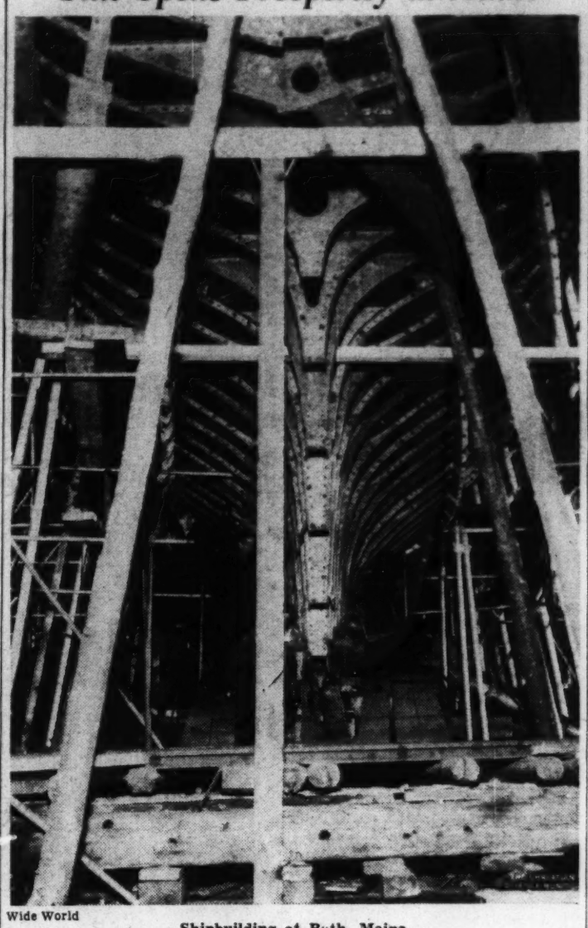
Simultaneously, Mr. Newell of the Bath Iron Works declared, "Our building facilities are operating at full capacity."

Activity Resumed

Out in the quiet waters of the Kennebec, preparing for a trip to Newport, Conn., today is a steel

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

This Spells Prosperity in Maine



Wide World

Shipbuilding at Bath, Maine

The Cup-Defending Yacht Being Built for Harold S. Vanderbilt at the Bath Iron Works Is Shown in the Early Stage of Construction

Bay State Tax Rate Fight On; $25 Limit in Operation in R. I.

Massachusetts Backers of Measure Heard at Legislative Hearing

Fight for the $25 tax limit on real estate went into high gear at the State House today.

Hearing room 427 was crowded with responsive spectators as the legislative Committee on Constitutional Law heard N. Robert Vorhis, counsel for the People's $25 Tax Limit Committee Inc., assert that 76 legislators were under mandate from the voters of their respective districts to vote for the tax limit law. He pointed out that such a number would be sufficient to carry the measure over the first hurdle.

He explained that since sponsors of the $25 tax limit want a constitutional amendment by initiative petition they must gain one fourth of the total vote this session, one fourth next year and then win approval from the electors in the 1940 general election. The 76 would constitute six more than the required one fourth of the total membership.

The $25 tax limit proposal was included on the ballot in about a third of the State's districts last fall merely to test sentiment.

As the hearing opened a flurry of excitement was caused as Representative Arthur I. Burgess of Quincy, a committee member, said he had received 150 letters from opponents of the $25 tax limit proposal. He said the letters were mimeographed and had evidently been supplied by some group interested in blocking the limit.

Other committee members then

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'Little Rhody' Real Estate Owners Now Seeking a $3000 Exemption Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24—Rhode Island for years has operated with a limitation on the tax levy that cities and towns are empowered to assess against real estate. A few other states have experimented with such a tax limit, and in others, such as Massachusetts, there is agitation for such a levy.

The Rhode Island limit of $25 on each $1000 of valuation has become an accepted fixture. The communities appear to manage to muddle along without paying any particular attention to the limit through good and bad times. If there were any serious objection, complaints probably would be heard. But there are no complaints. Civic organizations and politicians confine their attention to other matters. Most Rhode Islanders are not even aware there is a tax limit.

For decades the policy in Rhode Island has been to bear lightly on real estate taxation. It is a policy that has simply grown with the State quietly and unostentatiously.

Moved Up Recently

Rhode Islanders are accustomed to an annual rate of $17 or $19 on real estate levies. Only in recent years has the rate moved up into the low twenties, and in only one case, Woonsocket, has the rate reached the $25 limit allowed by law. While Rhode Island communities have pushed along with these

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Sit-Down Strikers Evicted in Groton; Precedent Is Set

Shipbuilding, Cotton, Wool and Shoe Industries All Involved as C. I. O. Widens Union Campaign in This Area

Many Shoe Plants Meet Demands For 15 Per Cent Increase in Pay

Connecticut State Police Called to Groton to Oust Sit-Downers—Steel Workers Push Drive in Worcester

The potent hand of a new factor in American labor was sharply felt in New England today, as John L. Lewis's Committee on Industrial Organization, relentlessly pushing its drive for new members, collective bargaining rights, higher wages and shorter hours, brought strikes and threats of strikes to the region's shipbuilding, cotton, wool and shoemaking plants.

In what was believed to be the nation's first incident of the kind 107 sit-down strikers were ejected early this morning from the Electric Boat Company in Groton, Conn., by state troopers armed with tear gas and guns. The strikers were arrested and charged with trespassing.

In Massachusetts and New Hampshire the clacking of shoe machinery in nearly three-score factories was not heard today, as some 5000 workers remained away, adamant in their demands for an immediate 15 per cent wage boost, but the majority of the larger plants accepted the union demands as operation was continued at normal.

In Worcester and western Massachusetts steel and metal plant workers received letters urging membership in the C. I. O. and containing the statement, "Your President wants you to."

General Shoe Strike Averted as Many Plants Grant Wage Increases

While orders for the Easter trade were reaching almost unprecedented proportions today members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, pressed their demands for a 15 per cent wage increase by striking in some plants and picketing others, but the strike front dwindled rapidly as one manufacturer followed another in capitulating to the demands.

A survey of shoe centers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire disclosed that most of the major factories had agreed to the wage increase and that at least 10,000 of the 17,000 workers involved were at their lasts. Some 7000 were on strike or unaccounted for, but that number was seen by strike leaders in Boston as dwindling rapidly as reports of newly signed agreements were received momentarily.

During the day factories in Lynn, Salem, Lowell, Marlboro and Boston had signed agreements for the 15 per cent increase, effective at once, with the union leaders without interference of manufacturing activities. By these agreements about 7500 workers, leaders estimated, had received wage raises.

Picket Lines Form

Other factories in Chelsea, Newburyport and Lynn which had not signed the agreement ceased operations and about 4000 workers abandoned their machines to picket the plants. Although the picketing became heavy in Lynn as the afternoon wore on, no disturbances were reported.

Members of the union voted yesterday to call a general strike if manufacturers refused to capitulate on the question of an outright wage increase.

Authorized to call strikes if necessary to gain the wage increase, union leaders last night commenced negotiations with manufacturers in Boston and other cities. Union officials had forewarned the manufacturers that the wage increase would probably be demanded without conditions of compromise.

Almost at once three Boston manufacturers agreed to raise wages as the union requested. By this morning a fourth Boston factory had also signed with the union so that 1600 members of the Boston locals of the union went to work this morning without interruption.

Accept Union Demands

Meanwhile the Eastern Shoe Manufacturers in Lynn, after a night of conference, capitulated to union demands. In this group of nine manufacturers, all but one signed agreements for the full 15 per cent pay-roll increase at 7 o'clock this morning and about 3000 union members continued to work as usual. The single factory to hold out, leaders said, employed but 250 men. It was closed by strike and picketed.

As the day passed, manufacturers in other cities were reported as acceding to union demands, and only in Lynn did a threat of a serious strike appear.

The situation as it affected seven Massachusetts cities and towns late this afternoon was reported as follows:

Boston: Wage increase granted in four unionized factories; manufacturing continued uninterrupted; conditions normal.

Lynn: Heavy picketing began in several factories where no agreements had been signed, particularly at the Gold Seal Company, employing 1400, largest of the so-called "independent" or "buckeye" shops.

No negotiations were being carried between union leaders and representatives of the closed factories. About 3000 union members were working in plants which signed the new agreements, while nearly 2500 more joined picket lines to force the agreements.

Marlboro: Five out of six factories, employing about 1500 workers, had signed for a full wage increase this morning without manufacturing interruption. Negotiations were being carried on with the sixth

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Evicted Strikers Man Picket Lines Outside Of Submarine Plant

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Philip Van Gelder of Camden, N. J., a union leader in the sit-down strike at the Electric Boat Company plant, said today a protest had been lodged with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut because state police were used in the eviction of 107 strikers from the submarine building concern.

The executive secretary of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America said the following worded telegram was sent to the Chief Executive:

"As citizens of Connecticut we strongly protest illegal and unwarranted use of state police to forcibly evict workers from the Electric Boat Company plant last night and demand you call to account those responsible for sending the armed raiding party into the yard against peaceful men."

Picked Plants

At the Governor's office in Hartford, it was said no protest had been received up to an early hour this afternoon.

Mr. Van Gelder said it was the first eviction of sit-down strikers by a law enforcement group since strikes of this nature swept the nation.

Shortly after their eviction from the plant, the workers formed a picket line, which union leaders said would remain in "24-hour operation."

The plant opened today at 7:30 a. m. There was no disorder as a number of workers filed through the picket line to enter the main gate while strikers urged:

"Come on, be a man. Join the line."

Phillip Van Gelder and Francis X. McCann, strike leaders, estimated the number of workers entering the plant at from 200 to 300. They said a majority of the 1700 who were working on the day shift before the strike was called at 10:30 a. m. yesterday had remained at their homes.

Union Claims Disputed

This contention was disputed by the company. L. Y. Spear, vice-president, and O. P. Robinson, works manager, spokesman for the firm, left the plant before it opened after remaining in their offices most of the night, but a paymaster said that operations were going on as usual.

All except the 107 sit-downers who either left the property or were ejected by state and local police during the night reported for work, he said.

The picket line, forming over an hour before the plant opened, began its back-and-forth pacing in a heavy snowstorm. The dull, gray waters of New London harbor were barely visible through the gaunt steel framework of the craneways in the boat company's yard, towering over the heads of the shuffling pickets.

The craneways, reaching some 50 feet into the air, are virtually the only part of the plant seen by the casual passer-by. The property slopes downward from George Street to the water, and the one-story machine shops and other buildings are scarcely noticeable.

Work Is Halted

One also must look closely to see the steel hull of the Permit, last government submarine launched by the company, resting on the fitting-out dock. Much of the work done at the company is performed out of doors but there was no visible evidence of outside activity a half-hour after the gate opened this morning.

Strikers said the only employees entering the plant were machinists.

A score of state policemen, part of the force of 60 that ejected the stay-inners early today, patrolled the street alongside the picket line. No ill feeling was evidenced and often a state policeman and a picket would be seen joking and laughing, despite the fact union officials charged the police with using illegal tactics in the ejection.

Many of the officers had been on strike duty last year at the Reming-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Fusion Candidate for Mayor Urged for Reforms in Boston

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Former State Senator Henry Parkman Jr.'s plea for a fusion candidate in the mayoralty campaign today brings not only all the major voting factions of the city into line for the first time in this election, still eight months away, but also appears to answer a swelling demand for drastic reforms in the management of Boston's city government.

While not announcing himself as a candidate for mayor, Mr. Parkman invited that opportunity by his statement last night, observers at City Hall opined today. After warning Boston that if the next regime "isn't Curley it will be something just as bad," Mr. Parkman declared: "I stand ready to take part and do my share in any fusion movement that will save our city from political spoilsmen."

In this early day of the campaign, candidates seeking to be elected Mayor of Boston next November represent minority interests.

Curley Heads Faction

Former Gov. James M. Curley leads an older Democratic faction, which at present is said not to solidly represent that party's interests in Boston.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols likewise leads a seniority movement in the Republican party, which probably does not entail a full endorsement by the G. O. P. in Boston of his candidacy.

Maurice J. Tobin, member of the School Committee, who has given every indication he will run for office but has not formally announced his candidacy, represents a movement of young Democrats in Boston who say they prefer his leadership to further domination by the Curley faction.

Likewise does City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. represent a group of young Republicans who have divorced themselves from interference by the Nichols and Innes associates.

If Thomas C. O'Brien, former district attorney and political rival of Mr. Curley decides to run, as he will according to his close friends, he will further divide the Democratic interests in the city, garnering support especially at Mr. Cur-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Study of Election Reform Advocated in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24—Reform of Connecticut's election laws, earnestly advocated as an immediate need by the Connecticut League of Women Voters and other organizations, must wait two years.

The Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly this week announced that it would recommend rejection of all election law reform measures and approve, instead, a proposal to submit the entire matter to a special commission for study.

Admittedly a set of patchwork statutes which not infrequently puzzle the state election officials, the election laws have been under particularly heavy fire since court prosecution disclosed an election fraud conspiracy in Hartford in 1933. The move to allow Gov. Wilbur L. Cross to name a study commission which will report in 1939 is the first definite step toward change. The League of Women Voters had concentrated its energies on a bill to require signature identification of voters.

* * *

Almost obscuring the activities of the General Assembly, the sit-down strike came to Connecticut this week, and the implications of labor trouble at the Electric Boat Company in Groton are such as to take the spotlight in the State's attention. Eight hundred men, on the day shift at the Groton plant, laid down their tools yesterday and early this morning were arrested and ejected by 60 state policemen. The company is building submarines for the United States Navy, giving the Federal Government a direct interest in the situation.

* * *

In spite of strikes and floods elsewhere in the country, Connecticut business in January moved ahead of December figures and well in advance of the records of a year ago. Man-hours worked in 150 factories totaled 15,452,000, a gain of 2.9 per cent over December and a gain of 22.7 per cent over January, 1936. Electric power sales to consumers gained 1.6 per cent over December and 15.4 per cent over January, 1936. Carloadings at 14

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Chelley and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

INTERNATIONAL—"We Are From Kronstadt," in English. 1, 3, 7, 9.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

EXETER—"Come Closer, Folks," with James Dunn and Marian Marsh. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "One in a Million," with Sonja Henie. 3:12, 6:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Guns of the Pecos," with Dick Foran. Also "That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons and Gene Raymond.

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10 a. m., 12, 2:09, 4:17, 6:25, 8:33, 10:40.

BOSTON — "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame. 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:35, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: George White's "Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard and Helen Morgan. Tomorrow: "Don't Tell the Wife." Featuring Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel and Lynne Overman. Stage: The Ritz Bros. in "Stars on Parade."

Radio Programs

On Page 13

METROPOLITAN — "The Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Judy, Annie and Zeke (The Canova family). Tomorrow: "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler and Lee Dixon. Stage: Louie Armstrong with his "Harlemania Revue."

UPTOWN—"3 Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:10, 6:30, 10. Also "Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The President's Mystery," with Henry Wilcoxon and Betty Furness. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Broken Blossoms," with Dolly Haas. 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "Donald and Pluto," and other shorts.

MODERN — "Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Champagne Waltz," featuring Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray and Jack Oakie. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Mediterranean Cruise," "Sunday Roundup," "The Village Blacksmith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—Jean Parker in "Sequoia," 8:50, 11:23 a. m., 2:23, 5:23, 8:23. Also "Bachelor Girl," with Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery. 10 a. m., 12:49, 3:49, 6:40, 9:49.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

UNIVERSITY—"The Story of Louis Pasteur," with Paul Muni. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. Also "These Three," with Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll and Tyrone Power Jr. Fenway: 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9. Also "Clarence," with Roscoe Karns and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50. Tomorrow: "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart. Also "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Boston String Quartet, Harrison Keller, first violin; Paul Fedorovsky, second violin; Georges Fourel, viola; Alfred Zighera, violoncello. Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—First of series of five illustrated lectures. Ugo Mochi on "The Art of the Shadow and Silhouette." 16 Somerset Street. 9.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE — Eugene W. Weber, Government engineer, on "Flood Causes and Control." Williams Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Deferred regular meeting. Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Stained Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

FOGG MUSEUM—Dr. Erwin Panofsky on "Piero di Cosimo." 4.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—Dr. Paul D. Foote on "Recent Trends in Petroleum Research." Illustrated. 4.

Married Women Employment Hit at Legislative Hearing

Legislative Hearings

Employment of married women is "threatening the very existence of family life," and its elimination would reduce unemployment 50 per cent, Miss Florence M. Birmingham, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, told the Legislative Committee on Rules today.

Miss Birmingham was appearing before the committee to favor her resolve for a special committee to investigate the employment of married women in Massachusetts.

She declared under present conditions single women cannot find employment and their position in society is thus threatened by desperation or outright starvation.

"We ask you to make an investigation before drastic laws are passed. The wives of police officers have no right to work but they are. Married women have no right to work in the registry of motor vehicles while their husbands work in the same department as inspectors and they are," she claimed.

She declared hundreds of married women whose husbands have good positions are employed on city and town payrolls and upon the WPA. These positions, she insisted, should be given to single women.

"The community," she added, "is crying out against the need of single women who are starving while the married dames strut around like peacocks."

Henry Selvitella, Boston City Councilor, backing the Birmingham proposal, claimed hundreds of married women are working at City Hall, "just for good clothes and a good time." Political influence, he charged, maintains them on the payroll.

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Pay-As-You-Go

A forced "pay-as-you-go" policy for all cities and towns whose borrowing now exceeds the legal limit was favored today before the legislative committee on municipal finance by legislators and city officials.

At present cities and towns may borrow outside the debt limit if they obtain legislative approval. The limit is 2½ per cent of the average valuation for the last three years; 3 per cent for towns.

The bill favored today provides that no city or town shall be allowed to borrow outside its debt limit for a five-year period. It was filed by Representatives John J. Gilmartin of Fitchburg and Arthur U. Mahan of Leominster. The bill would bar the practice whereby municipal authorities borrow outside the limit for current expenses and dodge exceeding the regular limitations.

Representative Gilmartin declared it is necessary to halt excessive municipal spending, which, he said, was due in large measure to the willingness of city fathers to borrow money to make a businesslike showing on their budgets.

"It's an easy matter for a mayor to come before the Legislature with a poor mouth, but I believe that the time has come when the General Court ought to put its foot down."

From Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, came immediate support for the Gilmartin - Mahan proposal. He pointed out that if Boston does not borrow any money for the next five years, a total saving of $14,000,000 in debt service costs will be realized.

While talking on the legislation, Mr. Loeffler wandered to the help the Federal Government is extending to Boston in the matter of relief.

"In 1936," he said, "the Federal Government carried approximately 40 per cent of the welfare load, amounting to $21,000,000."

Thus he emphasized the dangerous results should the Federal Government suddenly withdraw its aid to local governments.

Representative Mahan declared the purpose of the legislation is to force tax rates to show to the people the true financial picture of the cities and towns. He pointed out that municipal authorities now borrow on tax titles and float other loans for welfare and other expenses in order to present a tax rate lower than it actually should be.

"The bill," he claimed, "would end further mortgaging of the future."

Thomas J. McGrath, former Mayor of Quincy, favored the proposal.

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Charles River Basin

Improvement of the Cambridge side of the Chares River Basin by elimination of the eight-foot granite wall and fence now existing and the building of a sloping bank with a walk near the river was advocated today by Atherton N. Hunt of Braintree.

Appearing before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs, Mr. Hunt favored the bill of the Charles River Improvement Associates for a special commission to investigate the possibilities of improving the Cambridge side. The work he outlined, he said, would cost approximately $100,000.

The present wall makes the river dangerous for boatmen who might capsize on the Cambridge side. It is impossible to climb the wall, he said.

O. D. Fellows of the Metropolitan Planning Division placed Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board, on record in favor of the study proposal.

There was no opposition.

Smith Alumnae Council To Meet in Northampton

One hundred and fifty delegates will attend the twenty-third annual mid-winter meeting of the Smith College Alumnae Council, to be held in Northampton, Feb. 25-27. From all over the country, alumnae representing 56 classes and 44 of the Smith Clubs of the United States will assemble.

Many activities have been planned including a panel discussion with members of the Student Council, meetings, visits to the college classes, and the presentation of the play "Maedchen in Uniform" by the Smith College Dramatic Association.

What's Going On in the Arts

Margaret French Cresson

At Doll and Richards there is an exhibition of marble and bronze portraits by Margaret French Cresson, daughter of the noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French.

The installation catches the eye of the visitor at once, for Mrs. Cresson has provided a harmonious and effective background for her portraits with an arrangement of handsome plants and flowers, a mantle, fireplace and table. Luxurious textiles complete the mounting against which the sculptures are agreeably set.

That we should have to build up consciously an environment for sculpture today is a criticism of the times, for somehow this form of expression does not find a natural place for itself in contemporary taste and needs. The sculptor of old found a ready usefulness in native practice; he provided a commodity in demand. The demand today in sculpture lies almost entirely in the field of portraiture, which lays some restraint upon the imagination of an artist.

Mrs. Cresson's portraits vary from poetic to realistic characterizations, from likenesses fully formed in the round, to delicately delineated and modeled low-reliefs. The marble portraits especially bear the fanciful note, the softened and sometimes sentimental visualization. The idea in bronze somehow arouses Mrs. Cresson to the more vigorous touch, to a bold rhythmic handling, and induces consequently a more convincing vitality. There are some plaster models here which we conclude are intended for bronze.

Notable is a portrait of Joseph P. Day; splendid a bust of Daniel Chester French (shown here in plaster); most appealing to this visitor, "Francesca," a bust done in the Renaissance manner, reminiscent of the women of the Italian master, Laurano. There is a heroic, colossal effigy of Daniel Webster, a dignified bust of President James Monroe; and there are many heads and busts to supplement an exhibition which reveals a career of hard work and concentrated effort on the part of Mrs. Cresson. D. A.

Isabel French

In a song recital last night in Jordan Hall, Isabel French, soprano, offered a program contrived of numbers each of which was notable for its intrinsic worth. With the excellent Celius Dougherty at the pianoforte, Mrs. French sang four groups, opening with "A morire" by Carissimi, "There's not a Swain" by Purcell and Schubert's "Nacht und Träume" and "Mit dem grünen Lautenbande." French songs next occupied her, and then Lieder by Robert Franz and Hugo Wolf. For group four, Mrs. French called Messrs. Gundersen, Sauvlet, Mazzeo, Madsen, Artieres, Langendoen, Speyer and Panenka of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to her assistance, and presented "Sich üben im Lieben" from the Wedding Cantata by Bach for soprano with oboe obbligato, Mozart's "Et incarnatus est" for voice, flute, oboe, bassoon and strings, from the C minor Mass, and Schubert's "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen" for voice with clarinet obbligato.

There is never anything bordering upon the spectacular in a recital by Mrs. French. There may even be songs which are but slightly contrasted, yet the singer's diction is so clear and her taste so impeccable that the listener feels slight sense of loss. Mrs. French is well aware of her limitations, but with a scale as evenly matched as hers, she is able to project the essence of a song in an arresting manner. Only as she approached the final group did one feel that the singer faltered or that she was unable to carry to completion her concept of the songs essayed. One remembers with pleasure, however, her excellent legato in "A morire," "Nacht und Träume" and Aubert's "Vieille Chanson Espagnole," and the charming lightness of touch to Ravel's "La Pintade." The large audience gave Mrs. French enthusiastic applause, which she generously shared with her assistants.

G. M. S.

Dick Powell in "On the Avenue," at the Keith Memorial

News of the Dance

Preparations for the Second National Dance Congress and Festival in 1938 are already under way. The continuations committee, which has been the functioning body since the Congress of 1936, has been dissolved with the election of an executive committee.

Grant Code, acting director of the Dance Center of the Brooklyn Museum; Louis Horst, dance composer-accompanist; Franziska Boas, percussionist; Lincoln Kirstein, author of the scholarly book, "Dance," co-director with E. M. M. Warburg of the School of the American Ballet and director of its summer offshoot, the Ballet Caravan, the Tamiris, brilliant modern dancer, are the members. The Congress will be held in New York, presumably in the spring.

Hans Wiener and group will give his new compositions, "Turnstyle" and "Architectural Suite," together with a suite from "Pictures at an Exhibition," at the Washington Irving High School, New York, next Saturday evening, in the Students Dance Recital Series held there.

Prior to Martha Graham's second transcontinental tour, which this year will include the group for the first time, she will give two more recitals at the Guild Theater, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, March 2 and 4. The new suite, "Chronicle," will be on the first program and "Course" will be revived on the second.

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman are also taking their company on tour this spring. They will be in the Middle West from Feb. 22 to March 10, in Georgia on March 17, and among several concerts in the East in April, will appear at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., on April 15.

M. L.

Evicted Sit-Down Strikers Organize New Picket Lines

(Continued From Page 11)

ton-Rand plant in Middletown and, before that, at the Lawton mills in Plainfield and some grumbled good-naturedly at receiving another assignment calling for long hours of duty.

Court Continues Cases

Most of the 100 pickets who formed the line early today were men who had been taken from the plant a few hours earlier and had been arraigned on trespass charges at a special court session lasting from 2 until 4 a. m. Their cases were continued until 10 a. m. Friday.

Van Gelder told the tired and weary men a few hours after they had been ejected from the yards at 1:30 a. m. today that the strike is not ended.

"We can strike from the outside as well as on the inside, Mr. Van Gelder asserted.

Union Election Halted

The union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, called the strike at 10:30 a. m. yesterday after company officials had refused to permit a ballot to test its strength against that of the Employees' Association, the recognized bargaining agency.

The strikers stayed in the plant after the day shift of 1700 laid down their tools at 4:15 p. m.

A squad of 60 state policemen, holding tear gas bombs in readiness, aided Groton police early today in clearing the plant of strikers, who defied an ultimatum to leave or be arrested.

For almost two hours the 108 men were paraded before court officials in the town police headquarters. Each was released without bail by Judge Charles F. Willard for a hearing in town court Friday, except Harry L. Bowman of Norwich, union president, who was required to post $50 bonds.

A list of the strikers was prepared for Mr. Robinson, works manager for the shipyards, who announced earlier the men were "automatically discharged" when they refused to work.

Mr. Van Gelder asserted that the ejection of the strikers was "the most flagrant, disgraceful use of the state police in the history of Connecticut, whose history is bad enough in this respect."

"They used a wholly illegal method of forcefully driving these employees out of the yard. There was no injunction and no warrants were served.

"We did not resist. There was no barricading of the doors. Police rushed in and started to drag the men out and used their clubs."

Calls Charges Ridiculous

Mr. Van Gelder assured the strikers the trespassing charges were "ridiculous" and asserted he could "guarantee every case will be thrown out of court."

He declared the union was considering bringing false arrest charges against Judge Willard, an employee of the boat company, and other town officials.

Mr. Robinson, who remained in his office at the plant until the last of the sit-downers had been removed, said the strikers forfeited their status as employees the minute they stopped work.

Because of the stringent regulations under which the company works in building submarines for the U. S. Navy, he asserted, the company was forced to regard the men as "trespassers."

He said the company was "under a heavy penalty to protect the government property here."

Four-Day Week Seen In Connecticut For Assembly Sessions

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—The probability arose today that the Connecticut General Assembly may go on a four-day week in the near future in order that its reorganization committees can begin public hearings on proposals to overhaul the state government.

At least seven members of the House or Senate reorganization committees are also chairmen of other committees. As a result, leaders reported, some difficulty has arisen over choosing dates for hearings on reorganization bills which would not conflict with hearings of other committees.

The only day apparently left for the committees handling the drastic proposals for revamping the government is Friday, which up until the present has been a legislative holiday.

Both Senate Chairman Raymond J. Devlin and House Chairman George L. Warncke said today they would insist that the reorganization committees hold their hearings on a legislative day. Both mentioned Friday as the probable date.

Shoe Strike

(Continued from Page 11)

plant which was not in operation. About 250 were idle.

Lowell: Two factories employing about 600 workers signed with union officials for the full 15 per cent increase early today and resumed operations without loss of working hours.

Salem: Two of the largest factories here employing "United" labor signed with the union for a full 15 per cent wage increase. About 700 union members returned to work before noon. Five other factories, employing about 450 workers, were shut down and were picketed, pending a wage agreement.

Newburyport: Two factories, employing between 700 and 800 union workers, had failed to sign any wage agreements. Agreements between the union and the larger of these factories hinged upon settlement of an affiliated factory in Lynn, also closed.

Keene, N. H.: Union men began picketing a plant employing about 250 workers, some of whom were reported as standing by their jobs, pending an agreement.

Meetings Called For Garden Makers By State College

With spring less than one month away, Massachusetts State College begins its anual campaign for the further education of the amateur gardener, announcing a Thursday evening series of informal discussions on plants and planting. The series starts March 18, at the Waltham Field Station. The subject for discussion that evening will be "Raising Plants." The schedule continues:

March 25, "Annuals and Perennials;" April 1, "Pruning;" April 15, "Soils and Fertilizers, and Care of Lawns;" April 22, "Plants and Insects;" April 29, "Plant Propagation."

The entire evening will be devoted to answering questions pertaining to the intricacies of the subject. Whenever possible, illustrative material will be used and practical demonstrations conducted.

This series takes the place of the Home Gardeners School hitherto maintained at the Field Station.

Autoists Polite To the Toothless Traffic Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24 — With the city police temporarily rendered impotent by a peculiar situation affecting the traffic laws, motorists of Worcester have come to the rescue by agreeing to observe the laws voluntarily.

Hands of the police have been tied by a ruling of Judge Frank L. Riley, of the District Court, that he will not convict red-light passers, not only at Washington Square, but throughout the city, because the signal system is illegal.

Under the circumstances, drivers might be expected to take advantage of the temporary absence of law enforcement; but the police have found, instead that the average driver realizes that, while the lights have no legal standing, nevertheless as a matter of personal safety and in order to expedite the movement of traffic some system of control must prevail.

Drivers, therefore, with few exceptions, have been heeding the red and green lights, as if they were backed by the authority of the courts, police reported today. Police are seeking to arrest the few "smart alecks" on other charges, such as speeding, failing to slow down at intersections and driving so as to endanger the lives and safety of the public.

Judge Riley upset the traffic situation last week by ruling the complicated beacon at Washington Square is illegal and dismissing 18 motorists charged with disregarding its directions. He said not permit had been obtained for operation of the beacon from the State Department of Public Works.

It was then found that no permits had been obtained for any traffic lights anywhere in the city. Furthermore, 90 per cent of it signals are of a type that the Department of Public Works will not approve, being of the old horizontal type.

City officials immediately made arrangements to obtain permits this week for the remaining 10 per cent of the lights, but the police, faced with certain dismissal of any violators, arrested at the other 90 per cent of the beacons, are and for some time will be virtually unable to enforce the traffic signal laws.

Permanent remedy for the situation apparently is to purchase vertical signal lights of the approved type, but the Mayor has indicated he will not include the $5000 necessary for this item in the 1937-38 budget to be made public March 4. The new traffic problem may change the situation, however.

Ships

(Continued from Page 11)

ferryboat that had just splashed down the ways, built for the United States navy. A sturdy trawler for a fishing firm in Boston is poised on the ways, ready to be loosened by the battering rams. The keels of nine other ships, including that of America's yachting cup defender planned by Burgess, are now laid and preparations are being made to raise the skeleton frameworks upon which 1800 men will soon be working in two shifts.

Building activities of the last few weeks have transcended even the previous optimistic statements of the Iron Works president who declared two months ago that building would soon "be within 85 per cent of the peak building years during the World War." Today he was even more optimistic, predicting that the promise of increasing activities gave indications of shipbuilding along the Maine coast comparable to the days that old-timers talk about in the snug vine-covered cottages lining the Kennebec shore.

Tax Rate Limit Of $25 on Realty In Rhode Island

(Continued From Page 11)

rates, some communities across the line in Massachusetts and Connecticut have moved their rates up to $30 and even $40 or more in some cases. The Providence rate for the past four years has been $24.50.

The money has to come from somewhere, of course, and by getting along on a low rate does not mean that Rhode Island communities manage with less money. Revenue is found from other sources to make up the difference.

For this reason residents of Massachusetts should not be misled into thinking that Rhode Island has found a mysterious secret for making the tax burden lighter. There is no mystery about it. Boiled down, it simply means that this State bears more lightly on real estate and more heavily on other sources of revenue.

The tax limit is accepted as a fixture and no one says anything about it, but there is tax agitation just the same; but this agitation is in the shape of demands for even lighter tax burdens on real estate owners.

More recently the demand to ease the real estate taxpayer's burden has taken the shape of an exemption on assessments. Gov. Robert E. Quinn supported the proposed constitutional amendment which was passed by the special session of the legislature last fall providing for exemptions on assessments up to $3000 provided the home owner lives in the home. This means a man living in his own home which is assessed at $3000 would pay no real estate tax. If the home was assessed at $4000 he would be taxed only on $1000. If he rented the home and lived elsewhere he would get no exemption.

The proposed amendment to the constitution must be passed by another legislature, then approved by the voters at the pools before it becomes law.

The following table shows how little effect the depression has had on the tax rates for ten representative communities in Rhode Island. The first five communities listed are cities, Warwick was a town in 1929 and is now a city. The last four are towns.

Community	1929 Tax Rate	1936 Tax Rate
Providence	$23.50	$24.50
Pawtucket	22.50	23.00
Central Falls	22.50	22.50
Cranston	23.00	23.00
Woonsocket	35.00	35.00
Warwick	24.00	22.00
Barrington	19.40	21.60
Coventry	20.00	21.50
Exeter	18.00	17.00
Little Compton	12.00	11.00

It will be noted that Pawtucket, Warwick, Exeter and Little Compton managed to reduce their tax rates in spite of the depression.

Net Debt Forced Up

Generally speaking the depression has forced the net debt of these increases compared with Rhode Island cities upward. But similar increases in cities of other states probably are not 'excessive. And in one notable case, that of Woonsocket, the city's net debt actually has been reduced during the depression even though this industrial community was severely affected by closing mills. Between 1930 and 1935 Woonsocket reduced the debt by $1,912,098, or nearly 30 per cent.

The following table shows how the Providence net debt has moved slowly upward through the depression:

Providence Net Debt	
1935	$48,989,723
1934	46,779,596
1933	46,669,972
1932	48,784,861
1931	48,079,359
1930	42,297,679
1929	38,142,791

Although Mr. Grant of the Real Estate Tax League argued two years ago that valuations were increasing too rapidly, a study of the valuations between 1929 and 1936 defeats his argument. Instead of increasing, total valuations for all tangible and intangible property declined in this six-year period. The figure for valuations in 1929 was $1,344,544,741. In 1936 the total valuations dropped to $1,335,220,207. (The outstanding exception to the trend was Warwick where valuations increased by nearly 25 per cent in this period. This was due, however, not to any change in the method of assessment, but to new construction.)

Picture Shows How

The picture, then, shows Rhode Island communities went through the depression without increasing their tax rates substantially, without increasing their valuations and without increasing their debts abnormally.

How did they do it? Three factors are largely responsible. The first is the old state tax levied on cities and towns; the second is the revenue from horse racing; the third is revenue from liquor.

In 1935 Gov. Theodore Francis Green succeeded in having the Legislature repeal the old law that empowered the State annually to levy a tax on all communities in the State. It meant a loss in revenue of more than $1,000,000 to the State, but a corresponding lightening of the tax burden on the communities. Prior to repeal of the law, the average annual revenue for the State from this source was $1,160,000.

Horse racing was legalized in Rhode Island in 1934. The state received $811,872 in revenue from this source the first year, $1,042,681 the second year and nearly $1,250,000 last year. This money was shared by the State and the various communities.

From the third item, liquor, the communities get revenue in two ways. One is the revenue from liquor licenses and the other is State liquor revenue which the State shares with the cities and towns.

Grand Opera to Be Given

The Majestic Theater, dark since early last fall, will reopen for a week of grand opera under the aegis of the Federal Music Project on March 15. According to William Haddon, state director of the project, a season of operas and concerts will be inaugurated with performances of Bizet's "Carmen" and Eugen d'Albert's "Die Toten Augen," under the direction of A. Buckingham Simson. Mr. Simson is chief WPA choral director.

Fusion Candidate for Mayor Urged for Reforms in Boston

(Continued From Page 11)

ley's expense, because Mr. O'Brien was a political protege of the late Martin Tomasney, Boston ward boss.

Minority Group

If Mayor Mansfield is permitted to be a candidate to succeed himself, as a bill now in the Legislature will provide if passed, he will represent at best a minority group, a group, it is held, that has diminished since 1933.

Mayor Mansfield, who has refrained from commenting on the entrance of former Gov. James M. Curley into the campaign for Mayor, announced today that he will discuss Mr. Curley as a candidate over the radio Friday evening from Station WNAC at 6:45.

Mr. Curley, for the most part, has refrained from discussing the Mansfield administration since his return from the South, but yesterday insinuated that Mr. Mansfield had not lived up to his campaign promises. "What became of that 65 cents on every dollar that Mansfield was going to save?" the former Governor asked, without attempting to answer the question.

Finally, should William J. Foley, district attorney, decide to run again for Mayor, he would have what minority support these six candidates (seven if Mr. Parkman enters the lists) have left undivided.

On this evidence of factional interests, therefore, do many at City Hall find substantial cause for support of a general fusion movement behind Senator Parkman.

A fusion candidate would draw these blocks of voters from every faction. By so doing a strong central party would be established, representing the majority. This candidate would be dedicated to lower taxes and a wise administration. This goal would be reached by inaugurating reforms such as proportional representation, a pay-as-you-go financial policy, and departmental reorganization of overlapping municipal functions.

Such a proposal is not theoretical, but has already occurred, it is pointed out with more or less success, in New York. Mayor LaGuardia is a fusion Mayor. He represents the desires of nationalities, business interests and political societies. These interests, once factional, welded together in the campaign which brought his election, then brought the support to him necessary for a reform administration. In Mayor La Guardia's term New York has adopted a new charter, proportional representation, and made great civic progress.

When City Hall observers compared Boston municipal progress under factional administrations in the past decade to that of New York under Mr. LaGuardia, the fusion Mayor, in the past four years, there was found ample reason to expect a rally by Boston voters to Mr. Parkman's call to elect a fusion Mayor in November.

Roland J. Sawyer

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 11)

cities gained 2.3 per cent over December and 11.7 per cent over January, 1936. New building permits in 23 cities totaled $1,779,000, a drop from the December total of $2,318,000, but an increase of 79.6 per cent over the $991,000 for January of last year.

The New Haven Railroad announced that because of better business it was re-establishing divisional offices in Hartford, eliminated three years ago as an economy move.

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Connecticut, says Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, state commissioner of education, has as its foremost educational need the training of teachers in the industrial arts who in turn can train high school boys and girls to live in an industrial state.

"In 30 years," he wrote in a letter sent to members of the General Assembly and to local boards of education, "Connecticut has changed from a localized to an industrial civilization. We have moved into a machine world. In it there is little work nor can there be for children under 18 years of age. Therefore all Connecticut youth is enrolled in high schools or trade schools.

"Of the boys, one-fourth will go to college, one-fourth should go to the trade schools, but at least one-half will never work as occupation specialists. Most of these will go into our factories to run automatic machines. The others will live in a world that is dominated by machines, by machine operations, and by machine products. We need to train our high school pupils to be not only book-minded but to be people-minded and machine-minded as well.

"We need in our junior and senior high schools general industrial shops in which boys have a program each day as they have in the English, mathematics or social science rooms. Of Connecticut high schools, 16 now make this provision, 30 are giving some courses, and 44 have nothing for the boys of this highly industrial state but book courses."

At the Teachers' College of Connecticut in New Britain, a course has been started to train teachers of industrial arts. Dr. Butterfield wants the Legislature to appropriate money for an industrial arts building at the college.

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From another source the highly industrialized aspect of modern Connecticut life was emphasized. The State Reorganization Commission, submitting one of the last of the proposals in its report to Governor Cross, recommended the abolition of the State Publicity Commission and the dropping of its work.

Connecticut, the Reorganization Commission declared, is not a recreational area in the sense that Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine may be. Its recreational facilities are no more than adequate for its own population. Therefore the State should not, in the commission's opinion, go any farther with the idea of promoting summer tourist business as a government function.

The State has not gone far. Its Publicity Commission was set up by the General Assembly two years ago with a total appropriation of $1 for the two years. The commission has drummed up contributions from hotel interests and others and raised money through the sale of posters and stamps advertising Connecticut's recreational advantages. It was authorized to finance its activities in this way, but now wants a state appropriation and definite status as a regularly supported state department.

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William J. Miller, disabled war veteran and commander of the Department of Connecticut, American Legion, startled the Finance Committee of the General Assembly with a statement that the Legion is opposed to any further tax exemptions for war veterans. Veterans already have exemption up to $1000 of appraised value on their real estate and the committee was conducting a hearing on several bills giving them additional tax exemptions. Other veteran organizations were supporting the bills. Mr. Miller said the Legion had decided it was "time to call a halt."

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In Hartford, 3300 school children heard the Cleveland Orchestra in a special children's concert, last of four arranged in a children's series by Parent-Teacher Associations. The plan has proved so popular it will be carried out again next year. Visiting orchestras play for the children in the afternoon before their regular evening concerts.

$25 Tax Limit

(Continued from Page 11)

reported receiving similar letters in large quantities. No one present at the hearing admitted knowledge of the letters, but Representative Paul A. McCarthy of Somerville said he thought they might have been sent by teachers.

Mr. Vorhis told the committee that in that test 303,187 persons favored the $25 limit and 11,869 opposed it.

Mr. Vorhis said that the system of throwing the burden of governmental costs and deficits on real estate had begun in Massachusetts in 1634 and continued until today. The tax, averaged for a representative group of Massachusetts towns, Mr. Vorhis stated, had jumped from $26.64 in 1921 to $35.33 last year.

Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and also head of the People's Committee, said that 70 per cent of the wages in the Commonwealth were paid through the ability of real estate to earn money. He said that 70 per cent of the investments held in the State were in real estate, and he added that 70 per cent of the cost of government was borne by real estate.

This structure is unsound, he declared, resulting in an unsound foundation for wages, investments and civic finances.

Foes of the proposal were in readiness to present their side just as soon as the proponents had concluded.

Union Contract Brings Auto-Lite Pay Increase

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Electric Auto-Lite Company announced yesterday wage increases of six and eight cents an hour for 2000 employees with the signing of a 1937 contract with the United Automobile Workers' Union.

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Suit in Rhode Island to Test Legality of Horse Racing Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24—A move to contest the legality of the Rhode Island horse racing law on the grounds the act permits the holding of a lottery in violation of the State Constitution, was under way today, Attorney General John P. Hartigan disclosed.

Mr. Hartigan said he has been approached by Alfred H. Lake, an attorney representing a group of ministers, asking that he permit the use of his name to contest the constitutionality of the act, and that he had declined because of certain legal obstacles.

The petition, Mr. Hartigan said, would be brought in the names of the Rev. Edward Holyoke, Providence; the Rev. James V. Claypool of East Providence; the Rev. Roger Alling of Pawtucket, and the Rev. Anthony R. Parshley of Bristol.

Section 12, Article IV, of the State Constitution reads:

"All lotteries shall hereafter be prohibited in this state, except those already authorized by the General Assembly."

Mr. Hartigan pointed out that his refusal to allow his name to be used on the petition was a formality which did not prevent Mr. Lake from taking his petition to the court and setting forth the Attorney General's attitude.

His statement follows:

"Attorney Alfred H. Lake of Providence presented to me today a petition for prerogative writ of injunction addressed to the Supreme Court brought in the names of Edward Holyoke of Providence, James V. Claypool of East Providence, Roger Alling of Pawtucket and Anthony R. Parshley of Bristol, requesting the use of my name as Attorney General to test the constitutionality of Chapter 2086 of the Public Laws—passed at the January session of the General Assembly, 1934, as amended, entitled 'An Act Creating a Horse Racing Commission, Defining Its Powers and Duties, and Making an Appropriation Therefor.'

"The petition is brought against Francis J. Kiernan of North Providence, Russell Handy of Lincoln, and Thomas Kane of North Smithfield in their official capacities as members of the Division of Horse Racing.

"I declined to allow the use of my name as Attorney General on this petition because of the provisions of Sections 21 and 22 of the Horse Racing Statute.

"Section 21 provides 'the invalidity of any section or sections or parts of any section or sections of this act shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the act.'

"Section 22 provides 'it shall be the duty of the Attorney General and of the Assistant Attorneys General of this State to enforce the provisions of this act.'

"Under the law it is the duty of the Attorney General to defend the Division of Horse Racing."

Move to Outlaw Gambling Devices Under Way in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24—A move to outlaw gambling machines from New Hampshire, sponsored by Judge James A. Hanley of Franklin, is receiving wide support.

Former United States Senator George H. Moses has come out flatly for the anti-slot machine measure, introduced by Judge Hanley in the Legislature.

Now the Rt. Rev. John T. Dalls, Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire, declares that the "pin machines" are "part and parcel of this weakness which has attacked the moral fiber of the nation, namely, an attempt to get something for nothing."

Other backers of the move include Charles Carroll of Laconia, Mayor James P. Keenan of Dover, and Mayor Kennard E. Goldsmith of Portsmouth.

The measure drawn up by Judge Hanley classifies various pin-games, digger and horse racing devices as "games of chance," thereby making them unlawful. Owners of these machines have contended that they were "games of skill."

Four months ago Judge Hanley had a case come before him in Franklin Court in which a man was held for non-support of his wife and eight minor children. The defendant admitted in court that he had spent his wages on gambling devices in Franklin.

This caused Judge Hanley to launch his campaign against the gambling machines.

Discussing the situation on the basis of the entire state, Judge Hanley estimated that the income from these gaming machines is about $500,000 a year.

The operators of these games employ a very interesting method of evading the law. In the first place they label the machines "A Game of Skill. No Gambling. Because of the Expense of This Machine No Premiums or the Like Should Be Expected." That's what it says.

In practice, according to officials, it works out this way. Anyone interested in "playing" the "game of skill" inquires from a clerk in the store, or other location of the machine, what the machine "pays." The answer is that for certain scores so many "free games" are given. In practice this means that for certain scores a certain number of the coins used in the machine are paid to the player.

Further investigation reveals that in many instances the machines are not owned by the store keepers but by operators who maintain many such machines. The relationship between the owner and the store keeper is usually on the per centage basis with the "split" being on a 5-50 basis after the subtraction of "free games" paid out from the receipts, investigation said.

Farm Family Costs Found $930 Below Those of City Group

Massachusetts farm families spend $930 a year less for living than do their city cousins, according to a survey just completed by the Massachusetts State College extension service. Five hundred dollars of this difference represents living furnished by the farm in the form of food, fuel, and living quarters.

The survey included 75 farm families in Bristol and Plymouth counties and 36 urban families in the same section of the State. The city families averaged 3.7 persons, while the farm families averaged 3.1 persons.

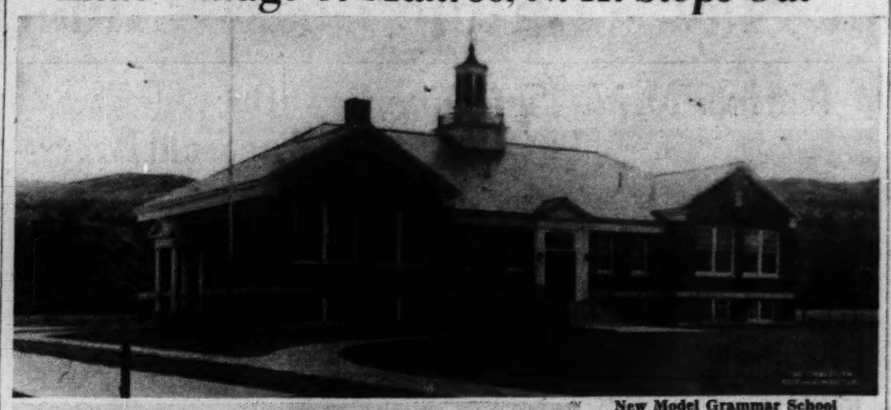
The main savings of country living occurred in food, clothing, and fuel, but practically all expenditures were less. The total cost of living for city families was $2099. Farm family living came to $1669, but only $1169 had to be paid in cash, the remaining $500 being the value of food, fuel, and housing furnished by the farm.

The city family spent $504 for food. The farm family spent $451; in addition they harvested $218 worth of groceries from the farm garden, which gave them a total of $670 worth of food for the table, or $166 more than the city family.

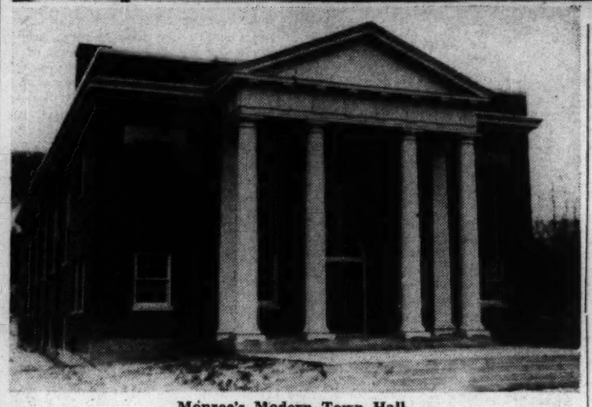
Forty-four of the farm families used farm fuel at an average saving of $60. One family saved $120 on its fuel bill. Clothing and personal expenses for the country family cost $135. The city family matched this with an expenditure of $224.

City conditions also required greater expenditures for transportation and education. The average city family spent $212 for transportation and $103 for education. In the country, transportation cost $133 and education $18.

Little Village of Munroe, N. H. Steps Out



New Model Grammar School



Monroe's Modern Town Hall

Electricity Spreads Mantle Of Prosperity Over N. H. Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROE, N. H., Feb. 23—A few years ago Monroe, with its 456 citizens, voted "No" to a proposal to spend $150 for 10 years' rent of an old schoolhouse for use as a town hall. It was "too much money." Last year they voted "Yes" on a $40,000 town hall project, which has now been completed and dedicated. Between the two meetings the giant, electricity, had passed by, scattering largesse.

Thanks to construction of the Comerford and McIndoes dams, on the Fifteen Mile Falls development of the New England Power Association, the town's valuation has jumped from $500,000 to $9,080,000. Even with the tax rate as low as $1.22 on $100, money is pouring in so fast that already $100,000 has been spent on new public buildings and civic improvements in the village center.

Since the tax money began flowing in so freely the people of Monroe have erected a model grammar school costing $50,000; they have bought full regalia for a 30-piece school band; constructed a $1500 grandstand on the school athletic field and a shell for outdoor concerts, plays and outdoor pageants; wired the baseball diamond for flood lights for night games; constructed a ski jump; finished the new town hall and community center; and now are planning to build a new steel and concrete bridge over the Connecticut River to replace the existing span, which is the largest wooden one in the country.

The new town hall is thoroughly modern, even to the point of complete air-conditioning. It has an auditorium big enough to accommodate twice the whole population of the community. By removing the seats it can be used for basketball. There is a good sized stage, too.

Downstairs there are a community dining room and kitchen, fully equipped for the use of churches and other organizations, and other facilities such as shower baths.

In connection with the rooms for selectmen, the town clerk and the treasurer, ample filing space has been provided for all town records.

Once upon a time—as the good people of Lyman, on the other side of the mountain, remember with a wry smile—Monroe was a little-considered part of their town. The inhabitants of the Monroe section seldom went over the mountain to attend town meetings, and only once in every three years or so did the town fathers agree to hold a meeting on their side of the dividing ridge.

So in 1854 it was decided to make Monroe an individual town with no further connection with Lyman.

Several Villages In N. H. in Path Of Flood Control

HILL VILLAGE, N. H., Feb. 24—Water may write the final chapter in the history of this village if federal flood control plans are carried out. Construction of a flood control dam would cover an area of 2950 acres in Hill, Franklin, Bristol, Sanbornton, and New Hampton with water.

Churches, stores, cemeteries, a school, library, and chair factory would be among the buildings in this village that would be submerged.

Appraisers last summer placed tentative values on the buildings and property involved in the proposed reservoir site. This was done to obtain an approximate estimate of the land damage that the project would entail. The project would also require that considerable mileage of roads be replaced.

From a business standpoint Hill has been having its difficulties in recent years. As a result many property owners, who might have otherwise looked with disfavor on the plan, are expressing a willingness to accept the price established tentatively by the appraisers.

There are others who express dislike to the prospect of a large number of buildings being removed to make room for the flood control project.

Check Proposed On U. S. Issue Of Memorial Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The commemorative coin abuse, which of late has grown to such proportions that President Roosevelt told the last Congress that "it jeopardizes the integrity of our coins," would be curbed under a bill introduced by Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut.

"Many abuses seem to have crept into the commemorative coin field," said the New England senator, one of the most consistent senatorial opponents of the indiscriminate issuance of these coins, after asking that the President appoint a commission of five to pass on such requests with power to deny improper ones.

The first commemorative coin, that for the Columbian exposition, was issued in 1893. From that year to 1924, inclusive, there were 24 commemorative issues, after which the deluge got started. Last Congress there were 50 bills introduced with requests for special issues and 25 became law. Already in the few weeks of the present session a dozen requests for special issues have been presented by members of Congress.

"I think the practice of striking special coins in commemoration of historical events and permitting the sponsoring organization to sell them at a profit is a misuse of our coinage system, which is assuming increasingly dangerous proportions," President Roosevelt warned the last Congress. Senators Maloney and Adams (D) of Colorado, who at present constitute the special coinage subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, have consistently opposed the flood of new issues.

All sorts of events and persons are sought to be honored by a special commemorative coin. For instance, last Congress, among the 25 authorized, were issues to commemorate the "50th anniversary of Cincinnati as a center of music and its contributions to the art of music for the past 50 years," the "300th anniversary of the landing of the Swedes in Delaware," the "100th anniversary of the incorporation of Bridgeport, Conn.," and a number honoring the sundry anniversaries of states, counties and cities.

The requests introduced this Congress include special coins to commemorate "the changing the name of Sawpit to Village of Port Chester, N. Y.," the "construction of Fort Peck dam," the "heroes of the Alamo," and the "100th anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland."

Middlebury's New Observatory Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 24—When Middlebury College students return from spring vacation, the new astronomical observatory north of Pearsons hall on College hill will be ready for use.

The building will have a revolving dome designed by A. R. Ibarguen of West Farmington, Maine, a Guatemalan amateur astronomer, and will house a 12½-inch lens given to the college by Prof. John F. Haller of the chemistry department. Its location is ideal for the purpose. Situated on the highest point of ground in the vicinity, in approximately the center of the broad Champlain valley, the telescope will give an unobstructed view of the horizon in all directions.

Perkins Institution To Give 'The Fool'

Rehearsals are under way at the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown, in preparation for the annual public play sponsored by the Howe Memorial Club in conjunction with the Perkins Athletic Association.

"The Fool," one of Channing Pollock's best-known plays, which was first presented soon after the war, has been chosen for performance in Dwight Hall at 8:15 p. m. on March 19 and 2:30 p. m. on March 20.

The Howe Memorial Club for many years has given practical assistance to former Perkins students in establishing their careers.

PWA Grants Pay Half School Building Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24—Federal PWA grants paid for nearly half of the $1,567,000 school building construction in New Hampshire during the fiscal year 1935-36.

Grants of $638,000 enabled many communities to build which could not otherwise have afforded it, the State Board of Education reported. The board also credited federal funds with permitting continued distribution of milk to school children and recommended a continuance of this practice.

Acceptance Seen For Security Act By Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking in Woolsey Hall, Yale University, last night, said that "we have had comparatively little difficulty in the understanding of the objectives of the Social Security Act," because almost everybody has "that common desire for security in life." She observed that "we may have criticism of the way we do things, but the objectives we have little criticism of."

Mrs. Roosevelt was lecturing on "human welfare and the common life," for the benefit of Henry Wright Cottage. Indicating her belief that the Social Security Act finds favor, in the main, with the people, she explained that old-age security, old-age benefits, aid for the blind, and help for dependent children are elements that seem especially acceptable.

"We know," said she, "that whatever we plan to do will probably have to be changed to meet the needs of tomorrow; but in this act we have a greater common understanding, because it deals with things which many of us, no matter what our background may be, can understand."

Human welfare she terms, "A vision which many people think is unattainable, because they feel that human nature cannot be changed." She insisted, however, that the attainment is not impossible if people are willing to "pay for it in character, self-control, patience, understanding, study, sacrifice of comfort and willingness to work."

Mrs. Roosevelt was entertained here by the New Haven local of the American Federation of Teachers, whose members heard her assert that teachers should accept a responsibilty of leadership in the organized labor movement.

$10,000 Is Offered For the Best Novel Publishers Receive

A $10,000 reward is being offered jointly by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little Brown & Co., Boston publishers, for the best manuscript of a novel brought in to their offices before Feb. 1, 1938. Half of this sum will be an outright prize and the other half will be an advance on royalties.

Only unpublished, unserialized manuscripts of between 50,000 and 200,000 words, typewritten in English, will be considered by the judges—the editorial staff of the Atlantic Monthly Press. Translations are ineligible.

It is hoped that several other manuscripts besides the prize-winner will be suitable for publication also.

Authors seeking further information on the contest are invited to address inquiries to Sixth Noval Competition, Atlantic Monthly Press, 8 Arlington Street, Boston.

U. S. Debentures Guarantee Seen As Aid to Construction

The signing by President Roosevelt of the amendment to the National Housing Act, extending the government guarantee of debentures issued in case of foreclosures, will prove "the green light" for the home construction industry throughout the country, according to a statement by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, released here today by John F. Malley, Massachusetts director.

"Legislation now pending before the Massachusetts Legislature, intended to broaden the opportunities of banks and other lending institutions under the FHA insured mortgage plan, will be favorably affected by extension of the guarantee until July 1, 1939," Mr. Malley said.

"More than that," he continued, "bankers will now regard the FHA plan with increased confidence, inasmuch as sufficient time has been allowed to permit accumulation of a substantial reserve."

Declaring the continued free flow of mortgage money necessary to avert an acute housing shortage is now assured, Mr. Malley pointed out that without this extension, home construction throughout the country might have been retarded.

"Recently there has been evidence that some lending institutions were growing reluctant to advance funds for construction of new homes under the Housing Act," Administrator McDonald's statement read. "This was due to their feeling that from an acturial point of view our insurance fund of approximately $16,000,000 is not a sufficient reserve behind the $600,000,000 obligation represented by the mortgages which the Administration has accepted for insurance.

"The fund is growing through mortgage insurance premiums and appraisal fees. By July it should reach about $30,000,000. I personally have no doubts as to the adequacy of this fund to meet any claims that may be made upon it, but even that sum would hardly be sufficient to assure complete confidence among lending institutions. The extension of the guarantee removes all such feeling of uncertainty.

"The experience of the Housing Administration, covering approximately two years, in the insurance of mortgages has thus far been highly satisfactory."

Industry Absorbs Men on Relief but They Still Ask Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24—While industry appears to be absorbing a growing number from the unemployment relief rolls in New Hampshire, it is not paying them enough to meet their full living expenses.

This conclusion is drawn by State officials from the report of State Relief Director Harry O. Page for January. The report shows 425 cases transferred last month from relief to private jobs, while only 350 persons asked for relief owing to loss of private employment.

Failure of industry to pay its returning workers full wages was shown, officials said, by the fact that 717 persons applied for aid during January because of the insufficiency of their present earnings. Total relief cases jumped for the month from 6110 to 6456.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Feb. 24	Plymouth	Mar. 2	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm	Feb. 24, 6:00 am
*Queen Mary	Feb. 24	Cherbourg	Mar. 1	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm	Feb. 24, 6:00 am
Europa	Feb. 26 (mid)	Cherbourg	Mar. 4	Feb. 26, 1:00 pm	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm
‡Paris	Feb. 27	Plymouth	Mar. 6	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm	Feb. 27, 8:00 am
†Rex	Feb. 27	Gibraltar	Mar. 5	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm	Feb. 27, 9:00 am
Hamburg	Feb. 27	Cherbourg	Mar. 7	Feb. 27, 1:00 pm	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

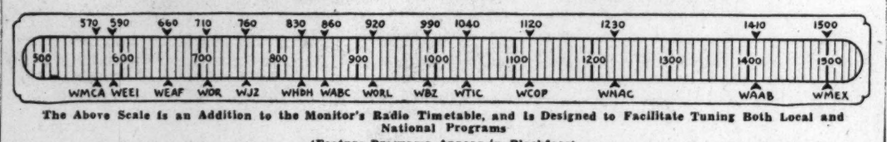
*Letter mails only specially addressed.
†Specially addressed correspondence only.
‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; talk	"Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Baseball school
6:00 News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; soloist;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	quartet; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"; record	Talk, Mayor Mansfield
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	and orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Shep Field's Orchestra
7:30 Jack Randolph, songs	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"The Supreme Court," Sen.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Narcotic Education Week	Rush Holt, W. Va.	Resettlement drama
8:00 Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and his orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama from San Francisco	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
8:15			Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orch.	Ethel Barrymore in "This Is Today"; sketch	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Fred Niblo's Professional Parade; variety program	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15			Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30 Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	Fred Niblo's Professional Parade; variety program	Players; amateurs; Peter	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45 Al Goodman's Orchestra		Van Steeden's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters"; network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	Network sport program
10:15 dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30 National Education Association convention speakers	"Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music	Gladys Swarthout; Frank Chapman; orchestra	Network sport program
10:45			Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc." sketch	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Morning Matinee.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks; soloists; Homesteader's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WBZ—National), "Men Who Made America"; sketch.
2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music; students' recital.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.
4:00 WORL (920kc) "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall; Story of the Song; vocal recital.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.
7:30 WAAB, "What Use Is Art Anyway?" Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; soloists; comedy; sketch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Revue; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert, Leon Barzin, conductor.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; skits; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris"; This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), America's Town Meeting of the Air; speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; guest soloists; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.
11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus; soloists.

Amusements

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Milton Youngster Feels Ready for Stay With the Bees—Amerks Slip Farther Back

Elbie Fletcher Taking Baseball More Seriously

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For three years, Boston baseball scribes have been writing flattering stories about young Elbie Fletcher. They have praised his fielding, exploited his colorful tactics and played up his occasional bursts of hitting. But always Elbie was in the minor leagues before the Bees, or Braves, had ended their spring training exhibition tour. Each time, the Milton lad failed to qualify, for two reasons. First, he failed to hit as a big leaguer should; and second, he failed to accept the life of a ball player with the accustomary seriousness.

But that past situation has changed. One year with the Buffalo club, in the Class AA International League, has not only developed Fletcher into a hard, consistent batter, but also changed his entire outlook on baseball.

"In past years when the Boston club took me to St. Petersburg, I honestly admit that I looked upon the trip as one grand vacation," Fletcher said yesterday as the Seaboard Air Line limited speeded toward Florida's west coast. I wasn't sure at first whether or not I could make the big leagues, and I didn't care much about playing in the minors. Guess I didn't take baseball seriously.

Really Serious

"But things are different now," continued the husky Milton youngster. "After that year at Buffalo, I know I'm a big leaguer, and within the next few weeks I'll prove it. No more vacations in St. Pete for me. I'm really serious this time. Buck Jordan and I have always been good friends, but he'll never beat me out of that first base job this year!"

Although Fletcher does not pass the voting age until March 18, he impresses as being several years older. Standing exactly six feet in height, he tips the scales at 185 pounds—five pounds more than at this date last year.

That one year at Buffalo was apparently just what Fletcher needed. Last spring he fielded the initial bag with his usual brilliance, but at times pitchers made him appear extremely awkward up at bat. His enigma was a low curve, particularly on the inside of the plate. His batting stance made it impossible for him to swing freely at such a pitch. Elbie's only chance was to overcome that weakness.

And that is exactly what he accomplished at Buffalo.

With the International League club, Fletcher's roommate was Frank McGowan, the veteran outfielder who is also making a bid for a regular berth with the 1937 Bees. For years, McGowan has been a successful hitter, and like Fletcher, he bats left-handed. From the start the Milton youngster liked the outfielder's style at the plate. Elbie studied it, practiced it and finally adopted it.

McGowan Helped

"Fank helped me, too," declared Fletcher. "When he found out that I was following his style, he took a personal interest in my hitting. He offered suggestions, and even let me use his bats. It was difficult for me to become accustomed to the new stance at first, but after several weeks I got going. Ray Schalk, the Buffalo manager, helped me also. Ray kept me in the lineup when I wasn't hitting the size of my hat. Otherwise, I might never have found myself."

Offical International League averages credit Fletcher with a .343 batting mark at Buffalo in 154 games. He played in every contest and was one of the main reasons why the Bisons captured the pennant and the Governors' Cup. Despite the handicap of hitting second in the lineup, Elbie drove home 85 runs. He topped the circuit by going to bat 599 times. Also, he was third on the fielding list of regular first basemen.

This is probably Fletcher's last opportunity to win a regular position on Bill McKechnie's outfit. A major league club is allowed to option a player to the minors only three times, and the Bees have exercised this limit on Elbie. Either they retain him this season, or they must let him go outright. However, the youngster probably would never get out of the majors, for at least two clubs have attempted to purchase his contract from the Boston organization.

Fletcher is colorful. He would be very popular in Boston, particularly because he is a local boy. His sensational fielding would win every fan in the Hub after he had been here a week. Tomorrow the pride of Milton tackles his big chance. The scribes can get out their notebooks again.

Off for the Warm Florida Sunshine

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Bee Advance Guard Leaves

Upper—Players Bill Weir of Melrose (Left) and Elbie Fletcher of Milton

Lower (Left to Right)—Duffy Lewis, Traveling Secretary in Charge of Trip; Bob Quinn, President, Who Will Leave Later, and Home Secretary John Quinn

Dartmouth Has Chance to Win I-C 4A Games

Dartmouth, which never has won an indoor I. C. A. A. A. title, will seek that objective in the sixteenth annual varsity classic at Madison Square Garden on March 13, with one of the strongest squads Coach Harry Hillman has developed at Hanover. Virtually all the athletes whose efforts gave Dartmouth fourth place in the 1936 indoor meet with 12 points and third in the outdoor games with 19 3-7 points are available, making the Indians a leading contender for the team title captured for the past three years by Manhattan.

Leading the New Hampshire contingent is John M. Donovan, top hurdler of the indoor circuit. A junior, Donovan has developed rapidly under Hillman, a former Olympic timber-topping champion himself, and is taking his place among such Dartmouth greats as Earl Thomson and Monty Wells. In his initial indoor I. C. A. A. A. meet last March, Donovan, bidding for a double, finished third in both the hurdles and the dash. Outdoors, he achieved a double, winning the 110-meter high and 200-meter low hurdles crowns.

Capt. Tony Geniawicz, I. C. A. A. A. indoor and outdoor shot-put titleholder for the past two years, is another Hanover contender for an individual title. With stiff competition in his event, Geniawicz will not be a favorite to gain his fifth crown but the Lynn (Mass.) senior is a great competitor who has a habit of coming through in the pinch.

The third member of Dartmouth's star triumvirate is John Hoffstetter, conqueror of Eddie O'Brien in the Eastern Olympic 400-meter tryout in 0:47.7 and runner-up to the Syracuse flash by a step in the I. C. A. A. A. outdoor metric quarter. Hoffstetter is rounding into shape after a late start, having settled his eligibility by concentration on studies during the fall. Hoffstetter is also the anchor man on Dartmouth's mile relay, but with the strongest field ever assembled for the team event, Hillman is expected to send his star after points in the 600.

Harvard May Meet McGill In Exhibition Tilt

The desire of local hockey fans to have a look at the great McGill University six, which defeated Harvard 7-2, last Saturday night, to win the championship of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, will be fulfilled if the present plans of Walter A. Brown, son of the manager of the Garden, go through as scheduled.

Brown, on his recent trip to Montreal, had a chat with Coach Bobby Bell of the McGill team and made tentative arrangements for the Redmen to come to Boston for a contest with the Boston Olympics the 13th of next month.

The McGill team has completed its Three-I League schedule and is now about to enter into the Allan Cup series. This series runs for several weeks, and if the Redmen are successful in reaching the finals, it will take them well into the middle of March and may keep them from coming to Boston.

With the announcement that there is the possibility that Boston fans may be able to see this McGill team in action also came the suggestion that a return game be arranged with Harvard. Many Crimson followers feel that Harvard would show to better advantage against the fast Redmen on home ice.

Coach Joe Stubbs put a damper on that this afternoon by saying he didn't believe the college authorities would permit his team to participate in a post-season contest.

In the first place, Harvard has two games with Yale, scheduled for Feb. 27 and March 6. In case Yale did take one of these games, it would necessitate a play-off which would fall on March 13, the week end which in all probability would be the only time for the proposed Harvard-McGill affair.

However, Coach Stubbs doesn't wish to cross these bridges until he comes to them, and there still is a slight possibility that local fans will have the opportunity to see Harvard play the McGill six, even if it only be an exhibition contest.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 13 in this edition.

Midget Cars Back Racing at Garden

A challenge from a picked team of the greatest midget auto racers in the Middle West has been accepted by a crew of Boston's best track riders, and as a result, it will be East vs. West at Boston Garden tomorrow in a colorful track tourney, featured by a 25-lap dash for a big cash prize.

Frankie Beeder will be on the eastern team. So will Bill Schindler, speedster who leads the league, and who captured the beautiful James Cagney Trophy, emblematic of the national midget auto race championship.

Others on the eastern squad will be Frankie Bailey, "Wild Bill" Holmes of New York, Joe Mulligan, South Boston lad who has a host of admirers; "Beany" Jann, Bill Morrissey and Bob Sall.

Representing the West will be Tony Willman, of Milwaukee, Jimmy Snyder, of Chicago, whose talents are not limited to midget racing; he turned in a sparkling performance at the Indianapolis national classic, Decoration Day; Wally Zale, no stranger to Boston race fans; "Cowboy" O'Rourke, one of the most colorful and reckless pilots in the business; Duke Nalon, and other nationally known stars.

If the East-West meet proves successful, and it seems that it will be, George Brown plans to invite a picked crew of midget auto drivers from the Pacific coast for an Atlantic-Pacific classic.

The races will be interspersed with thrilling novelties, match races, bike duels and the like, including an Australian pursuit race, which has found much favor with local fans.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	8	11	121	88	50
Springfield	17	9	11	92	93	43
Providence	15	7	17	94	106	37
New Haven	12	6	20	86	106	30
Western Division						
Syracuse	21	5	15	137	109	47
Pittsburgh	17	3	18	100	100	37
Cleveland	9	8	20	76	104	26

Result Feb. 23

Springfield 3, Cleveland 2.

Pro. Hockey Exhibition

Detroit R. W. 7, Pittsburgh H. 5.

Six Overseas Players Reach Round of Eight

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Six members of the British Women's Squash Racquets team which will play a squad from the United States in the Wolfe-Noel international matches next Saturday and a single entry from the American team, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., found easy sailing in the opening rounds of the seventh annual Junior Invitation Singles tournament yesterday. Mrs. Lamme the defending champion, and three of the British stars reached the quarterfinal round. The English women, Mrs. Ian McKechnie, runner-up in the recent British championship, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Betty Cooke, ranked in order on the foreign seeded list, also came through with little trouble.

Disappointed by their showing in last week's national championship tournament, the British players entered the current event in order to practice on American courts with the American ball.

Mrs. McKechnie received a default from Mrs. Ralph A. Powers of New London, Conn., then defeated Helen Stone, New York, 15—7, 15—5, 15—10. Miss Milbanke disposed of Esther Daly, Philadelphia, and Rosalie Williams, Cedarhurst, L. I., Miss Cooke trounced Mrs. Armitage Crawford, and Mrs. James P. Hendrick, both of New York.

Mrs. Lamme also got the benefit of a default when her second-round opponent, Mrs. William Buff, of Plainfield, N. J., failed to appear. She easily defeated Mary Francis, New York, 15—8, 15—2, 15—4.

Barbara Williams, Rosalie's sister and upset conqueror of England's highly regarded Susan Noel last week, also reached the quarterfinal, dropping one game in her second-round match with Frieda Scharman, Brooklyn, after an easy opening victory.

The remaining three quarterfinal brackets will be filled today when Lady Catherine Cairns, who took Miss Noel's place on the British team, meets Eleonora Sears, Boston veteran; Charlotte Darling of Chestnut Hill, Penna., second seeded American, plays Mrs. Toby Barrett of England, and Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, leader of the English team, plays Margaret Bostwick of Ardsley, N. Y.

Drillon Rates Notice For Lady Byng Honors

By the Canadian Press

When they're deciding on a rightful holder for the Lady Byng sportsmanship trophy at the close of the National Hockey League season, Gordon Drillon will not be overlooked unless he turns badman overnight. The Toronto Maple Leafs' right winger, well up with the league's leading scorers, has not been penalized this season.

Also a contender for outstanding rookie honors, the 22-year-old Moncton (N. B.) boy appears to be in a class by himself for Lady Byng trophy consideration at the present time. A fast-skating, aggressive player, the clean-cut youngster has 28 scoring points to his credit, made up of 14 goals and 14 assists.

Drillon's hockey career reads almost like a story book, and when Conny Smythe picked him out of amateur ranks, it was another feather in the cap of the crafty Toronto manager. Coming from Moncton, Gordon played junior in Toronto and in 1935-36 led the United States senior amateur league in scoring while a member of the Pittsburgh club.

Smythe followed Drillon's play since he first saw him in Toronto junior hockey, and when Maple Leafs made a western exhibition tour with Chicago Black Hawks last spring he persuaded the maritimer to turn professional. Drillon started this season with Syracuse Stars, Leafs' farm team in the International League, but was soon brought up to the majors.

Drillon has been so impressive that he has earned a regular right wing berth on Leafs' first-string forward line with Syl Apps and Harvey Jackson.

The Texas league schedule gives the champion Tulsa Oilers 81 games at home and 80 on the road.

Many Records May Tumble In A. A. U. Meeting

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Prospects for even keener competition and a definite likelihood of more record smashing than in previous meets of the indoor season, already noted for several, are looming for this coming Saturday, when the annual indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union are staged at Madison Square Garden.

Already Don Lash has established a new two-mile record, and Eddie O'Brien has accomplished the feat at 500 yards, while both George Varoff and Earle Meadows have improved on the previous figures for the pole vault. Meadows cleared what was announced as 14ft. 5in., at the New York A. C. games, only to learn on a check up, that the middle of the bar was only 14ft. 4⅝in., a quarter inch below Varoff's mark the week before.

Several shifts to different distances from previous races will bring added strength to fields already filled with stars. The most notable of these will bring Lash into the metric mile against Glenn Cunningham, the nation's best miler so far. Luigi Beccali, Gene Venzke, the defending champion, Arthur Clarke of Canada, Miklos Szabo, Hungary, and Archie San Romani.

Tommy Deckard will move from the two-mile flat to the 3000-meter steeplechase, with Venzke and Harold Manning also challenging the defending champion, Joseph McCluskey.

Another feature of real importance will bring several of these runners into the final leg of the medley distance relay, 400, 200, 800, 1500, a total of 2900 meters, with Cunningham anchoring New York Curb Exchange, Lash for Indiana University, Venzke last on the New York Athletic Club team, and Louis Burns scheduled to repeat his championship performance for Manhattan College, defending champion.

Manhattan will also defend its 1600-meter relay, and New York University its sprint medley, while individual champions also ready to fight for their 1936 honors are Samuel Allen, in the hurdles, O'Brien in the 600 meters, Norman Bright at 5000 meters, Sam Richardson, broad jump, Ed Burke in the high jump, Dimitri Zaitz, shotput, and Irving Folwartshny with the 35-pound weight. This event will be staged at noon, at Squadron A Armory. But none of them will find easy going among the stars challenging, so new figures are expected in at least half a dozen events.

Hutter Being Primed For 220-Yard Event

Charlie Hutter, Harvard swimming ace and outstanding sprint swimmer of the country on the basis of times returned this season, will swim the 220-yard freestyle event in the Harvard-Springfield dual meet in the Harvard Pool tonight.

Hutter this year in competition has swum the 50 in 23s. and his 52s. clocking for the 100 against Brown on Saturday has not been touched by any other college or club swimmer this winter. He has covered the 220-yard swim in 2m. 14s. this year and his coach, Hal Ulen, expects him to be under 2m. 12s. tonight.

Hutter is being primed for the 220-yard event in anticipation of the Harvard-Yale swimming meet to be staged in Cambridge on March 13 and this meet looms now as one in which Harvard has an outside fighting chance to break Yale's long streak of wins which has extended 13 years. Harvard will be aiming for its ninth consecutive win of the season when it meets Springfield and the Crimson is favored to remain unbeaten.

N. H. L. Meeting Today

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (Canadian Press)—Directors of the National Hockey League will meet in New York today. The meeting is the usual bi-monthly session.

College Wrestling Result

Cornell C. 34, Grinnell 0.

Smith Sitting Pretty in Race With 45 Points

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Clint Smith of Philadelphia topped the International-American Hockey League scoring list again today, even though he tallied only one point during the past week. He has recorded 45 points.

Smith was sitting pretty despite his meager scoring, however, since Bryan Hextall, a teammate, and Gus Markle of Syracuse also found difficulty in tallying and had to be content with one point, too, leaving them in a tie for the runnerup honors with 42 points.

The official statistics do not include the week-end meeting of Cleveland and Syracuse. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Smith, Philadelphia	21	24	45
Hextall, Philadelphia	25	17	42
Markle, Syracuse	14	28	42
Convey, Syracuse	11	27	38
Keating, Providence	11	25	36
Mason, Philadelphia	20	14	34
Asmundsen, New Haven	10	23	33
Mann, Syracuse	12	20	32
Parsons, Syracuse	21	9	30
Wares, Philadelphia	9	21	30
Doran, Syracuse	18	11	29
Duguid, Providence	16	13	29
Toupin, Springfield	11	17	28
Kuhn, Providence	14	12	26
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	12	13	25
Roubell, Philadelphia	8	17	25
Saunders, Springfield	13	12	25

Kathryn Hemphill Ormond Medalist

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Stocky young Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., blazed around the Ormond golf course in four under women's par yesterday, to win medal position in the annual south Atlantic women's tournament with a 73.

Her mark equaled the course record set in 1930 by Virginia Van Wie, who was a spectator at the qualifying rounds yesterday.

Patty Berg, sensational player from Minneapolis, was one stroke behind the South Carolina lass. Patty fired a 10-foot putt on the eighteenth green which would have made her co-medalist, but it missed by a narrow margin.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., ran up a 76 for third place, and two stars, Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Jane Cothran of Spartanburg, S. C., scored 77 each for fourth place.

Dorothy Traung of San Francisco made the round in 78, and Goldie Bateson, Milwaukee, carded 79. Helen Dettweiler of Washington fired an 80.

Miss Hemphill drove far and straight throughout her round and faltered at putting only twice. She made par 4 on the first, went one over on the second, matched par on the next three holes and ran up a 6 on the sixth, when her ball went out of bounds. From there on she made 12 holes in 3 under even fours.

Williams Lists Eight Grid Games for 1938

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—Williams will play Princeton in football again in 1938, the schedule announced shows. The Tigers are off the Williams slate for 1937, when the locals will meet Columbia. Norwich University will oppose Williams here in 1938 for the first time on record. The schedule:

Sept. 24, Middlebury; Oct. 1, Princeton at Princeton; 8, Norwich; 15, Bowdoin at Brunswick; 22, Tufts; 29, Union at Schenectady; Nov. 5, Wesleyan; 12, Amherst at Amherst.

Hub Events

Coming

Auto Races—Midget cars at Garden, Thursday.

Skating—North American Figure Skating Championships, Arena, Friday and Saturday.

Track—Quadrangular Meet, Garden, Saturday.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	8	10	104	78	48
Boston	19	8	15	96	96	44
Rangers	17	9	14	98	84	43
Chicago	10	6	22	70	91	26
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	22	4	12	102	88	48
Montreal	16	8	15	89	84	40
Toronto	16	3	20	97	100	35
Americans	12	4	24	89	126	28

Results Feb. 23

Boston 5, Americans 2.
Rangers 2, Toronto 1.

One-Mile Race Should Feature 'Quad' Meeting

One of the finest intercollegiate mile races run in Boston in years should feature the second annual Quadrangular Track and Field Meet among Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale and Cornell at the Boston Garden Saturday night with Capt. John Meaden of Cornell, defending titlist in the event, the man to beat.

Coach Jack Moakley of Cornell is enthusiastic about the running of his Cornell ace this winter, and he looks for Meaden to run one of the best miles a collegian has shown indoors in Boston in years in the Garden games this week end. A year ago Johnny beat Bob Woodward of Harvard, his teammate Ed Mezzitt and Hugh McMenamin of Yale in a fine race, run in 4m. 26.8s. That mark is going on Saturday and probably also the old Triangular Meet record of 4m. 22s. made by Dartmouth's Bob Quimby in 1935.

Through the years of the Triangular and Quadrangular competition in Boston some fine milers have gone to the starting line in these games. The late Dennis O'Connell, Billy Burke and Penn Hallowell of Harvard and Joe Mangan of Cornell all had chances to bring the mark down under 4.20, but never could accomplish the feat. In fact, Hallowell was beaten in 1932 in a 4.23 Triangular Meet mile by Joe Mangan. A week later Hallowell ran his I. C. A. A. A. A. record-breaking mile of 4m. 12.4s. in New York.

Meaden on Saturday will have all the necessary stimuli for a mile under 4.20. He will have the fastest indoor track the Garden has known, the new 11-lap oval on which Don Lash, two weeks ago, ran his world record breaking two-mile in 8m. 58s. He will have competition provided by his teammate Wreck Welch, by Alex Northrop of Harvard and by the highly promising Yale sophomore Ben Holderness who may be "Blazing Ben the Second" before he wears his blue jersey as a senior.

Welch beat Meaden last Saturday at Cornell in the Yale-Cornell dual meet, but word came from Jack Moakley yesterday that Meaden was running under wraps, saving himself for the half mile which he later won in 1:58.6, beating Johns Congdon of Yale. The mile in the Yale-Cornell meet was won by Welch in 4m. 27.6s. and was run without benefit of spokes and on an eight-lay drill-hall track without banked corners. "The times," said Moakley, "would have been far superior in spikes and on a banked track." That mile probably was the equivalent of close to 4:20.

Alex Nortnrop of Harvard, of course, is a known quantity. He placed in the points in the Intercollegiates a year ago. He won both the 1500 and 800 meters at the Harvard-Yale dual meets. He is a big, powerful, sorrell-topped runner, who is coming along fast in his Harvard practice trials and will give Meaden and Welch the race of their lives. Holderness will be the dark horse in the race. He was outstanding as a freshman. He should be at top form here in Boston, and there are some track critics who can visualize a four-man battle right to the finish line the equal of anything Boston has seen.

Holderness is a Yonkers (N. Y.) lad who prepared for Yale at Yonkers High School and Salisbury. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. Track men will recall that in the stadium last spring he ran with an easy swinging stride, a perceptible body lean and loose swinging of his arms. He follows pace nicely and he wins his races as did Dave Caldwell and Bill Bonthron by a last-ditch sprint. He ran a half mile in New York at the Millrose games in 1m. 58s. He has been under 52 seconds twice for quarter mile relay legs, and he can kick 100 yards from home and sustain his finish right into the tape.

Welch is the least well known in the mile field. He did not report for track at Cornell until last spring, but he came fast enough to place fourth in the intercollegiate 3000-meter run. In this meet he is running the mile because Cornell has two fine two milers in Herb Cornell, the intercollegiate champion, and Bill Bassett, a West Newton youth. He makes a fine running mate for Meaden.

With Meaden, Welch, Northrop and Holderness in the mile, and with Herb Cornell, Bill Bassett and Wilbur Woodland of Yale, Henry Marcy of Harvard and Stuart Whitman of Dartmouth in the two mile, Boston track and field fans are going to see a couple of classic distance runs on Saturday, two races that may write a brilliant finis to what has so far been the greatest Boston track season in history.

Bright Performs Well In 'Warm-Up' Testing

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Norman Bright of San Francisco, who will defend his national indoor 5000-meter championship at Madison Square Garden Saturday, gained an easy victory in the two-mile run, a feature of the first Westchester county indoor meet at the White Plains county center last night.

Bright breezed home a little more than a lap in front of J. Errol Vaughn of the New York A. C. Bright was timed in 9m. 26.2s.

Two other members of the 1936 United States Olympic team, Al Fitch of the Los Angeles A. C. and Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C., had little trouble winning tune-up races for the nationals. Fitch took the 300-yard run in 34.2s. Stanford Braun of New York was second and Robert Rodenkirchen, Jersey City schoolboy star wearing the New York A. C. colors, finished third.

Lyn Lary Signs Contract

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Lyn Lary, shortstop traded by the St. Louis Browns to the Cleveland Indians, signed his new contract yesterday.

Amateur Hockey Result

Atlantic City 7, Hershey 2.

Turbulent Scenes Replace Good Fast Hockey Contest

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Comparable to real hockey, last night's affair at the Boston Garden, in which the Bruins defeated Americans, 5 to 2, was a farce. Throughout most of the current season, hockey on the local ice surface has paid a premium on speed, skill and open play.

With the adoption of open hockey the players have had little or no opportunity to indulge in personal feuds, individual frightfulness or general mayhem. Even the upper gallery "night riders" had ceased calling upon the gladiators to annihilate each other and all seemed happy enough in the good fast hockey on display.

Last night the game reverted to the old-time exhibition of atrocities. It was not a staged affair either. The referees were hard put to handle situations and the players and managers did not help. Every infraction called was hotly disputed by the penalized player and his teammates.

The big scene of the evening came in the second period. Joe Jerwa brought his stick down on the head of the Boston center, Bill Cowley, and was given a major by Referee Bill Stewart. Jerwa regretted the incident sincerely, resented the major and protested that Cowley, too, should have had some sort of penalty for nicking Jerwa's ear on the same play.

That scene grew in outlandish proportions until ridiculous. Referee Dye faced the puck with no Americans on the ice, and the Bruins sailed toward the Amerk's goal. Seven or eight of the visitors vaulted from the bench to the ice, including the fiery Jerwa, already under major penalty. The mess was silly but laughable. Jerwa finally wound up with a major and a 10-minute misconduct penalty. At one time the penalty box was filled and both teams were playing with only three men and goalies.

Americans looked like certain winners in the first period, when they ran in two goals. Bruins tied the score after the Jerwa penalty and swept through to victory with three goals in the third session. Schriner and Cunningham counted for Amerks, while Smith, Beattie, Clapper, Sands and Welland registered the Boston goals in that order.

All told there was one 10-minute misconduct penalty, three five-minute majors and 11 minors, more penalties than were recorded in a whole month of play here. The after taste was not nearly so pleasant as that left by the avarage fast game of hockey. As soon as the roughness crept in last night, good hockey disappeared, the players could not work together for team play and shinny ruled for the most part.

At the pre-game dinner Red Dutton met the Boston writers and named an all-star team of Cude or Smith in goal, Babe Siebert and Ebbie Goodfellow, defense, and a front line of Harvey Jackson, Marty Barry and Larry Aurie. His best rookie choice was Apps of Toronto, and he liked Babe Siebert for the Hart trophy.

Dutton has altered his lineup somewhat, replacing Lorne Carr at right wing on the front line with Eddie Wiseman. He has shifted Les Cunningham, rookie wing, to center and last night the blonde from Cleveland played a smart game at center for the third line. Happy Emms is slow to become aroused, but when awakened he resembles a "bull in a china shop" and bowls over opponents like ten-pins.

Americans saw their hopes to make the playoffs fade deeper in the fog. They lost a grand chance to close in on Maple Leafs who were whipped in New York by the Rangers, 2 to 1. Rangers called upon two of their Philadelphia "farm" players, Eddie Wares and Bryan Hextall, to replace the ailing Shibicky and Mac Colville and like story book heroes, Wares responded with both Ranger goals and Hextall, assisted on one of the goals. Charlie Conacher returned to action with the Maple Leafs.

Amateurs May Have Two Pros On Hockey Team

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Canadian Press)—Constitutional changes permitting the mixing of amateurs and professionals in national and international hockey competition and settling the status of players in world, Olympic and European championships were approved yesterday by the congress of the Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace.

The outstanding change permits two professionals to play with an amateur team in international matches. In national league games, teams composed entirely of professionals may play with teams purely amateur and the mixed status will be allowed in friendly national and international matches.

International league competition will be on a strictly amateur basis with each team permitted to use two foreign amateurs.

The Ligue decided that players must be born in the country they represent in world, Olympic and European championships. Players born in one country, but who learn to play hockey in another must be residents of their native lands for five years prior to representing their native countries in international tournaments.

They are to be barred from representing their native countries if they have previously represented their adopted lands in international competition. Aimed at the future, this clause does not bar from international play a number of English players, who learned the game in Canada and are now playing for England.

"The general feeling of Ligue members is that they do not mind playing one Canadian team, but they are against playing two or three Canadian teams who represent other parts of the Empire in international competition," commented President Paul Loicq, Belgian head of the Ligue.

College Notes

Headed by Capt. Tony Spath, a group of candidates for Tufts' baseball team reported to Coach Ken Nash yesterday in the Cousens Gym cage for the first workout of the season. Among the promising sophomores to report were Al Pearson, Ed Byrnes, Dick Wilson and Joe Weeks. Coach Nash said that the success of this year's team depends upon the pitching staff. The twirlers who loosened up yesterday have had little or no experience.

* * *

Boston University's basketball team plays its last home game of the season tonight when they meet the Coast Guard at the St. Botolph Street Gymnasium. The Terriers and the New London boys met last month and B. U. barely escaped with a 38-35 victory. The Scarlet and White five will be seeking their fourth-straight home triumph tonight.

* * *

Northeastern's five were upset by a fighting Tufts quintet last night at Medford, 28-25. The Huskies trailed at the end of the first half, 15-9, but staged a rally in the second frame to take a 20-19 lead. The Jumbos put on a last ditch surge and came through to gain the victory.

* * *

Northeastern's freshman five, undefeated in 13 starts, were toppled last night by the Tufts yearlings, 43-39. Charley Tibbs and Phil Varney of the Jumbo freshmen combined to lead their team to victory.

* * *

M. I. T.'s freshman swimming team went down to defeat before the Huntington School mermen, 37-28, at the Huntington pool yesterday.

College Basketball Results

Alfred Holbrook 35, Rio Grande 20.
Bluffton 45, Findlay 34.
Case 37, Baldwin-Wallace 27.
Denison 41, Heidelberg 35.
Eau Claire T. 51, River Falls T. 41.
Hamline 29, St. Olaf 24.
Idaho (S. B.) 38, College of Idaho 22.
Iowa Wesleyan 48, Parsons 42.
Kent State 39, Hiram 32.
Kenyon 41, Ashland 33.
Lenoir Rhyne 43, Davidson 31.
MacAlester 33, Gustavus Adolphus 31.
Milwaukee T. 37, Whitewater T. 32.
Mississippi 50, Miss. State 42.
Morningside 22, South Dakota 20.
Mt. St. Mary's 31, St. Thomas 26.
Notre Dame 41, Marquette 24.
N. C. State 58, William and Mary 39.
Oklahoma A. & M. 37, Central T. 29.
Ohio 40, Marshall 32.
Ohio 42, Marshall 32.
So. Methodist 34, Texas Christian 22.
Texas Tech. 42, Arizona 34.
Trenton S. T. 39, Newark S. N. 34.
Tufts 28, Northeastern 25.
Western Maryland 30, Washington C. 26.
Ursinus 40, Drexel 38.
Wittenberg 50, Bowling Green 14.

Cannon to Make Another Try For Baseball Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Representative Raymond J. Cannon of Wisconsin, who tried to unionize baseball players 17 years ago, is considering another attempt.

Cannon said he might introduce legislation which would have the effect of a unionization.

He said player contracts affect interstate commerce and thus can be supervised by the Federal Government.

"I'm not ready to discuss my plans now," he said, "but it is likely I will offer a bill this session."

The legislator, a former baseball player and later attorney for Jack Dempsey, "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and other athletes, says owners have too much power.

"The club owner tells a player what he'll pay him and the athlete must take that figure or quit baseball. He can't make another deal for himself. That's hardly fair," he says.

Although Dave Fultz did some organizing a few years before, Cannon made the only real effort to unionize baseball players in 1920. A fortnight ago there were reports John L. Lewis was considering a union of players.

"We were successful enough before to make the magnates come down off their high horses and meet some player demands," Cannon said. "But their quick rush to an agreement broke up our union. They came to terms on the condition players quit the union."

He proposed that a committee, representing owner, players and a disinterested party, should decide cases where athletes and owners couldn't agree.

He had planned to call a National League strike if owners wouldn't accept this proposal, but the program never went that far.

Indiana's Baseball Nine to Invade East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 24—Making its first eastern invasion in three years, the Indiana University baseball team will tackle four strong eastern college nines to wind up its schedule this season, Coach Everett Dean announced today.

In addition to the 26-game schedule announced last week, the Hoosiers will meet Yale, Harvard, Brown and Rutgers on the barnstorming trip. Indiana went East in 1934 and defeated Rutgers and Temple.

Dates for the eastern trip are as follows:

June 12—Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; 15—Brown at Providence, R. I.; 16—Harvard at Boston; 17—Yale at New Haven, Conn.

Candidates for the diamond squad already have started informal workouts, with the batterymen holding practices daily. The remainder of the squad will report next week at the conclusion of the basketball schedule.

Business and Industry

World-Wide Demand Eats Into Stocks of Non-Ferrous Metals

Commerce and Finance

Possibilities Of Leverage Stocks Shown in Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The leverage possibilities of stocks of 27 leading investment companies is shown in the accompanying table by the statistical department of Distributors Group, Inc.

Possibilities Indicated

"The truest indication of the effect of leverage," says the study, "is the ratio of the future estimated asset value per common share (in the event of respective changes) to the market price per share paid by the investor. For practical purposes, it is extremely important to use this common denominator which makes the leverage of different investment company stocks comparable on the basis of market price.

"As an example, it is found that Standard Investing Company Common Stock had a market value on Dec. 31, of 3½, when it had a deficit asset value of $6.96 a share. In the event the total assets of Standard Investing Company appreciated 50 per cent from Dec. 31, 1936, levels, its common stock asset value should be $4.71 a share. This amount, of course, represents a substantial rise above the asset value reported as of Dec. 31, 1936. But, using the ratio of asset value to market value as a measure, we find that $4.71 is only 135 per cent of the Dec. 31, 1936, market price.

"On the other hand, there is the case of Equity Corporation Common Stock, which closed at 2¼ on Dec. 31, 1936, and showed an asset value of $3.14 per share on the same date. In the event of a 50 per cent appreciation in the company's assets this asset value would be $6.28 per share. This projected asset value, then, would be 279 per cent of the stock's Dec. 31, 1936, market value. This comparison indicates the practical importance of considering this projected asset - value - to - market - value ratio.

Market Has Changed

"Whenever the market has made an appreciable change, a method of reconstructing the figures to any specific date may be considered. By figuring the ratio of a stock's projected asset value in the event of, say, a 50 per cent rise in assets to the current market prices of each of the stocks under consideration, it is a relatively simple calculation to revise the respective ratio column from time to time, as given herewith:

	Per Common Share Asset Value on Event of 50 Per C. Rise in Total Assets From Dec. 31, 1936 Levels**	Market Price Common Share Feb. 9, 1937*	Ratio of Then Asset Value to Feb. 9, 1937 Market Price
Adams Express	$38.47	17⅞	2.15
American Cities Power & Light	16.07	6½	2.47
American European Securities	40.43	17⅛	2.34
American General Corp	21.20	11⅛	2.88
American International Corp	34.60	16	2.16
American Superpower Corp	2.21	23/32	0.33
Blue Ridge Corp	8.09	3¼	2.49
Capital Administration Cl A	44.82	16½	2.72
Carriers & General Corp	18.39	8	2.30
Central States Electric	1.64	1⅞	0.87
Chicago Corp	12.70	5¾	2.21
Continental Securities	49.12	15	3.27
Electric Shareholdings	16.15	6	2.69
Equity Corporation	6.28	2½	2.51
General American Investors	27.33	14	1.99
General Public Service	11.23	4⅝	2.43
Niagara Share Corp B	39.26	15½	2.53
Prudential Investors	30.82	13¼	2.33
Railway & Light Securities	47.14	24¾	1.90
Selected Industries	12.34	3⅝	3.40
Standard Investing	4.71	3½	1.36
Tri-Continental	24.51	9½	2.58
United States & Foreign Securities	69.77	20½	3.40
United States and International Securities	8.05	2⅜	3.39
Utility Equities	14.37	5¼	2.74
Utility & Industrial	d17.46	1⅜	
Utility & Industrial Preferred	11.04	5⅝	1.96

*Asked price used if no last sale available.
d—Deficit.
**Adjusted for dilution through exercise of outstanding warrants or conversion privileges. Effect is also given to additional leverage through important holdings of stocks of affiliated leverage companies.

"It should not be necessary to point out that the projections submitted are purely mechanical. With respect to most companies, however, general market rallies would probably result in asset values of somewhere between the values shown on the two bases considered (total asset appreciation and depreciation and common stock holdings appreciation and depreciation). Furthermore, it is evident that these leverage projections might be altered by a change in (a) management, (b) composition of the portfolio, and (c) amount of obligations senior to the equity stocks.

"Mechanical though these projections submitted may be, they, nevertheless, do serve as a valuable comparative guide to the leverage possibilities of the stocks considered in the study. Still another factor to be considered in connection with a study of leverage stocks is the factor of market activity (Column 2). While a stock may have a high degree of leverage, the fact that it is traded infrequently may have a definite bearing on its suitability for speculative purposes. This would be particularly true if the stock were being considered for purchase in large amounts."

Wage Rise at Schenectady General Electric Plant

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—E. D. Spicer, works manager of the Schenectady General Electric Company plant, announced today a blanket wage increase amounting to $420,000 annually for 5000 shop employees in the plant.

The increase, Spicer said, will take effect Feb. 26, and will affect approximately half the personnel of the Schenectady plant.

Spicer explained that the move was the result of a survey of wage standards conducted by the General Electric Company in similar plants within a 200-mile radius of Schenectady, and that the increase was being instituted "in an effort to make wages at the Schenectady plant equal to or higher than wages paid in other similar plants in the area."

Carpenter Steel Offering

Public offering of 93,000 shares of the Carpenter Steel Company common stock ($5 par value) is being made by a banking group headed by E. S. Moseley & Co. and including White, Weld & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc., at a price of $28.50 a share.

Price of Copper Increases Cent To 15c a Pound

NEW YORK (AP) — Another advance of a full cent a pound in the price of copper for delivery in the United States, lifting the quotation to 15 cents, was posted late yesterday by leading sellers in an effort to end confusion in the domestic market.

It was the second mark-up of a cent in a week but the home price was regarded in metal circles as still out of line with the export after excited buying in London had forced the world quotation above 17 cents.

A setback in London dropped the foreign price below 16 cents.

Suspense over the domestic price, which nominally stayed at 14 cents, was prolonged until after the close of the London exchange while American producers watched contortions of the foreign market.

Following the setback, copper was reported changing hands abroad around 15¾ cents a pound, well above the new home quotation.

In another busy day on the commodity exchange, 6775 tons changed hands Tuesday in copper futures trading.

Armstrong Cork Reports Large Gain in 1936 Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Penna.—Net profit of Armstrong Cork Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, totaled $5,277,534, including profit of $163,797 of foreign subsidiaries and after deducting interest, depreciation and federal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits, equal to $4.36 a share on 1,209,124 shares of capital stock. This was the highest net in the company's history and compares with net in year ended Dec. 31, 1935, of $3,434,912 after deducting $119,247 net loss of foreign subsidiaries, equal to $2.84 a share.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $25,248,467 and current liabilities were $4,237,929, against $21,637,918 and $2,458,571, respectively, at close of preceding year.

Domestic sales in 1936 totaled $39,799,975, against $30,060,423 in 1935, an increase of 32.4 per cent. Every domestic division of the company operated on a profitable basis during the year, with percentage of sales increases for the more important divisions ranging from 18 to 61 per cent.

Cash Farm Income In January Jumps

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24

The agriculture department said today cash farm income in January was $669,000,000—a gain of $118,000,000 over January, 1936.

Government benefit payments accounted for $43,000,000 of the total.

About 4000 Register In Big Los Angeles Show of Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Scope and variety of the recent Winter Showing of the Los Angeles Furniture Mart proved to local dealers that no longer need they go elsewhere on buying tours to stock up for the year's trade.

In contrast, 3982 registrations, mostly retailers from 32 states, were clocked at the semi-annual event which has grown so representative in its drawing power that many eastern manufacturers have added their exhibits to those of the 200 manufacturers comprising the local Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

As a furniture center, the business ranks Los Angeles next to New York and Chicago, surpassing even traditional Grand Rapids, according to A. V. MacDonald, mart manager.

The Third Winter Mart celebrated the 30th anniversary of the association and marked the commencement of the third year of the group in its own building, a former factory on the east bank of the Los Angeles River. Here a quarter of a million square feet of display space exhibited latest creations of local design which in prosperity years wholesaled $35,000,000 annually.

While other western cities have furniture manufacturers, the local production is gradually spreading to blanket the entire Pacific Coast and is said to be offering serious competition to many eastern manufacturers in intermediate territory. This latter advance has been facilitated by favorable reduction of freight rates, which Manager MacDonald credits entirely to the efforts of the veteran association.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-fifth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property, if acquired by purchase after Feb. 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase prior to that date, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonably consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate), whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed, but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable for the purpose for which constructed.

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to a depreciation allowance.

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

Rossia Insurance Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Rossia Insurance Co. of America, home office Hartford, Conn., as of Dec. 31 had indicated liquidating value of $17.37 a share of capital stock against $16.22 a share as of Dec. 31, 1935, based on market values, it was reported.

Italian-German Company Aims To Exploit Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Germany has now extended her economic, technical and financial collaboration to Italy for the exploitation of Ethiopia. A new Italian mineral research company has been created in Milan, in which German interests are strongly represented. It is called the Italian East African Mining Company, and its foundation capital is 50 million lire, about $2,600,000 dollars, with an assured reserve which can raise the capital to 200,000,000 lire.

A German financial group, the Bernhard Berghaus of Berlin, will contribute 49 per cent of the capital, while the majority holding of 51 per cent will be left in Italian hands.

Germany will, moreover, supply many technicians, experts and engineers, together with a large quantity of the specialized machinery required in the plants to be erected in Italian East Africa.

Germany Welcomed

The entry of German business into Ethiopia alongside that of Italy is generally welcomed in this country, although it is stressed that it has been made with discretion. The German group has not only agreed to hold the minority holding of the company, but it has pledged itself to allow Italy to redeem within five years the German share of the capital, on condition that 25 per cent of the industrial production of the company is reserved for German industry.

The Italo-German concern will devote itself chiefly to the research and exploitation of coal, iron, copper and lead. There are three other Italian mineral research companies formed since the annexation of the Ethiopian Empire. Every care has been taken by the Italian authorities to allot to each undertaking separate activities to be carried out in different sectors.

The Italo-German company will operate in two well-defined zones—that around Wollega and in an area covering the east and west of Harrar. A mission, equipped with all the natural scientific and technical instruments necessary to explore the territory, is scheduled to leave for Ethiopia this month. It is led by Prof. Lee von zur Muhlen of the Geological Institute of the Higher Technical School of Berlin, who has already extensively explored the Ethiopian mineral soil.

Work in Four Sections

The mission will work in four independent sections in accordance with the minerals which are to be searched and exploited. After the preliminary operations have been completed, concessions will be granted to the company in those areas where the erection of plants is justified by the researches made. These concessions are not expected to cover an area larger than 20 to 25 square kilometers.

The Italo-German understanding is described in the Fascist press as the form of international economic collaboration in the new empire which Italy can accept without reserve. Italy, says an authority, has no intention of closing the doors of her empire to foreign interests as long as they are just. But, it is added, since she is today the sole mistress of Ethiopia and will remain so for centuries, foreigners who wish to put forward their legitimate interests must apply to Rome and negotiate exclusively with Rome, recognizing her sovereign rights in Ethiopia.

Germany has recognized Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia and she has been allowed to co-operate with Italy in the economic development of the empire.

Copper, Lead, Zinc Supplies Shrinking at Extreme Rate

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Despite the fact that last week's hectic metal markets, both here and in London, have been closely associated with rearmament, trade statistics indicate that the leading metals are in an exceedingly tight statistical position and rearmament news is merely dramatizing the situation.

The figures tell the story.

Copper Stocks, Production and Consumption (tons)

Month	Domestic Refined Stocks	Domestic Consump.	Domestic Refined Prod.
January, 1935	339,300	38,300	30,400
January, 1936	230,900	54,400	56,000
October, 1936	178,018	75,919	72,895
November, 1936	171,290	67,370	68,680
December, 1936	161,040	82,400	78,820
January, 1937	142,370	90,810	68,100
	World		
January, 1935	584,600	121,200	118,700
January, 1936	488,000	134,500	133,100
October, 1936	357,000	172,423	149,222
November, 1936	353,036	164,440	160,460
December, 1936	353,300	161,700	162,980
January, 1937	336,050	182,220	164,950

These prosaic-looking figures show that inside of two years the stocks of refined copper in this country have fallen from about 8.85 months' supply at the existing rate of consumption down to about 1¾ months' supply. In other words, stocks have been more than cut in half and consumption has more than doubled. World inventories, during this time, have fallen from about 4.8 months' supply to about 1.8 months' supply.

Demand Exceeds Supply

In justice to the situation it should be said that the refined production does not accurately reflect the present rate of operation of the mines. It takes between two and three months for the copper to come out of the ground, go through the smelter and then be put through the slow process of electrolytic refining. Last summer American producers began to step up their production and all limits on domestic output have now been abandoned.

Last November the directors of the world copper control agreement lifted output to 105 per cent of the base quota, and in the middle of January they threw all further restriction to the winds. It will take a month or two more for the full effects of capacity mine operation to be visible either here or abroad in refined production figures.

In the United States, however, this added production can hardly be expected to accomplish more than to make up the present gap between consumption and production, keep production up with the probable increase in production foreshadowed by the current rate of business and the prospects of new construction. In other words, full capacity copper mine operation appears unlikely to be sufficient to keep copper reserves from rising above their present skimpy total. For the rest of the world they can hardly be expected to more than keep up with nonmilitary consumption.

May Ration Copper

The new armament programs will probably require either a rationing of copper, or government restriction on civilian use of copper in England and France as is now imposed in Germany, or else a runaway market permitted by the democratic governments on the sixteenth-century principle that pecunia nervus belli, meaning, let gold win.

Comparable figures on lead are not available for the world. For the United States they are as follows:

Lead Production, Shipments and Stocks (tons)

	Month-end stocks	Shipments	Output
January, 1935	229,675	33,695	29,314
January, 1936	224,013	34,590	36,296
October	183,430	59,210	42,156
November	176,960	50,313	43,831
December	171,856	52,032	46,904
January, 1937	169,776	45,718	43,634

These figures do not indicate quite as tight a position for lead. Stocks which at the beginning of 1935 were equal to about 6.8 months' shipments shrunk only to 6.5 months' shipments a year ago but in recent months have fallen to about 3.7 months' supply at the January rate of shipment.

Zinc Stocks Very Low

Much more striking are the figures for zinc. Supplies in this country have shrunk to the point where deliveries are already being delayed.

Slab Zinc Statistics (tons)

	Stocks	Unfilled orders	Shipments	Production
Jan. 1935	117,685	25,993	35,455	35,135
Jan. 1936	79,207	42,219	46,468	41,917
October	68,892	60,513	54,035	46,297
November	57,527	73,891	57,107	45,742
December	44,756	78,626	59,821	47,050
Jan. 1937	34,143	76,544	50,638	40,025

These figures indicate that zinc stocks on hand will take care of only about three weeks' current shipments, and at the present rate of depletion will be reduced in theory at least to absolute zero by the end of April. Primarily responsible is the ascending industrial popularity of the zinc die casting, plus the present high rate of steel operations, a part of which goes into galvanized sheets.

The possibility that American and world consumers of these leading non-ferrous metals may suddenly in 1937 find themselves brought up sharply in the face of absolute inventory shortage has led to the sharpest appreciation of these three metals in many years. Prices of copper, lead and zinc were comparatively inactive during the greater part of 1936. Price of copper was moved up by ¼ cent in April and then in August. Late in the fall, however, all three started moving rapidly. From 10 cents in early November copper has moved up to a quotation last week by some producers of 15 cents; zinc is up from 5.10 cents to 6.40 in three moves. Lead has risen not quite as much.

Zinc Price More Volatile

Ordinarily lead and zinc prices tend to move roughly together. Since 1920 their prices have frequently crossed each other, but with lead usually from 0.20 to 1.00 cent higher. In emergencies, however, the supply of zinc appears to be less elastic. During the early years of the World War zinc was a star performer among the metals, rising almost perpendicularly in 1915, from about 6 cents to 21 cents by the middle of the year, while lead was rising from 3.80 cents to 5.9 cents. The price of zinc spelter did not thereafter drop as low as present levels until late 1920.

The present tight position in copper is leading domestic consumers to strong agitation for abandonment of the 4-cent excise. Since this import duty was imposed in 1932 it has not, as expected, kept out foreign copper because foreign copper has been close to the American price and, of course, in recent months consistently above it. Independent fabricators fear that a shortage in copper here may leave them at the mercy of their integrated competitors, the large copper mining companies who also own fabricating plants which they can supply from their own mines.

Sun Oil Company Earnings in 1936 Equal $3.44 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Sun Oil Company net income for 1936 after all expenses and provision for depreciation, amortization, depletion, unemployment tax, federal taxes and bond interest, was $7,563,554 as compared with $7,100,238, according to the annual statement for 1935. After dividends on the preferred stock there remained $6,963,554 for common stock, or $3.44 a share on 2,023,119 common shares outstanding Dec. 15, 1936, prior to the distribution of six per cent stock dividend on that date. Net for 1935 was equal to $3.20 a share on the common.

Capital expenditures of approximately $11,000,000, as well as all operating and repair expenditures and sinking fund requirements, were met through current receipts. Of this $5,700,000 went into production, $1,100,000 into a new tank steamer, $2,600,000 into refineries, $1,200,000 into marketing, and the remaining $400,000 into other improvements.

In 1936 the company paid out of its earnings $4,304,444 in federal, state and local taxes, as compared with $2,985,631 in 1935—an increase of $1,318,813 This increase was caused by a general rise in taxes, and by the imposition of new levies such as unemployment taxes and taxes on undistributed income.

Gasoline taxes, federal and state, increased during the year, amounting to $26,824,559 as against $25,798,184 in 1935. The gasoline taxes collected by the Sun Oil Company and turned over to public treasuries exceeded by almost $10,000,000 the company's total pay roll disbursements.

During 1936, the company increased its crude reserves by about 29,000,000 barrels. It drilled for itself 275 wells and participated with others in drilling 33. Of the wells drilled exclusively for the Sun Company, 233 were oil wells, 7 gas wells and 35 dry holes. The total cost of these wells was $5,784,000 or $5.07 per foot.

Waldorf System Sales and Income Up Sharply in 1936

Waldorf System, Inc., made a strong recovery in sales and earnings during 1936 and despite a marked rise in food prices showed a sharp increase in its profit margin. The system is the largest chain of its kind in the United States with 145 lunchrooms and restaurants in 46 eastern cities.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, sales rose to $14,621,000, as compared with $13,342,000 in the year previous, a gain of nearly 9 per cent. Net profit gained to $691,875, as compared with $438,720 in 1935, an increase of almost 58 per cent. Per-share earnings rose from $1.02 in 1935 to $1.62 in 1936 on the 426,419 capital shares outstanding.

In the following table sales, net income, per-share net and the profit margin by quarters for 1936 are shown:

The 58 per cent increase in net on a comparatively moderate increase in sales is explained by the rise in Waldorf's profit margin. For the full year the profit ratio was 4.7 per cent, as compared with 3.3 per cent in 1935. In the quarter ended March 31, 1936, the profit margin was 3.7 per cent; in the second 4.5 per cent; in the third 4.6 per cent; and in the closing quarter, 6.0 per cent.

	Net sales	Net income	Net per-shr	Profit m'g'n
First qtr.	$3,456,637	$129,101	$ .30	3.7%
Second qtr.	3,539,952	157,834	.37	4.5
Third qtr.	3,819,162	174,886	.41	4.6
Fourth qtr.	3,805,249	230,054	.54	6.0
Full year 1936	14,621,000	691,875	1.62	4.7

Globe & Rutgers Assets Are Equal to $20,783,098

NEW YORK (AP)—Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company reported assets of $20,783,098, as of Dec. 31, and liabilities of $8,690,713. Policyholders' surplus was listed at $12,092,385.

This surplus was after establishment of a voluntary reserve of $2,500,000 available to absorb, to the extent of such reserve, declines in security values, retirements of stock and other items. On Dec. 31, 1935, at which time there was no voluntary reserve, policyholders' surplus was $10,641,237.

Libbey-Owens-Ford to Build Plant

The Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation has announced the receipt of a contract from the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company covering engineering and management-construction work on a boiler plant and water-intake improvements at the glass company's plant at Rossford, Ohio. The work will cost about $600,000 and is part of a general improvement program.

HOLC Is to Be More Benevolent With Mortgagors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Uncle Sam will be a more benevolent landlord in the future when it comes to selling the "old homestead."

Under new rules laid down by the Home Owners Loan Corporation in response to Congressional demands for liberalization of its foreclosure methods, a line of differentiation will be drawn in the treatment of willful defaulters and those who are without resources.

HOLC officials recently told a House committee that nearly one out of every six of those whose mortgages were refinanced by the Government during the depression period are now in default. Some 80,000 foreclosures have already been authorized and actual possession has been taken of approximately 18,000 properties, the Home Loan officers reported.

Financed 1,000,000 Purchases

"During the fiscal year of 1938 the corporation will own more individual pieces of property than were ever in a single ownership before," Horace Russell, chief counsel of the HOLC, said.

The corporation's lending period expired last June but now it is faced with the complex task of collecting and handling litigation where foreclosure is deemed necessary. During the three-year emergency period, the HOLC refinanced approximately 1,000,000 of the 6,000,000 mortgaged homes in the country.

It is the corporation's plan to put its newly acquired property on the market a little at a time so as not to depress the real estate market. Until they are sold, the homes are put in the hands of local real estate agents for rental to cover taxes, interest and upkeep.

Under the new rules, the HOLC will not press for large deficiency judgments against persons who have a good reason for defaulting. It has been the practice in the past to foreclose when the borrower falls behind in his payments, then to buy the property at a forced sale for two thirds of the face value of the mortgage and take a deficiency judgment for the other third.

Aim to Assist Borrower

The new instructions sent out to all local HOLC agents instruct them not to foreclose until all efforts to assist the borrower have been exhausted and then to follow these instructions:

"If it is found that there is not a willful default or that there is no reasonable prospect of realizing on a judgment against the maker, or in either case that the expense incident to obtaining judgment and serving is not justified, it shall be directed that after the security is subjected to the lien and after the expiration of any redemption period the claim shall be written off the books as a bad debt.

"In cases of willful default, where there is a chance of collecting a deficiency, the corporation will still insist upon a judgment. When judgments are taken, they will represent the difference between appraised market value and the face value of the mortgage."

In making the new regulation retroactive, the HOLC officials instructed their agents, "in foreclosure cases disposed of on a basis other than stated in this amendment, they shall be promptly reviewed and all outstanding deficiency claims and deficiency judgments shall be adjusted on the basis herein stated."

Service Forecasts More Labor Trouble

Maritime and General Motors strike settlements do not mean that an era of good feeling in labor relations has begun, says the United Business Service, Boston.

The next serious labor troubles are expected to break out in the coal and steel industries. Additional strikes in automotive plants are also likely. Textile mills will receive sharp demands. The question of a 20 per cent boost in railroad pay rates which has been requested will probably be settled without a halt in transportation service.

Further use of the "sit-down" strike may be expected in future labor disputes. Its success will depend on the character of the governing officials at the scene of trouble. The brief affair in Anderson, Indiana, suggests that perhaps all Governors will follow the same course as Murphy of Michigan, who permitted the unions to occupy several General Motors plants for six weeks in violation of property rights.

Telephone Restoration In Canadian Residences Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

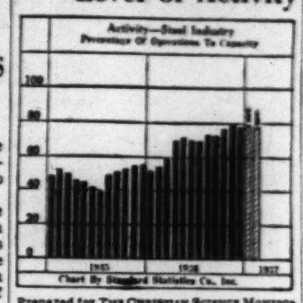
MONTREAL—In Canada where the telephone has greater usage per capita than anywhere else in the world it would be an anomaly if widespread improvement in general business conditions were not reflected in increased use of the telephone, states C. F. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company.

Despite this, up to the end of November, 1936, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada had regained only 32 per cent of the telephones lost from the peak reached at the end of 1930. Recovery in business stations has far outrun the pace of residence restoration. Nearly 80 per cent of the telephones in the business classification had been regained as of Nov. 30, 1936, but residence recovery had reached only 24 per cent.

U. S. Gypsum Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profit of $5,328,113, equal to $4.01 a share, on the common stock was reported by United States Gypsum Company for the year ended Dec. 31, against $3,491,252, or $2.47 a share, in 1935. The company's head offices are in Chicago and plants are located in or near 45 cities and towns throughout the country.

Steel Holds at High Level of Activity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reports indicate that orders for steel are continuing to come in at a highly satisfactory rate. Demand from the automobile industry should gather momentum during the next several months, as is usual during the spring buying season.

Moreover, manufacturing will commence in about another month on many railroad cars and other rolling stock which were placed under contract late in 1936. Normal spring demand for many other types of steel products is expected to generate at a fast pace within the next month or two.

Volume of Mutual Fire Insurance In 1936 Up 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The largest volume of premiums in history were written by mutual fire insurance companies which are members of the American Mutual Alliance during 1936, an increase of almost 10 per cent over the previous year, according to a recent survey.

The survey was conducted among the 77 companies of this type constituting the membership of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, which between them write approximately 45 per cent of the property insurance placed with mutual companies in the United States.

Official statistics received to date from 46 of the 77 companies report $43,088,748 in 1936 premiums as against $39,424,665 in 1935, an increase of 9.3 per cent. On the basis of the figures of previous years, premiums of the Alliance companies will approach a total of $65,000,000 when all returns are in.

The increase marks the third year of steady advance from the low point of 1933, as is shown by the following tabulation of the premiums of members of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies during recent years:

1929	$53,943,112
1930	54,965,403
1931	53,550,283
1032	50,542,886
1933	49,424,240
1934	53,272,255
1935	58,859,442
1936 (est.)	65,000,000

Crude Oil Output Is Put at 15 P. C. Above 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — It is estimated by the Bureau of Mines that the daily average production of crude oil for March necessary to meet prospective demand is 3,159,000 barrels, or 90,400 above the estimate for February and 42,100 or 15 per cent higher than the estimate of a year ago.

During four weeks ended Feb. 6, 1937, production averaged 3,220,000 barrels daily and stocks of domestic crude declined at the rate of 7000 barrels daily, indicating a total demand of 3,227,000 barrels. The period witnessed a continued accumulation in gasoline stocks in excess of estimates by the bureau, the report said.

Domestic demand for motor fuel in March was estimated at 39,100,000 barrels or 9 per cent above the actual of March, 1936.

Exports of motor fuel for March have been estimated at 2,300,000 barrels or 100,000 more than estimated for February and 700,000 more than the abnormally low figure of March, 1936.

Canadian Manufacturers Had Good Year in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Increased production, larger pay rolls, plant enlargements, and business either approaching or setting new volume records during 1936, were the high lights secured in answer to a questionnaire sent to members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Rates of pay, hours of labor, and number of employees all showed increases. Increases as much as 50 per cent were made in wages, the average being 10 per cent. Production plans for 1937 call for increases in the programs of 209 of the 288 companies questioned. The home improvement scheme and demands for railway equipment are cited as reasons for increased production plans.

The members of the association state that they are strongly backing a "Produced in Canada" standard.

Scott Paper Bonds Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Scott Paper Company at a special meeting approved issuance of $4,000,000 in 3½ per cent convertible debenture bonds.

Demand for Wool Quiet but Mills Continue Active

Weekly Wool Review.

Raw wool is in the doldrums as far as new business is concerned. The huge influx of imported wool has long since solved the problem of supply and, incidentally, appears to have fully satisfied needs of the mills for the moment. So much so, in fact, that price concessions made by wool holders, fail to induce new business, as a rule.

Mills, with a heavy backlog of unfilled orders (most men's wear weaving mills are operating two shifts), appear well covered for their raw wool requirements for the present. Deliveries of goods to the cutters is reaching heavy volume, so that spot business in both men's and women's wear is slow.

Cutters Busier

The cutters are busier as clothing manufacturers step up production another notch or two and rush deliveries to retailers for the Easter trade. Sales of clothing are estimated to be about 12 per cent above last year.

Already sharp advances in clothing values looms as more than a possibility. Indeed, the public seem headed for as much as $2.50 more on the average priced garment by fall, than they pay today.

Clothing workers' unions have joined the parade seeking wage advances and a 12 per cent jump in wages, to be effective in May, points clearly to that much additional cost of production being passed along to consumers. In addition, the recent sharp rise in fabrics, due to raw material costs and higher textile mill wages, plus Social Security levies, point unmistakably toward higher clothing prices by fall.

All of which leaves the entire wool industry face to face with the problem of how the ultimate consumer will accept the higher prices he will have to pay for clothes while most of them have not experienced expansion of individual purchasing power.

Raw Wool Easier

At the moment, raw wool is a bit easier in price, though irregular and unsettled. Indeed, some well-posted observers no longer pretend to know what actual values are. Holders of most lines of spot domestic wools are willing to make moderate concessions from the peak of selling prices of about a month ago, but most mills are not showing any eagerness to accept such offerings.

Small quantities of spot fine territory wools have been selling in original bags at prices in the range of $1.08@$1.10, scoured basis. A month ago, similar wools brought $1.10@$1.12 without difficulty. Spot Australian wools of fine staple are offered at prices relatively lower than prices asked for spot domestic wools of comparable grade.

Some interest in mohair is being shown by woolen mills but only small lots are in demand. Supplies of available mohair are limited. Dealers are reluctant to pay more than 62½ cents for adult mohair in the country.

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Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost invariably show better than average appreciation.
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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	2,700,000
Previous day	2,869,150
1937 vol. to date	104,546,966
1936 vol. to date	119,427,270

Numerous Stocks Rally After Early Break in Steels

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Stocks rallied quietly in today's stock market after an early break in the steels.

U. S. Steel, near the first hour, cut a 2-point drop to a fraction and Bethlehem transferred a point loss into a gain of as much.

Late improvement was registered for General Motors, Yellow Truck, White Motors, Goodrich, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, Anaconda, International Nickel, Park-Utah, Standard Oil of N. J., Celanese, Loew's, Westinghouse, Armour, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and New Haven preferred.

Under water were Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil of Indiana, Johns-Manville, Republic Steel, Chrysler and Sears Roebuck.

Transfers were around 2,200,000 shares.

Some Cheerful Indications

While spreading labor controversies tended to chill boardroom confidence, analytical quarters saw a few cheerful straws in the market wind.

Business indices for the week, observers noted, will be aided appreciably by a substantial increase in automobile production. Last year at this time output of new cars was declining, but current activities in the factories were said to be expanding rapidly with the likelihood peak levels will be reached early next month.

Interesting to the financial sector was the condition statement of weekly Federal Reserve reporting member banks disclosing an upturn of $34,000,000 in total loans and investments. "All other," or commercial loans, were up $13,000,000. There was no change in loans to brokers and dealers in New York.

Sterling, at the beginning of foreign exchange transactions, was up ⅛ of a cent at $4.89¼. The French franc was .001⅛ of a cent lower at 4.65⅜ cents.

Bonds Lower

Bond prices were marked down along a rather broad front today.

Best-grade corporation issues and United States Treasury loans participated in the retreat and some were back around 1937 lows after a recent rally.

Santa Fe general 4s, in the portfolios of many savings banks and other institutions, fell more than a point. Losses of fractions were registered in American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and Pure Oil 4¼s.

Convertibles and other issues with a speculative appeal were mostly lower in sympathy with stocks. Studebaker 6s lost more than 2. Secondary rails also were disposed to decline, with Alleghany 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s and New Haven 6s of 1940 off fractionally.

A few Latin American loans trended higher in the foreign division.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	3¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼	1¼	1
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅛@ ⅜
4 months	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	⅜@ ½
5-6 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	½@ ⅝

London Quotations

3 mos bills	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	½
Short bills	½	½@ ⅝	½
Bar silver	20 1/16d	20 1/16d	19 3/4d
Bar gold	142s 2½d	142s 1½d	141s 1½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.89¼	$4.89⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅜	4.89⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0465	.0465½	
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2281	
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4024	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5473	.5473	
Sweden—krona	.2523	.2524	.4537
Norway—krone	.2459	.2460	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2184	.2186	.4537
Spain—peseta			.2320
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1873	.1875	.2382
Czechvia—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—finn'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3260	.3262	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0610	.0610	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2625	.2625	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2855	.2857	.8440
India—rupee	.3698	.3699	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5504	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3144	.3750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5035	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The position of the treasury on Feb. 20: Receipts, $13,966,736; expenditures, $16,007,369; balance, $1,943,976,179. Customs receipts for the month, $30,331,336. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1): $2,656,464,552; expenditures, $4,064,190,621 (including $1,-878,779,462 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,007,656,070. Gross debt, $34,552,393,671, an increase of $1,-612,668 over the previous day. Gold assets, $11,418,215,668, including $184,032,799 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	*9	77	75½	76	—1½
19½	15	Adams Ex (.50g)	25	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
28⅞	25	Adams-Mill (2)	6	25½	25	25	Feb 23
96	32¾	Addresso-Mul (1)	6	33⅛	32½	33¼	+ ⅜
4½	3⅛	Advance Rumely	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	7	74½	74¼	74½	— ¼
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15½	14⅛	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Allegh Corp	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	13	58⅜	58	58¼	Feb 23
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	18	57⅞	57	57½	+ ⅛
59	43⅝	Allegh p f$40 ww	6	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	— ¼
52½	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	7	48⅞	48½	48½	— ⅛
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	9	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	1	238	238	238	Feb 23
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.80e)	10	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ¼
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (1.20g)	32	18½	18½	18¾	— ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	2	82	82½	82½	+ ⅜
83½	72¾	Allis Chalm (1½g)	27	72¼	71½	71¾	— ½
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43	41½	43	Feb 23
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	4	108½	108½	108½	— ½
161½	83	Am Ar Chem (4e)	2	87	87	87	— 1
41⅝	36½	Am Bank M (1.40e)	9	36½	36	36	— ½
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	5	76¾	74⅝	76¾	
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	8	107½	106½	107½	+ ⅝
174	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Feb 23
71	56	Am Car & Fd	22	66¼	66	66	+1½
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	6	99¼	97½	97½	—2
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	8	86¼	84	84⅜	+ ⅜
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	128	128	128	Feb 19
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
23	13⅜	Am Colortype	12	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	6	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
38⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	41	32⅜	31¼	32	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	21	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
17	13	Am Euron'n Sec	3	16½	16	16	Feb 23
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	78	12½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr 6% pf	7	53¼	52	53¼	— ⅜
56⅞	50⅛	Am & For Pr 7% pf	1	54	54	54	—1½
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	8	35½	35	35	
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	2	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	28	8¼	7⅞	8	
47½	37⅛	Am H & L pf (3)	6	43	42¼	43	Feb 23
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50	49¾	49¾	Feb 23
4¼	2½	Am Ice	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	10	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
58⅜	43	Am Loco	23	54¼	52	54	+1¼
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	117½	116	11	—2½
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	101	25⅝	24¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	11¼	Am MaMaMet (.15g)	4	12	12	12	
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	26	64⅜	63	64⅜	+ ⅜
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
75	64	Am News (6⅔e)	1	73¾	73¼	73¾	Feb 17
16⅞	11⅞	Am P & L	51	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
87½	75	Am P & L pf (6)	1	74	74	74	—1
72½	64	Am P & L $3	4	63½	63	63½	— ½
29¼	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	172	27½	25⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	102	36¾	35⅞	36½	+ ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	3	34⅜	33¾	33¾	— ¾
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	7	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
98⅞	88⅛	Am Smelt (3)	65	97¼	96	97⅛	
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147¾	147¾	147¾	Feb 20
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
6	3½	Am Smelt rts	214	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
73¼	58⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	20	65¾	63½	65¾	+ 1⅝
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
56⅞	50¾	Am Sugar (2)	3	51	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	4	141	141	141	Feb 23
25⅞	23¾	Am Sum Tob (1a)	5	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
187	175⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	30	175½	174¼	175½	+ ¼
99	93	Am Tobac (5)	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
150½	146	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	147	146	146	Feb 23
20¼	16½	Am Type Fdrs	61	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	34	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Feb 23
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	11	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	17	75⅛	74	74⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	17	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc	287	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc pf	1	185	185	185	Feb 23
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	10	77	73	77	+ ½
65⅜	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	486	65½	63⅛	63½	+ 2⅛
97	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	3	97	95	95	Feb 23
24⅛	18	Anchor Cap (⅝b)	3	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	5	34	32	32½	—2½
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	8¼	7¾	8¼	Feb 20
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	6	44½	42⅞	42⅞	Feb 23
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Feb 23
12½	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	449	13	12½	13	+ ⅞
97	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	97½	96⅞	97½	+ ⅝
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	104	104	104	+3
69⅜	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	7	68½	67¾	68½	+ ½
16⅜	14	Arnold Const (½g)	10	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
17⅜	14	Artloom Corp	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	19½	Asso Dry G	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100½	100	100¼	Feb 17
57½	50	Asso. Invest (2a)	1	54½	54½	54½	
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	Feb 23
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	30	75	73½	74⅜	+ ⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	—
51¾	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	8	47⅛	46¾	47¼	— ⅜
27¾	23	Atl Gulf & WI 1	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb 17
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Feb 17
35⅞	30½	Atlantic Refin (1)	33	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	11[illegible]	115	115	Feb 19
18⅜	16⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	18⅛	18	18	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	51¾	51¾	51⅜	— ⅛
85½	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	81	79¾	79¾	—2¼
18¼	15¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	4	8½	8¼	8¼	
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	46	8⅛	8	8	+

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	35	8½	8½	8¼	— ¼
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	29	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	5	113½	112⅛	112½	— ⅛
120	38½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	114	114	114	+
28½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	151	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+ ¼
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	23	40	39	40	+ ½
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	Feb 20
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (⅝e)	70	40	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	94	30⅜	29½	30¼	— ¾
20¼	17⅞	Basuk Clg (⅝a)	8	18⅝	18¼	18½	
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb
111	100	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109	109	109	Feb 20
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	6	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	21	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	21½	Benel Loan (.45g)	3	21⅞	21½	21½	
62¾	56	Best & Co. (2½a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¾
95⅜	73	Beth Steel (11½e)	211	93⅜	90½	93	+1¼
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	3	19	19	19	
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	128¾	128	128½	+ ½
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	1	34	34	34	+1
28⅛	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	23	26	25¾	26	
46¼	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	39	46½	44½	45¾	+1⅜
48¼	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¾
28	26⅛	Borden Co (1.80)	20	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
43¾	72¼	Bore Warner (4)	4	79	79	79	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	Boston & Maine	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	Botany Con Mills	2	4½	3½	4½	Feb 23
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	75	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅜
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	10	54½	54⅛	54½	+ ⅛
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	50	50	50	— ⅞
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	44	44	44	
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
38½	34½	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	5	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	101	99¾	99¾	—1¼
52¾	46⅜	Brk Un Gas (3)	6	47½	46¾	47¾	— ¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49¼	49¾	49¾	Feb 19
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	3	21	20½	20½	+ ¼
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	21	22¾	21⅜	22⅛	+ 1⅜
14⅜	12⅛	Budd E G	62	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
98	73	Budd E G pf	1	81⅞	75	75	Feb 23
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	34⅝	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	40	39½	40	
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	21	60¾	59¾	60⅝	+1¼
53⅜	31½	Bur Ad Mach (1.80)	12	33⅞	33⅜	33½	— ¼
11⅝	7⅞	Bush Term	2	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	1	34	34	34	Feb 23
17½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	33	16⅜	16⅜	16½	
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	17	33⅜	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	67	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
32	27⅜	Byers A M	11	29¼	29	29	
31½	27	Byron Jackson (½g)	10	29⅞	29	29⅞	+1½

—C—

48¼	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	4	43¼	43	43	
3⅜	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	637	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	68	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	7	35⅜	35	35¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	27½	Canada Dry	13	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	14½	Canadian Pacific	54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	57	57	57	Feb 23
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	6	16½	16½	16½	Feb 23
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	10	166	164	166	+1
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	4	96	95½	96	—1
35½	28¾	Celanese (1½e)	168	34⅜	32⅞	34½	+1⅛
112½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	112½	112	112	Feb 23
47½	36½	Celotex Corp	21	43½	42½	43	—1⅝
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (1½a)	2	34	34	34	
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	59	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	1	39	38	38	Feb 23
24⅜	17¼	Cent Phol Sug	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
11⅝	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
77¼	67⅛	Cerro de Pasco (4)	49	73¼	73¼	75⅝	+1⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Certain-Teed Pr	57	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	9	45½	43¼	45½	+ ¾
48	41	Checker Cab	2	44	44	44	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	27	65	64⅜	65	
89⅜	85	Ches Corp (3)	7	89	88¾	88¾	—
4½	2⅜	Chi & East Ill	7	3⅞	3⅞	4	
13⅝	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
9	6¾	Chi & North Western	37	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	19	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅜	Chi Great Western	32	3⅜	⅛	⅛	
17⅛	13⅝	Chi Gt Western pf	19	16	15½	16	⅜ ⅛
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	1	20½	20½	20½	
2¾	2	Chi M St P&P	24	⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
7½	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	40	6¼	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
33	33	Chi Pneu Tool	7	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— 1⅜
3½	2¼	Chi R&P	22	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	Chi R&P 7% pf	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
10⅛	6¾	Chi R&P 7½ pf	13	9⅜	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
27½	4	Chi Yel Cab (2)	4	25¼	25	25	Feb 23
23½	19⅜	Chi Cot Oil	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
25¼	12½	Childs Co	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
135½	116⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	195	125⅝	123⅝	125	— ⅝
21⅞	18⅞	City I&F (2)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	
10⅜	9	City Stores	4	9¼	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
38½	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	3	36⅜	34½	34½	— ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40¾	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½g)	3	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	3	92⅛	90½	90½	—1½
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	1	138	138	138	
87⅛	87	Coca Cola A (3)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 23
21⅝	19⅛	Col-Palm-P (½)	27	20¾	19⅝	20½	+1
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	6	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	5	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	10	46	45½	46	
20⅜	17¼	Colum G&E (.40e)	94	17⅞	17	17½	
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	101⅜	101	101¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (3½)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
124½	116⅛	Colum Carb (4a)	2	117	116⅛	117	+ ⅛
69⅛	58	Com Credit (6a)	43	61⅞	59	61⅛	+2¾
114	101⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	103	102	103	+1⅛
80¼	70¼	Com Inv Tr (4a)	19	71	69½	71	+ ¾
130	109	Com Inv Tr pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	—2
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	49	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
4¼	3¼	Com & South	130	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	3	63½	62¾	62¾	—1⅜
19⅛	13¾	Conde Nast	2	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ¼
44⅜	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	17	43½	43	43½	— ¼
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Generally Easier—Governments Off—Curb Market Soft •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bulk of Trucking Business in U. S. In Hands of Few

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Statistics just made public by the Census Bureau on trucking in the United States show that 61,216 motor trucking concerns in 1935 took in $530,860,000 gross revenues, that 1½ per cent of that number received half of the revenue while less than ⅛ of 1 per cent took in over 25 per cent of the total gross. About one-third of the companies showed an income of less than $1000 a year, 27 per cent earned less than $2000 annually while 81 per cent made less than $5000.

Reports showed 904 of the concerns, or 1½ per cent of the total reporting, had a revenue for 1935 of $100,000 or more. They operated only 29.5 per cent of all the trucks but paid out 52.5 per cent of the annual pay roll.

Of the 61,216 companies, 274, or less than one half of 1 per cent, received 27.7 per cent of the total revenue while 96 concerns whose earnings were $500,000 or more annually accounted for 16.1 per cent of the total revenue and paid out 18.3 per cent of the total pay roll.

Of the $530,860,000 in gross revenue, $179,485,000 was for paying employees and $243,127,000 was paid in other expenses.

Geographically the northern states of the Middle West—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin—with $147,853,000 in revenue for the trucking concerns, led all other regions. New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania were second with $107,704,000. These two regions, comprising the northern tier of states east of the Mississippi, except New England, accounted for almost half of the trucking business.

Truck Average $2120

The bureau's figures showing local intrastate and interstate business, revealed that local operators received 38.4 per cent of the revenue, interstate concerns, 36.9 per cent, and intrastate, 24.7 per cent. Revenue from all sources for local truckers averaged $2120, for each vehicle, compared with $3926 for interstate operators and $3069 for intrastate.

The relative importance of intrastate trucking was greatest in the Pacific region, while interstate companies accounted for 53.8 per cent of the business in the South Atlantic States.

Wheat Prices Rise Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—An advance of more than a cent a bushel in wheat prices today, the first substantial upturn the market has had since Friday, was regarded by traders as a technical reaction after the recent decline.

Constructive developments encouraging buyers included reports of better southwestern flour demand and failure of fresh moisture to appear in the winter wheat belt. Dust storms were reported in spring wheat territory.

Wheat closed ⅝-1⅜ above yesterday's finish, May 1.31¾-⅞, July 1.14⅞-1⅝, and corn was ⅝-1 cent up, May 1.06¼-⅜, July 1.01⅞-.02. Oats gained ½-1⅛, rye ⅝-⅞, and lard 7 to 12 cents.

Business Personals

John R. Dillon of Hayden, Stone & Co., has been elected a director of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, George N. Armsby, chairman, announced yesterday. Mr. Dillon is chairman of the executive committee of the Lone Star Cement Corporation and a member of the executive committees of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Manufacturing Company and the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

A. Douglas Cook has been appointed resident manager of the Moore & McCormack, Inc., office in Boston and their general agent for New England, Commander Robert E. Lee, vice-president of the company, announced. Prior to entering the employ of Moore & McCormack a few years ago Mr. Cook was United States Trade Commissioner at the American Embassy at Berlin.

R. C. Kramer, president of the Belding-Heminway-Corticelli Company, has been elected a director of Interstate Department Stores, Inc., and chairman of the executive committee, it was announced. He succeeds John Stillman, resigned.

The B. F. Goodrich Company announced the election of S. B. Robertson of Akron as a director and executive vice-president. Previously he had been vice-president and general manager of the tire division.

William A. Smart of Bond & Goodwin, Inc.; Stanwood G. Bradless of Jackson & Curtis and C. Hudson Johnson of Burrows & Sanborn have resigned as directors of National Bellas Hess, Inc.

Clinton W. Davis of Portland, Maine, was elected a director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at the annual meeting of stockholders. He succeeds the late Edward B. Winslow.

K. J. Huttlinger of F. P. Ristine & Co., Philadelphia, was elected a director of the Penn Valley Crude Oil Corporation at a meeting of the board to fill the unexpired term of J. J. Zimmerman.

Lohr, Stuart & Co. of New York announced the change of their firm name from Bruce, Lohr & Stuart.

Boyd A. Bennett has been elected president of the NortheasternWater and Electric Corporation, New York.

Myron L. Summerfield has become sales director of the New York office of Bond & Goodwin, Inc.

W. A. Fine & Co. of New York have admitted Henry S. Chapin as a general partner.

Andrews, Posner & Rothschild have moved to 25 Broadway, New York City.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	4¼s '47-52	119.18	119.18	119.18
2	3¼s '43-45	108.11	108.11	108.11
28	4s '44-54	114.9	114.8	114.9
16	3¾s '40-43 June	106.31	106.30	106.31
2	3¾s '41-43 Mch	107.30	107.30	107.30
3	3¼s '44-46	108.10	108.10	108.10
5	3¼s '46-49	107.30	107.30	107.30
3	3s '51-55	106.22	106.19	106.22
11	2¾s '55-60	104.21	104.21	104.21
5	2¾s '45-47	105.9	105.9	105.9
1	2¾s '51-54	103.9	103.9	103.9
22	2½s '49-53	101.14	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

30	3s '49	108.4	108.4	108.4
119	3¼s '64	105.22	105.20	105.22

Home Owners' Loan

8	3s A '52	104.22	104.22	104.22
23	2½s '49	102.18	102.18	102.19
8	2¼s '42-44	102.14	102.14	102.14

Corporation Bonds

22	Adams Exp 4s '48	104½	104⅜	104½
15	Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100¼	100½
2	Alleghany 5s '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Alleghany 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
8	Alleghany 5s '50 sta	66	66	66
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	109½	109½	109½
12	Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
18	Am & For P 5s '2030	84	83	83
1	Am Ice 6s '53	93	93	93
16	AmIGChem 5½s '49	109	109	109
1	Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
23	Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113¼	113¼
57	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100	99¾	99⅞
3	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	109	109	109
41	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100½	100¼	100⅜
3	Am T Pdr cv '50	177	173	177
3	Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
11	Am Wri Pap 6s '47	87⅜	87⅛	87½
25	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105¼	105¼
29	Arm Del 4s '53	99¾	99½	99½
9	Arm Del 4s '57	99	98¼	98¾
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Arm 4½s '39	104	103⅞	103⅞
3	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108¾	108⅝	108¾
11	AT&SF 4s '95	111⅛	110¾	110¾
4	AT&SF adj 4s '95	108	108	108
3	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
10	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	107	106½	106½
24	Atl & Birm 4s '33	35	35	35
14	ACL cfi 4s '52	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
2	AC Line 4½s '46	96	96	96
21	AC Line 5s '45	105⅞	105½	105½
4	Atl&Dan 1st4s '48	57¾	57½	57½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	51	51	51
2	Aub Auto 4½s '39	82⅞	82	82⅞
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	103	102½	102½
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	112	112	112
20	B&O 4½s '95	93¾	93½	93¾
5	B&O 5s '96P	92	91¾	92
2	B&O 5s 2000D	92½	91½	91½
28	B&O cvt 4½s '60	78¼	77½	78
23	B&O 4s '48	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
9	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104	104	104
10	B&O 5s SW '50	105½	105½	105½
4	B&O 4s '50	98	97⅝	98
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
41	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅜	97	97¼
15	Bos&Me 5s '67	88½	87½	87½
10	Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	83½	83½	83½
11	Bos&Me 5s '55	91	90	90
8	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	32½	32	32
11	BotConM 6½s '34ct	36	35½	36
17	BklyEdis 3¼s '66	102¾	102¼	102¼
10	BklyManTr 4½s '66	102¼	102	102
2	BklyUnEl 1st 5s'50	113¼	113	113¼
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s'60	105	105	105
14	BufR&P 4½s '57	91½	91	91¼
15	BurCR&Nor 3¾s	30	30	30
13	By-Prod 4½s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	CanNatRy 5s '70	116½	116⅜	116⅜
8	CanNatRy 4¼s '56	112¼	112¼	112¼
8	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116½
6	CanNor 6½s '46	125	124¾	124⅝
1	Can Pac 5s '54	113¾	113½	113½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
29	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
21	Can Pac 4s 'perp	96¾	96¼	96¼
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8	Caro C&O 5s '38	105¼	105	105
37	Cel E Cst 4½s '59	18	17¾	17¾
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Arm 4½s '39	104	103⅞	103⅞
3	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108¾	108⅝	108¾
11	AT&SF 4s '95	111⅛	110¾	110¾
4	AT&SF adj 4s '95	108	108	108
3	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
10	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	107	106½	106½
24	Atl & Birm 4s '33	35	35	35
14	ACL cfi 4s '52	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
2	AC Line 4½s '46	96	96	96
21	AC Line 5s '45	105⅞	105½	105½
4	Atl&Dan 1st4s '48	57¾	57½	57½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	51	51	51
2	Aub Auto 4½s '39	82⅞	82	82⅞
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	103	102½	102½
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	112	112	112
20	B&O 4½s '95	93¾	93½	93¾
5	B&O 5s '96P	92	91¾	92
2	B&O 5s 2000D	92½	91½	91½
28	B&O cvt 4½s '60	78¼	77½	78
23	B&O 4s '48	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
9	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104	104	104
10	B&O 5s SW '50	105½	105½	105½
4	B&O 4s '50	98	97⅝	98
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
41	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅜	97	97¼
15	Bos&Me 5s '67	88½	87½	87½
10	Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	83½	83½	83½
11	Bos&Me 5s '55	91	90	90
8	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	32½	32	32
11	BotConM 6½s '34ct	36	35½	36
17	BklyEdis 3¼s '66	102¾	102¼	102¼
10	BklyManTr 4½s '66	102¼	102	102
2	BklyUnEl 1st 5s'50	113¼	113	113¼
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s'60	105	105	105
14	BufR&P 4½s '57	91½	91	91¼
15	BurCR&Nor 3¾s	30	30	30
13	By-Prod 4½s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	CanNatRy 5s '70	116½	116⅜	116⅜
8	CanNatRy 4¼s '56	112¼	112¼	112¼
8	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116½
6	CanNor 6½s '46	125	124¾	124⅝
1	Can Pac 5s '54	113¾	113½	113½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
29	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
21	Can Pac 4s 'perp	96¾	96¼	96¼
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8	Caro C&O 5s '38	105¼	105	105
37	Cel E Cst 4½s '59	18	17¾	17¾
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
26	Cen of Ga 5½s '59 C	20¼	20	20
2	Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	39¼	39¼	39¼
4	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103¼	103½	103½
2	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	106	106	106
17	Cen Pac 5s '60	102¼	102	102
18	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109⅛	109½
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85	84	85
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	95½	95	95½
28	C&O 3½s '96 D	99¾	98¾	99
6	C&O con 5s '39	107⅞	107¾	107¾
10	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¾	98½	98¾
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116½	116½
1	CB&Q 4½s '7	114	114	114
1	CB&Q 4s 111 '49	110	110	110
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108½	108½	108¾
98	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	42	40¼	42
22	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	41	40½	41
10	Chi & Erie 5s '82 2	120¾	120⅝	120⅝
67	Chi Gt West 4s '59	48¾	47½	48½
14	Chi I&L 6s '66	23½	23½	23½
5	Chi I&L 5s '47	41½	41½	41½
14	Chi I&L 5s '66	23¾	23	23
15	Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	CM&StP 4½s '89 C	67	67	67
12	CM&SP 4s '89 A	63¾	63½	63½
2	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	56	56	56
163	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	33	32¼	32½
133	CMSPP&P adj 5s 2000	11¾	11¼	11¾
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	35	34¾	35
9	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	56	54	56
122	Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	22½	21	22½
17	Chi & NW 4½s2037C	34½	34½	34½
6	Chi & NW 3½s 87	46½	45½	45½
42	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	23½	23½	23½
2	CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	21	21	21
86	CRI&P cvt 4½s 60	14	12½	14
2	CRI&P 4s 88	41	40½	40½
51	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
26	CRI&P rfg 4s34 ctf	21	20½	21
8	C T Hte & SE rf 5s60	99	98¾	98¾
5	C T H & SE inc 5s60	90¾	90¼	90¼
11	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106½	106½
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
120	Cinn Gas&E 3¼s'66	102½	102	102¼
2	CCC & StL 5s'63D	108	108	108
21	CCC&StL 4½s'77	96⅝	96½	96½
5	CCC & StL 6s'41C	105	105	105
1	CCC & StL gen 4s '93	103	103	103
26	CCC & StL 4s'42 CWM	100	99½	99½
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108½	108½	108½
6	Clev Un Term 5s'73	107	107	107
11	Clev Un Term4½s'77C	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Col F & I 5s'70	94	94	94
3	Col Gas 6s 4½s'40	72¾	72	72
6	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	103½	103¼	103½
6	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
14	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103½
37	Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	106⅜	106	106
18	Comm Credit 4s'51	99	98¾	98¾
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102	102	102
1	Con Coal Del 5s'60	66¾	66¾	66¾
6	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅜	105	105¼
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
16	Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106¾	106¼	106¼
25	Con Oil 3½s'51	104¾	104½	104⅝
16	Consum Pow 3½s'70	103⅜	103	103⅜
3	Consum Pow 3½s'65	104	103¾	104
1	Crane Co 3½s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s42	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Cuba RR 6s'36	61	61	61
1	Cuba RR 6s '36 ct	61	61	61
3	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
57	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	93	92	92½
1	D&G 4½s'36	34	34	34
3	D&RG 4s'36	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	D&RG West 5s'55	22	21½	22
16	D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	20⅞	20⅜	20½
3	D&RG West 5s'78	29	28½	28½
2	Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
7	Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105	105
4	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	69½	68½	69½
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	E Ten lien 5 '38	102	102	102
2	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	El Paso NatG 4½s '51	104½	108½	108½
5	Erie rf 5s '75	86	85½	86½
13	Erie gen lien 4s '96	89½	89	89½
1	Erie cvt 4s '53B	92¼	92¼	92¼
12	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	103½	103¼	103½
5	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
30	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	18	17¾	17¾
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Arm 4½s '39	104	103⅞	103⅞
3	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108¾	108⅝	108¾
11	AT&SF 4s '95	111⅛	110¾	110¾
4	AT&SF adj 4s '95	108	108	108
3	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
10	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	107	106½	106½
24	Atl & Birm 4s '33	35	35	35
14	ACL cfi 4s '52	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
2	AC Line 4½s '46	96	96	96
21	AC Line 5s '45	105⅞	105½	105½
4	Atl&Dan 1st4s '48	57¾	57½	57½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	51	51	51
2	Aub Auto 4½s '39	82⅞	82	82⅞
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	103	102½	102½
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	112	112	112
20	B&O 4½s '95	93¾	93½	93¾
5	B&O 5s '96P	92	91¾	92
2	B&O 5s 2000D	92½	91½	91½
28	B&O cvt 4½s '60	78¼	77½	78
23	B&O 4s '48	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
9	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104	104	104
10	B&O 5s SW '50	105½	105½	105½
4	B&O 4s '50	98	97⅝	98
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
41	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅜	97	97¼
15	Bos&Me 5s '67	88½	87½	87½
10	Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	83½	83½	83½
11	Bos&Me 5s '55	91	90	90
8	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	32½	32	32
11	BotConM 6½s '34ct	36	35½	36
17	BklyEdis 3¼s '66	102¾	102¼	102¼
10	BklyManTr 4½s '66	102¼	102	102
2	BklyUnEl 1st 5s'50	113¼	113	113¼
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s'60	105	105	105
14	BufR&P 4½s '57	91½	91	91¼
15	BurCR&Nor 3¾s	30	30	30
13	By-Prod 4½s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	CanNatRy 5s '70	116½	116⅜	116⅜
8	CanNatRy 4¼s '56	112¼	112¼	112¼
8	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116½
6	CanNor 6½s '46	125	124¾	124⅝
1	Can Pac 5s '54	113¾	113½	113½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
29	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
21	Can Pac 4s 'perp	96¾	96¼	96¼
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8	Caro C&O 5s '38	105¼	105	105
37	Cel E Cst 4½s '59	18	17¾	17¾
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
26	Cen of Ga 5½s '59 C	20¼	20	20
2	Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	39¼	39¼	39¼
4	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103¼	103½	103½
2	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	106	106	106
17	Cen Pac 5s '60	102¼	102	102
18	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109⅛	109½
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85	84	85
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	95½	95	95½
28	C&O 3½s '96 D	99¾	98¾	99
6	C&O con 5s '39	107⅞	107¾	107¾
10	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¾	98½	98¾
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116½	116½
1	CB&Q 4½s '7	114	114	114
1	CB&Q 4s 111 '49	110	110	110
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108½	108½	108¾
98	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	42	40¼	42
22	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	41	40½	41
10	Chi & Erie 5s '82 2	120¾	120⅝	120⅝
67	Chi Gt West 4s '59	48¾	47½	48½
14	Chi I&L 6s '66	23½	23½	23½
5	Chi I&L 5s '47	41½	41½	41½
14	Chi I&L 5s '66	23¾	23	23
15	Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	CM&StP 4½s '89 C	67	67	67
12	CM&SP 4s '89 A	63¾	63½	63½
2	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	56	56	56
163	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	33	32¼	32½
133	CMSPP&P adj 5s 2000	11¾	11¼	11¾
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	35	34¾	35
9	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	56	54	56
122	Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	22½	21	22½
17	Chi & NW 4½s2037C	34½	34½	34½
6	Chi & NW 3½s 87	46½	45½	45½
42	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	23½	23½	23½
2	CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	21	21	21
86	CRI&P cvt 4½s 60	14	12½	14
2	CRI&P 4s 88	41	40½	40½
51	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
26	CRI&P rfg 4s34 ctf	21	20½	21
8	C T Hte & SE rf 5s60	99	98¾	98¾
5	C T H & SE inc 5s60	90¾	90¼	90¼
11	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106½	106½
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
120	Cinn Gas&E 3¼s'66	102½	102	102¼
2	CCC & StL 5s'63D	108	108	108
21	CCC&StL 4½s'77	96⅝	96½	96½
5	CCC & StL 6s'41C	105	105	105
1	CCC & StL gen 4s '93	103	103	103
26	CCC & StL 4s'42 CWM	100	99½	99½
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108½	108½	108½
6	Clev Un Term 5s'73	107	107	107
11	Clev Un Term4½s'77C	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Col F & I 5s'70	94	94	94
3	Col Gas 6s 4½s'40	72¾	72	72
6	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	103½	103¼	103½
6	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
14	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103½
37	Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	106⅜	106	106
18	Comm Credit 4s'51	99	98¾	98¾
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102	102	102
1	Con Coal Del 5s'60	66¾	66¾	66¾
6	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅜	105	105¼
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
16	Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106¾	106¼	106¼
25	Con Oil 3½s'51	104¾	104½	104⅝
16	Consum Pow 3½s'70	103⅜	103	103⅜
3	Consum Pow 3½s'65	104	103¾	104
1	Crane Co 3½s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s42	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Cuba RR 6s'36	61	61	61
1	Cuba RR 6s '36 ct	61	61	61
3	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
57	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	93	92	92½
1	D&G 4½s'36	34	34	34
3	D&RG 4s'36	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	D&RG West 5s'55	22	21½	22
16	D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	20⅞	20⅜	20½
3	D&RG West 5s'78	29	28½	28½
2	Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
7	Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105	105
4	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	69½	68½	69½
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	E Ten lien 5 '38	102	102	102
2	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	El Paso NatG 4½s '51	104½	108½	108½
5	Erie rf 5s '75	86	85½	86½
13	Erie gen lien 4s '96	89½	89	89½
1	Erie cvt 4s '53B	92¼	92¼	92¼
12	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	103½	103¼	103½
5	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
30	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	18	17¾	17¾
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
26	Cen of Ga 5½s '59 C	20¼	20	20
2	Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	39¼	39¼	39¼
4	Cen Ill E&G

Industry Opposes Sliding Pay Scale On Automatic Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Automatic sliding wage scales have proved unpopular among the majority of employers and only 30 companies out of a total of 900 replying to a questionnaire sent out by the National Industrial Conference Board favor them, according to the report of a survey by the board made public here today.

These scales provide for the adjustment of wages automatically, both upward and downward, whenever specified changes occur in the cost of living, and differ greatly from other more widely used arrangements for wage adjustments.

Two Methods Used

Of the 30 companies reporting the adoption of automatic sliding wage scales, the board found two methods generally followed. In one, the basic wage rates are adjusted in accordance with the changes in living costs; in the other, the basic wage scale remains the same, but an extra cost of living allowance is given, the amount of which fluctuates in accordance with changes in the cost of living. The advantage of the latter method was seen in that it remains more closely identified with the cost of living and does not disturb the basic wage structure.

The board lists the following as the chief reasons for opposition among employers to such plans:

Reasons for Opposition

Sliding scale plans do not permit any improvement in the standard of living; it is difficult to carry out such plans during periods of falling prices; the plans are not understood by the employees; increased wages would tend further to increase living costs; prices of products do not follow the cost of living, and, finally, an accurate basis upon which to determine the adjustment is difficult because of regional differences in the cost of living.

"That the cost of living should be taken into consideration along with other factors, though not necessarily on the sliding scale principle, was the opinion advanced by 87 companies," the report adds. "Various companies were favorably disposed toward such scales. Four stated that they might give such a plan consideration in the future; three declared their interest in any plan toward this end might be developed; two companies stated that such a plan would be helpful, and one company that the plan should be 'seriously considered.'"

Germany Declines Bid to Serve On League Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 24—Germany yesterday officially informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it could not accept the invitation to become a member of the Committee on Raw Material Supplies.

Such a refusal, the German press declares today, reflecting the official tone, is natural, since Germany, though it obviously has every interest in a just and practical solution of the raw materials issue has had such bad experiences with the League and its operations in the past that it cannot but draw its own conclusions as to what will now happen.

Further it is made clear in this comment that Germany objects to the way in which this new attempt to deal with the whole raw materials problem has been arranged, the communiqué adding that the nation mainly responsible for setting in motion this new attempt at international discussion has ignored Germany, and therefore, from the beginning has followed a method which makes success questionable.

Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

did not represent the lawyers of America, since its membership was only 29,000 out of a total of 175,000 lawyers in the country, adding:

"The tragedy of the situation is that the only organization existing today which purports to represent even that group of 30,000 is dominated by the spokesmen of the large financial interests and monopolies of our land."

Mr. Stinchfield promptly replied to Senator Bone with a statement believed to represent the predominant view of the big legal organization which, even as far back as its convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1933, was issuing ominous warnings against the alleged high-handed constitutional methods of the New Deal.

Some Overlooked Facts

"Perhaps," said Mr. Stinchfield, "the Senator has overlooked the fact that today the American Bar Association and its lawyers protest the destruction of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Reviewing the task of the Bar Association he stressed its legal aid work for the poor, and efforts to raise legal standards and improve the lot of the lawyer.

Promptly Senator Bone, himself a lawyer, retorted in a second attack, "What did your organization do, Mr. Stinchfield, for the Child Labor Amendment? Where did the American Bar Association stand on minimum wage, social security, and all of the new social legislation demanded by this generation?"

In his latest utterance, made Monday, Mr. Stinchfield again attacked the Roosevelt program, declaring the proposal "made by the President will destroy the Supreme Court," and adding, "from that destruction will come fundamental changes in the Constitution of the United States."

The comment of William Draper Lewis does not represent any views but his own, and does not commit the American Law Institute. Addressing a Protestant Episcopal Church gathering at Philadelphia, he called the plan "timely and in the broad sense of the word constructive."

Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

activities in instigating anti-Semitic riots.

The anti-Jewish student disturbances were started by this Nationalist party.

The Minister of Education, Prof. Wujciech Swietoslawski, made a strong speech in the Diet recently in which he condemned the methods of this party for demoralizing Polish youth.

A certain section of youth, he said, had been carried away by political passions, and unfortunately this behavior was supported by a part of the older generation. The academic youth demanded that the university authorities should assign separate places in the lecture halls for Jews.

He said he considered such an arrangement impossible. The spreading of confusion, instigating youth to anarchy, was a moral disarming of Poland, adding that those leaders of the anti-Jewish movement were serving revolutionary elements for whom anarchy in Poland was the most desirable state of affairs.

Recently the disturbances ceased, and the universities in Poland are working quietly, all being opened, including the Vilna, one which was closed till Jan. 27.

That there exists in Poland a real Jewish problem nobody denies but all liberal-minded Poles understand that violence is not the way to solve it.

Increased emigration facilities is the aim both of Jews and Christians.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-4, Fitchburg, Mass.

POLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY HOME for sale; main highway between Milwaukee and Waukesha; three acres; suitable for private or rest home. F. ELLIS REED, Waukesha, Wis.

PASADENA—English type house for sale at sacrifice; nine comfortable rooms, two baths, and sleeping porch, sun room, breakfast porch facing garden, small orchard, garage, lot 95x305, off Orange Grove Avenue; $12,500. OWNER, O. C. SMITH, 687 West California St., Pasadena, Calif.

RENT COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management.
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo.

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DALLAS, TEXAS—The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St. Three blocks First Church.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED university woman, unencumbered, teaching and business secretarial experience, desires position traveling companion, companion-secretary or housekeeper in Christian Science home. Write B-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SUMMER HOMES

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

16 miles from Boston; shore lot, private beach; furnished home to rent, June 1-July 26; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, bather's shower, laundry, 3 screened porches, modern conveniences; double garage, small flower garden; no agents. Write J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live

Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished, $60 up.

BRANDON HALL
1901 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

N. Y. C., 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER. Phone KIngsbridge 6-2933.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Three rooms, furnished, private bath; electric refrigerator; opposite Christian Science church; $37.50 for couple; $35 single; references. 405 Forman Ave. EMILY FEIGEL.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RELIABLE party with cash may purchase largest and finest floral shop in a suburban city in New Jersey, with nursery greenhouses, brick and 7-room dwelling in country; owner wishes to travel. For particulars write Box X-64, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

BUSINESS SERVICE

MAIL-TEL SERVICE, $2 monthly; desk space $10; est. 6 years. SMITH BUSINESS SERVICE, 120 Boylston, Room 448, Boston.

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO 5-8236.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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CORSETS—CORSELETTES—BRASSIERES
YOUTHFUL LINES FOR ALL FIGURES
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REGISTERED SPENCER CORSETIERE
MRS. MARTHA WAGNER
106-33 96th Street
Vir. 7-0164-W Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC., 387 Washington St., Boston LIB 0431 Room 802

DOGS FOR SALE

FRENCH Poodles, 4 months old puppies; A. K. C. registration. Tel. RUTH E. STEERE, Belmont 0630 (Mass.)

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 38 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 3-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
10 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

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CHROMETEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-9573.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, practical experience in typewriter repair work, particularly on Royal and Underwood. Christian Scientist. Box E-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, elderly lady, light housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GENERAL houseworker; country home within one hour from New York City; moderate wages; references required. Write Box W-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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We Sell All Makes
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CONNECTICUT—Complete small estate; $11,500; convenient New York commuting; 5 acres, house perfect condition, outbuildings, landscaping, gardens, lily pool, orchard, stream borders beautiful woods, trails; exceptional; also summer rentals and acreage. Call Hanover 2-8240. A. H. COLTON CO., 15 William St., New York.

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BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable room facing The Mother Church. Phone MISS PARKS, COM. 9542.

BOSTON, The Ikley, 180 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, warm, sunny court room; quiet, reasonable; opposite The Mother Church. Com. 9162.

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BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm room, near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. M. PEAKES. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 0323.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (5C)—Large, front, homelike, near both subways, and church; elevator. DeCAMP.

N. Y. C.—Nice large rooms, Broadway near 98th St.; $6 to $10. Phone Academy 4-1793, evenings.

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Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
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BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, gorgeous colors (samples, prices upon request); your inspection invited. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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MAN, 33, accountant, office manager, college graduate, desires opening where initiative and responsibility are needed; available March 15. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SHARE WITH LARGE SHIPPERS or auditors my valuable experience over 20 years management shipping, national distribution, warehousing, rail, water, truck, etc., I. C. C. practice; saved thousands annually; also assistant general manager large corporation, complete supervision, bonded; possess health, honesty, alertness, courage, strength; salary based on results. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer, thorough knowledge of office routine. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
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Plfd. 6-8562

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You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*
TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
•
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Each Year
more people are beginning to realize that buying any seasonal product in the height of its season is not good business. The awning business is highly seasonal. For three months, there is a rush of activity, and then for the succeeding nine months, one of decided inactivity. By taking orders now, we can make the awnings up of materials bought in August at the lowest prices, and save the customer around 25% of the total cost. The awnings are not paid for until hung in the spring. Let us call at your home now, showing you what we have and what the cost would be.
LEON BLAKNEY
GENERAL AWNING COMPANY
325 Watchung Avenue Plainfield
Tel. Pl. 6-4154

The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

For prompt service and moderate prices consult us. We dye shoes any color to match your gown.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PLFD. 6-2637

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Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
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HENRY C. LUDEWIG
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Hardware Paints Housefurnishings
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More Heat—Less Ash
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Telephone Ridgewood 6-5040

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Tel. Ridgewood 6-2721
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This choice selection should appeal to every type of woman.

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TIRES BATTERIES
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70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats - Poultry - Groceries
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Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
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Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

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May We Serve You?
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Salted Nuts, 39c lb.
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Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
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Fresh Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grocery and Delicatessen
DELIVERY SERVICE
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Ogontz 4220—4221

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Ogontz 2450-2451

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Darlene Ice Cream
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OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

CHEVROLET
Guaranteed OK
USED CARS
J. Russell Rodenbaugh
Representing Bryner Chevrolet
525 Township Line
Ogontz 172 Majestic 1116

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
Smart Spring Apparel
Suits—Dresses—Hats
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SPECIAL
for January and February
Heatless, Croquinole Permanent Wave, $3.50—Regularly $5.00
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Week End Specials
Croquettes, Lobster, Crab, Salmon Salads, Chicken, Potato.
Chicken a la King (Saturday only)
All Home-made
105 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

"Watch Us Grow"
Have you seen the shop since its enlargement?
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Start the New Year by taking a pride in your hair—Let us help you.
A friendly atmosphere and Service that will please you.
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KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
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Prompt Delivery Service

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PRINTZESS COATS
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Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
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GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
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Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

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537-543 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

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For Every Occasion
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ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Select Fruit Market
We are featuring a new enlarged
MEAT DEPARTMENT
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House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
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"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
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Alterations and Repairs
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GEORGE GILLESPIE & Co.

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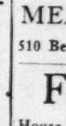
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
YALE AND RUTGERS AVE.



KELVINATOR
SALES and SERVICE
COMMERCIAL SERVICE on All Makes
All Del. Co. Toll Calls Paid
CHAS. R. CHAPMAN, *Mgr.*
25 W. Roland Ave. Chester 8521

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For years and years Naturalizer Shoes have kept women comfortable. We know of few better, ourselves, for comfort, quality and service at a price everyone can afford. New styles, completely stocked, at $6.75 a pair.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dent de Jaman and—

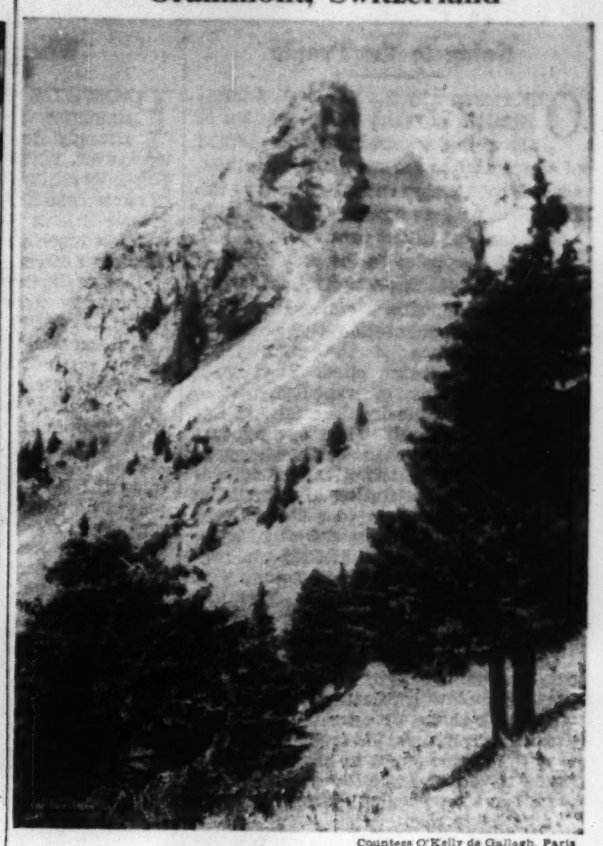
Monitor Camera Club from Countess O'Kelly de Gallagh, Paris

A Swiss Peak Well Known to Alpinists

Our Animals Meet the World's Champion Jumper, Mr. Hop-i-ty Kangaroo

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

—Grammont, Switzerland



Countess O'Kelly de Gallagh, Paris

A Famous Twin Peak Near Montieux

Worth Knowing

NEWSPAPERS IN NORWAY MAKE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INCOMES

This applies more to the well-to-do Norwegian. The local newspapers list the number in the family, capital income, and the amount of tax due on the income.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 63 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 50

A Vision of Judgment

(Wisdom Literature)

Unlike Greek poetry which contrasts two similar stanzas in rhythm only, one being the reverse rhythm of the other, Biblical Wisdom poetry presents a relation of thought which accompanies the rhythmic relation of stanzas. This is very marked in Psalm 50, where after an introduction presenting the visionary surroundings of the judgment that is about to be pronounced (v. 1-6), the address of Deity to the saints (v. 6-15), which constitutes the first stanza, is contrasted both in rhythmic length and theme with the second stanza (v. 16-23).

Few more majestic conceptions of the spiritual source of judgment or infinite righteousness are to be found than in Psalm 50. Calling for the assembly "from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof," the spiritual conception of Zion is symbolized as the eternal dwelling place of light and beauty, out of which God, the only Judge, "hath shined."

To the Old Testament Wisdom writer, judgment symbolized perfection of goodness; and as operating in the affairs of men, judgment stood for the eternal power of good and the inevitable destruction of evil.

After the captivity in Babylon, Zion, the city of David, took on new significance as the mountain of holiness (Isaiah's phrase), "the perfection of beauty," the symbol of the eternal radiance of light.

In the supposed address of Deity to those whom he calls his saints (v. 5), the word "against" in verse 7 should be understood in its original sense of "unto":

> I will testify against (unto) thee:
> I am God, even thy God.

This quite definitely changes the former presentation.

And now, considering righteous man in his relationship to Deity, only the sacrifice of thanksgiving is asked—not a "bullock out of thy house," for what has Deity to do with bullocks since already "every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills"? Only

> Call upon me in the day of trouble:
> I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me.

In the address to those who through ignorance, deliberate sin, or indifference have failed to recognize Deity, the pronouncement of the second stanza is "unto the wicked" who have failed to "declare my statutes," declaring that nothing short of praise which "glorifieth me" can lift up the "conversation" (right thinking) of the one who would know "the salvation (justice in operation) of God."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Leon, Kan., reader shares today's cryptogram and also signifies a desire to join the P-C-C-C-C. By way of a hint, note the coding of the first word:

ZERO AB OEC OCDFOGROHGC

IJCK LJ IJZM OJ PCGJ? OERO'K

MJOEAML!

Factual Figuring

To the number represented by the first point scored in a game of lawn tennis —— add the number of lines in a sonnet ——; subtract the number of inches in a span (English measure) ——; multiply by the number represented by a tandem ——; and divide by the number of quarts in a peck ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Although it may be better skating weather, here's your opportunity to SWIM and DIVE. Following the usual rules, change SWIM to DIVE in 10 moves—or fewer.

How Can This Be?

John Jones and Mary Jones are brother and sister. Tom Jones is John Jones's nephew, but not Mary's. How can this be?

Fun With Antonyms

The antonym of the first word has been checked as usual. Try the others.

1	doubtful	active	
2	condign	sluggish	
3	curious	infallible	✓
4	spacious	uncouth	
5	dormant	tractable	
6	credible	undeserved	
7	reserved	small	
8	sprightly	inattentive	
9	stubborn	doubtful	
10	courteous	obtrusive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

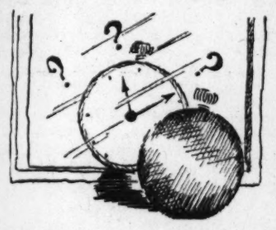
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

One Minute to Six

FOR this party stunt, six watches are required. These timepieces are arranged on a dresser or bureau so as to be plainly visible *in the mirror*, but NOT visible directly. A simple cardboard shield will serve to prevent contestants from seeing the watches except in the mirror.

Each timepiece is set to a different hour and fraction. (The minute hand should always, however, be on an exact five-minute point, as 8:10, 8:15, 5:20, etc., not 3:12, 7:18 or the like.)

The guests, in turn, are each allowed to look at the timepieces, in



the mirror, for exactly one minute, during which they try to read and memorize as many as possible of the various times indicated by the watches.

At the conclusion of the minute, the guest writes on a slip of paper, first, his name, and second, as many of the watch readings as he identified and can remember. In event of ties, the guests having identical numbers of correct readings try again, after the timepieces have all been reset to indicate different times—and they have but a half minute this time to work on the problem.

It is surprising how completely strange a clock or watch face appears in a mirror; and to get a good score in this stunt one must be able to think clearly in reverse, so to speak.—Caralee H., Arlington, Iowa.

Aviators Land in Australia

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—34

By H. Boylston Dummer

Our animals were eagerly looking forward to a visit to Australia. In fact, they were all in the front of the plane, and Buster was having his troubles trying to balance the good-will plane. "Say, what's the big idea?" he asked. "Can't you wait until we get to Australia? If we attempt a landing this way, with all you animals up front, we'll land like a charging water buffalo—head down and tail in the air."

At last the distant shores of the island continent came into view—at first just a whisper of blue hovering on the horizon, then clearer and clearer, until at last Australia lay before them. With a grand sweep Buster landed their home-made plane safely.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed Reddy Fox.

"Yes," agreed Racky Coon, "here we are. But where are we? I don't see signs of any animals; and there's no band to meet us. Guess they haven't received our postal card yet."

"For once you're wrong, Racky," said Reddy Fox. "There are animals in sight—in fact it's a band!"

"A band?" asked the astonished Racky.

"Yes," replied Reddy, "a band of kangaroos, just over there. They are all in a group—at first I thought they were just a clump of bushes."

The animals started toward the group. But when they were fairly close, did those kangaroos come up to shake a friendly paw? No; they started off with the most astonishing jumps our animals had ever seen. Some were clearing about 30 feet at a jump!

Racky said, "Are they doing this to be funny to amuse us?"

"Funny nothing!" snickered Reddy Fox. "That's their regular mode of travel. But we must stop them. Hey, there, you kangaroos! Hi! Hi! Hi! Hold on!" he shouted. "We're friends who've come to visit you!"

One big fellow, evidently the leader, looked back and tried to stop in mid-air—and nearly turned a double somersault. He landed somewhat as a baseball player slides to home base. At last the whole band of about 50 came to a stop, sitting on their hind legs with their tails as a kind of third hind leg.

"Say," said Reddy Squirrel, "does each one of these animals carry a stool to sit on? A jolly good idea, I call it."

The leader came forward with a foolish grin on his face. "I know we acted silly, tearing away as we did, but we never saw animals like some of you before."

After shaking paws all round, such a lot of talking followed! The kangaroos asked all kinds of questions, and our Animal Aviators told all about their good-will trip.

Stowaway Mouse went up to Mr. Hop-i-ty Kangaroo and said, "You are the longest jumper I have ever seen. Do you hold the world record?"

"I don't know anything about any record, but I can easily jump about thirty feet. And if we were really in a hurry I don't know how far we could go, but it would be a jump worth talking about. But say, you animals in the jumping machine you came in jumped from a mere speck in the sky to here, almost at our feet. I don't know how far it was but it was miles, all right. Our poor jumps that we thought pretty good seem so silly now."

"Don't feel silly, Mr. Hop-i-ty, you're all right. What do you say to showing us around?" suggested Stowaway Mouse. "I'm so tiny I feel a bit out of place walking around with you. How tall are you, Mr. Hop-i-ty?"

Mr. Kangaroo smiled every time Stowaway Mouse called him "Hop-i-ty," thinking it a great joke. "Well, friend Mouse, I'm more than six feet tall, and weigh more than two hundred pounds. We are the Great Gray Kangaroos. But you have no need to feel silly about your size. There are more than twenty kinds of kangaroos from our size down to little fellows no bigger than you, friend Mouse."

Quotation For Today

GRIT is the grain of perseverance. — T. L. Haines.

In Lighter Vein

The 10 Best

A schoolteacher is said to have asked her class to name the 10 greatest men in the world.

One boy wrote:

The New York Yankees 9
Charlie Chaplin 1
10

—Montreal Daily Herald.

—London Daily Mirror

"Hey, you! Ask 'em to send the St. Bernard balloon to the rescue. I'm caught up in an air current."

Tact

Hostess: "Oh, I'm so glad to see you here, General."

General: "Thank you."

Hostess: "But, General, I hope you won't take it personally if I say that I'm opposed to war."—Atlanta Two Bits.

In Plain English

The university president was delivering his baccalaureate. In the audience were an elderly man and woman, obviously foreigners, who were having heavy going as they listened to the president address the class of which their son was a member.

"What he say?" finally demanded the mother, her brow knitted.

"Who?" asked the father sleepily.

"The beega falla in black robes. What he say?"

"He say school is out."

Daily Anecdote

Wise Counsel

When Frederick Temple, later Archbishop of Canterbury, was a poor boy in patched clothes, his mother sought diligently to encourage him in every worthwhile endeavor.

One day the boy, waxing critical over the inconsistencies of English spelling, began to dispute some of the things that had been taught to him, whereupon his mother exclaimed, "Don't argue, Frederick. Do your work."

This wise counsel sank deeply into the boy's consciousness and aided him to advance from position to position in his life's work. In later years, as the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was often heard to remark, "Don't argue. Do your work."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Mirror Memos

A young man experimenting with an etching acid on glass, took a double mirror (purse size about 3 in. x 4 in.) and lightly covered the entire surface of one side of the mirror with the etching acid, which produced a frosted effect. It was found that such a surface would take pencil marks as readily as a piece of paper—and could be quickly and easily wiped off.

He conceived that these would make practical accessories for ladies' handbags—serving a dual purpose as a mirror and memo list. He purchased several dozens of double-faced mirrors and frosted them, selling them first from door to door, then to stores, and later to a manufacturer of handbags.

The "mirror memos" sold readily at 25 cents each—and there was a big profit in them because they were inexpensive to produce. This work kept the young man profitably occupied.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Queenie

(This Week)

San Diego

Queenie is a beautiful, savage tigress that lives in the San Diego Zoo. In vain did her genial keeper, Johnson, try to make friends with her. He was on back-scratching terms with most of the lions and leopards, and even the aloof tigers usually responded to his greetings with throaty, fraternal yowlings.

But not Queenie. She glared at him with baleful amber eyes. Twice she tried to kill him; and once she succeeded in clawing his arm.

The picturesque, outdoor grotto where she lived had no bars. It was surrounded by a deep moat, too high and wide to be jumped across.

There came a rainy season of violent storms — "unusual" . . . even for California! A cloudburst; and the moat began to fill. Queenie slipped on the wet rocks of the grotto and rolled down into the swirling water!

The steep, slippery sides made it impossible for her to climb out. She swam about, roaring and gasping.

Johnson, anxious for the welfare of his charges, battled his way through the gale to the grottoes, and discovered Queenie's plight. The huge tigress was almost exhausted.

He ran for a ladder; entered the grotto from the rear, slid down to the edge of the moat, put the ladder down into it, and descended.

He called Queenie in an authoritative voice. And she, a terrified, savage creature, obeyed him. She splashed her way to him feebly, and allowed him to put her great paws on the rungs of the ladder. Then she scrambled upward to safety.

From that moment her attitude toward her keeper changed completely. He could go into her grotto without any danger of attack. She yowled delightedly whenever she saw him, and even allowed him the privilege of scratching her ears!

Johnson saw nothing remarkable in his own courageous action, or Queenie's response. He remarks:

"Oh, she wasn't a bad girl—she was just scared of folks. When she found that she could really trust a human, she was willing to be friends."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Note to the composing room: Keep standing the last line of all editorials: "What a tangle it all is."

Whitsitt Impressions: If nobody says things against him there is very little that can be said for him.

Detroit News: How delightful is the return to prosperity when, having jobs, you can strike and refuse to work!

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: What Europe needs is a permanent sit-down strike for standing armies.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: What if the temperature does go down to zero? That's nothing!

Factual Figuring: 15 plus 14, minus 9, times 2, divided by 8, equals 5.

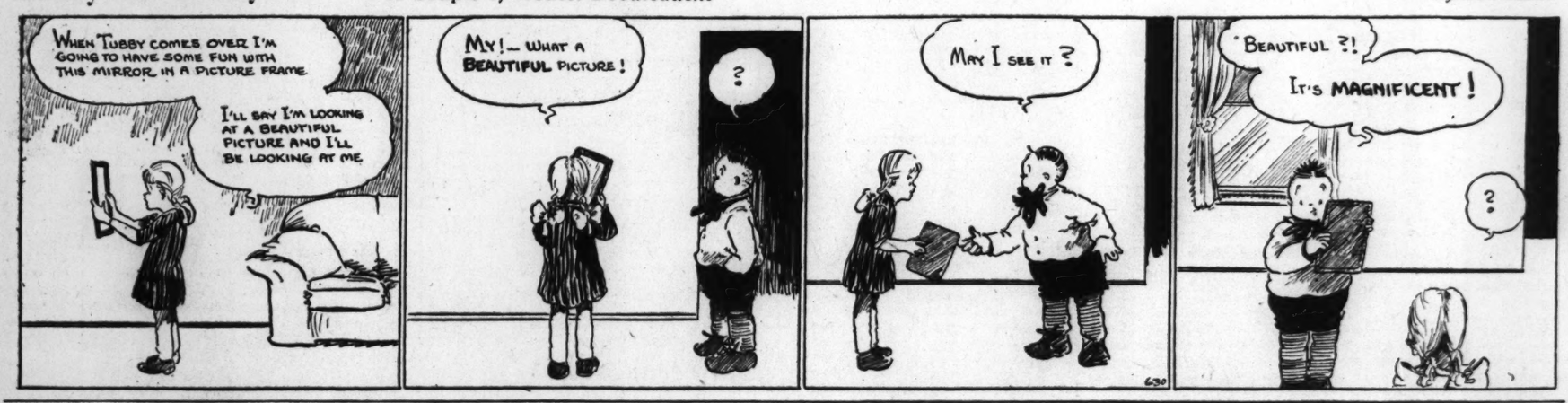
Letter Changing: Swim, slim, slam, seam, seal, sell, fell, fill, file, five, dive.

How Can This Be?: Mary Jones married a man named Jones, so that she did not change her surname. Tom Jones is her son.

Fun With Antonyms: Doubtful—infallible; condign—undeserved; curious—inattentive; spacious—small; dormant—active; credible—doubtful; reserved—obtrusive; sprightly—sluggish; stubborn—tractable; courteous—uncouth.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Modest Doodleducks*

By Le Pelley


WHEN TUBBY COMES OVER I'M GOING TO HAVE SOME FUN WITH THIS MIRROR IN A PICTURE FRAME
I'LL SAY I'M LOOKING AT A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE AND I'LL BE LOOKING AT ME
MY!— WHAT A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE!
?
MAY I SEE IT?
BEAUTIFUL ?!
IT'S MAGNIFICENT!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Overdoing It*

By Carmack

I like to have Joan slick me up—
She isn't as rough as the Boss—
The only trouble is she doesn't seem to know when to stop—
The result is I'm apt to look more dolled up than slicked up when she finally finishes with me—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Going to the People

ONE reason why the Roosevelt Administration does not seek a solution of its difficulties through the method of attempting to amend the Constitution, according to statements attributed to the President, is that amendment is usually a long and hazardous process.

Part of that delay in the past has been involved in obtaining action by state legislatures on proposals submitted by Congress. In this connection the hesitancy over ratifications of the child labor amendment is being cited. However, a promising means of expediting state action on an amendment exists. It has been employed only once, but appears susceptible of important further development. This is the alternative method provided in the Constitution of submitting proposed amendments to state conventions for ratification instead of to legislatures. The convention method was prescribed by Congress in connection with the Twenty-First Amendment, repealing national prohibition, and the result was a national referendum within ten months.

On a more complex issue or in a more closely balanced fight it is conceivable that some state legislatures might effectively balk action by refusing to call the desired conventions. Yet it should be clear that the people ought to have an opportunity to vote on any question which Congress considers of such national moment as to refer to them.

The possibilities of this procedure are worth more study. We would not recommend such everyday use of it as might detour or even destroy the representative system. We still cling to the apparently old-fashioned idea that members of Congress are elected to serve their constituents and in so doing to exercise their own informed judgment. Referring ordinary legislation to national referenda under the guise of constitutional amendments might be a temptation, but practical difficulties and common sense would doubtless prevent abuse. And there would be distinct advantages in finding a way to "go to the country" somewhat as the British Parliament does on major issues. Certainly some method of obtaining a clearer and more definite mandate from the people—indeed, of setting before the people the specific problems now confronting the nation—would be helpful.

Franklyn Waltman in the Washington Post points out what is probably a little known fact—namely, that among the more than forty states which provided for conventions to consider the Twenty-First Amendment, at least fourteen did this by permanent legislation. In other words, they enacted statutes for the holding of elections and conventions "whenever the Congress of the United States shall propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and shall propose that it be ratified by conventions in the several states."

In view of the possibility that Congress and the nation may find it desirable to consider amendments extending the constitutional powers for dealing with conditions of labor or agriculture, preservation of natural resources or other social and economic questions, such a provision as this is to be commended to the attention of the many state legislatures now in session.

And the general opportunity offered by the convention method of ratification might well receive more attention from members of Congress who believe that remaking the Supreme Court is the only hope of an early answer to the nation's problems.

Sit-Down Neutrality

ONE way to avoid trouble is to give it a wide berth. The trouble which broke out aboard the British freighter Linaria in Boston this week is nothing as compared with the trouble her crew are determined to avoid by refusing to carry explosives to rebel forces in Spain.

The anti-trouble recipe seems so simple that one cannot but wonder why it has not been tried more often in the past. One reason, of course, is that prospects of big profits have hitherto always outweighed the risks. This does not imply that war has always been popular. In the World War, for instance, millions fought for an ideal which time has since revealed can be achieved only by correcting causes—one of them greed—and not by killing many innocent people.

In the Linaria episode, the crew is reported to have spurned proffered bonuses amounting to 50 per cent of their earnings, not because they doubted the owners' alleged assurance that the voyage would be safe but that in this instance they regarded the prize as "blood money."

As spokesman for the twenty protesting seamen, Stoker Alex Robson has conducted their case in an orderly way. Although this British stoker won a decoration for distinguished conduct in the World War, he may now be playing a part equally deserving of public appreciation. He may be helping to forestall another world war.

In refusing to participate in the sort of trade which got the whole world into trouble twenty years ago, these alert British seamen are enlisting on the side of a fast-increasing number who believe one way to help keep the world out of war is to help keep the world's trade out of troubled zones.

When and Why?

PROSPECTS of ending the fratricidal slaughter in Spain must appeal strongly to humane instincts the world over. Yet announcements of genuine non-intervention measures after months of subterfuge are coupled with reports of Franco-British willingness to allow the Rightist rebels to crush the Loyalist Government's forces. Why do stories that this willingness arises from a desire that the killing may cease arouse as much skepticism as relief?

Is it because stress on the humaneness of ending the war now is too thin a veil for more material interests in Spain?

Is it because many people believe that if the provisions of international law had been fulfilled by the democratic powers—who in strict legality should have supplied the Spanish Government with the means of protecting itself against General Franco's military coup—the war would have been over before Italian or German aid could have been enlisted on the rebel side or Russian aid on the loyalist side?

The answers to such questions are in the realm of might-have-been. Against them must be placed the conditions of today rather than the theories of yesterday. Impartial observers have reported by letters to friends outside Spain that large sections of the populations of centers under storm feel slight interest in the outcome and are thoroughly weary of war.

Many would regret a fall of the Popular Front Government in Spain. Many would strongly oppose a renewal of clerical and military oppression, and many would feel that a defeat of democracy in Spain should be charged to a further retreat on the part of the great democracies before the pressure of the dictatorships. Even these, however, must welcome the new hope that a blockade on supplies will stop the killing. One question, nevertheless, must remain: When and why do powerful governments decide that it is humane to end a war?

Work Standards in Britain

IF this year's legislation at Westminster proceeds according to plan, 1937 will add one more to the series of outstanding dates in the long history of Britain's Factory Acts. The first of them was in 1802, when provision was made for cleansing and ventilating factories and limiting the daily hours of work of women and juveniles to twelve. Seventeen years later it was deemed necessary to pass an act excluding children under nine from employment in mills and factories. These modest restrictions were succeeded in the century that followed by others which progressively aimed at stopping the exploitation of manual laborers and providing them with safe and decent conditions of work.

The duty of the State to intervene between worker and employer and impose certain minimum conditions of welfare is now recognized throughout Great Britain, and indeed in all civilized countries, though the standard varies and in many countries is low.

It was natural that Britain should lead the way, for it was in that country that the factory system was first developed; its early attendant horrors shocked the nation even in days when the public conscience was not easily aroused by the sufferings of the working classes. The first large-scale application of science to industry produced such appalling conditions of sweated labor that pity was inevitably aroused; though in remembering the philanthropy of the early reformers one must not forget that the growing consciousness among the working classes of their own power contributed not a little to their betterment.

But the two impulses to reform—the workers' growing sense of power and the developing sense of the nation's duty to them—operated side by side to produce, by the beginning of the present century, an excellent system of factory regulation and inspection.

A bill now before Parliament would have the effect of carrying the movement along the same line of reform and bringing it up to date. It is something more than a consolidatory measure, or one which merely brings together the various improvements provided for since the last great act—of 1901. It requires generally higher standards.

The measure still falls short of the ideal which some would like to apply at once. There are many amenities in working conditions which may still be lacking. But it has to be remembered that the factory law does not claim to make obligatory the best conditions which are to be found in the best-run industries. In some factories the hours of work are already shorter than the minima laid down; in some, holidays are given with pay.

But legislation exists not for the best-run industries but for the worst. To go beyond a certain point in enforcing a shorter working day would be a false kindness to the employees if in consequence their industries were unable to compete with others and they were thrown out of work. And this must be remembered about the British factory law—it is strictly enforced. What it lays down is carried out.

Parliament is wise in moving step by step in bringing the general practice near the level of the best without imposing a strain heavier than the structure of industry at present can stand.

The Constitution, the Court and the People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Madison Would Have Increased Court's Power"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The merit of the present discussion on the President's attempt to persuade Congress to alter the personnel of the Supreme Court lies in the fact that it is educating the American people in their own Government. So few people understand their government!

I recall hearing the late Senator Tom Walsh say that the reason he and Senator Borah knew so much about the Constitution was that in their youth they had to drill it sentence by sentence into the sons of pioneers. Every generation needs such an education. For the fall of a constitutional government comes just as much because, as an Italian scholar puts it, "the abstract legal rules are no longer understood," as because of the high ambitions of a popular leader.

As part of this education, your editorial "Madison Would Have Increased the Court's Powers," is a worthy contribution. However, I would take exception to the title. In the framework of the present issue, which is President versus Supreme Court, it gives the impression that James Madison would have over-weighted the judiciary. That, I am sure, is not your intention to prove. Madison certainly shared the suspicion of all the Founding Fathers for *demos*, and wanted to have a Supreme Court as a check upon the people's representatives; but this idea of uniting the judiciary with Executive in vetoing legislative acts, as I gather it, was not to overshadow the Executive with the judiciary; it was merely to give, in Madison's report of Ellsworth's speech, "more wisdom and firmness to the Executive."

You quote Madison as saying "it would be useful to the judiciary department by giving it an *additional* opportunity of defending itself against legislative encroachments." Madison, however, added: "It would be useful to the Executive, by inspiring additional confidence and firmness in exerting revisionary power."

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes says that "it may be doubted if the Supreme Court would have fared so well" if this proposal had been accepted. The reason, it seems to me, is obvious. Far from increasing the Court's powers, the plan would have united them (in so far as non-constitutional vetoes were concerned) with those of the Executive, and the result must inevitably have been to subordinate the judiciary to advisory functions. As it was, the judiciary was kept "independent," or "co-ordinate," whatever your choice; and it has consolidated its power solely because of this separation.

Wellesley, Mass. CONSTITUTIONALIST

Samuel Adams' View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President's sudden proposal to dilute the Supreme Court of the United States by increasing its members to such an extent as, practically, to destroy its character as an independent judicial body, calls for the prompt and serious consideration and protest of members of the bar and of the public if they believe, as I do, that the proposal threatens the liberties of the American people by so disrupting our constitutional frame of government as to throw absolute power, unchecked by constitutional restraint, into the hands of Congress and of the Executive in regard to every detail of the life of individual Americans, and of the functions of the states as representatives of local self-government.

In the Massachusetts Convention of 1788, Samuel Adams supported the ratification of the Constitution of the United States with the Federal Bill of Rights, (which was promptly included) because, and only because, it gave assurance "that if any law made by the Federal Government shall be extended beyond the power granted . . . it will be adjudged by the courts of law to be void."

Boston, Mass. F. W.

"Six Able Men"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "When the People Speak" is most timely and I trust that I may, as one of the people, speak through the columns of your paper.

For the President to force these "six able men" of the Supreme Court to resign under false pretense or a threat to appoint six more if they refuse is not the American way of doing things; and for Mr. Cummings, the President's Attorney General, in a nation-wide broadcast to shift the blame for "packing" the Court upon the heads of these "six able men" because they refuse to resign is most un-Christian, and not playing fair. One of the most able judges who ever sat upon our Supreme Court bench, Mr. Justice Holmes, served his country ably and well until his ninety-first birthday—in fact, his wisdom and experience grew with the latter years. Age is such a mistaken criterion of usefulness because great men and women down through the ages have accomplished most in life after passing the seventy-year mark. Therefore, these "six able men" should be *judged by their works, not their age!* When we honestly do this we must come to but one conclusion in the matter, or issue, now before the nation—there is no just or real reason for them to resign.

The election returns last November did not constitute a mandate for the President to destroy, remake, or pack our Supreme Court, but rather a trust in him to abide by its decisions and to be faithful to his oath of office and his party's platform—"to preserve, protect . . . ," not malign and destroy.

Let us always put the program above "the man" in the White House, and make our decision as to whether the plan is constructive or destructive, necessary or unnecessary, constitutional or unconstitutional. Then let public opinion express itself upon the side of principle, not personality; for constitutional law, not human plans; for democracy, not one-man government. H. E. HEWITT.

Piedmont, California.

Almost as Important as Voting

When Dictatorships Arise

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we are to preserve democracy we must maintain our governmental institutions responsive to the will of the people. Recent European history has shown that it is when the representatives of the people become impotent, and essential action is thwarted, that dictatorships arise. The justices of the Supreme Court, insensitive to the needs of generations succeeding them, by tortured constructions of the Constitution are arrogantly nullifying the constitutional and essential acts of the representatives, in Congress, of the people. We support in its entirety the Supreme Court proposal of President Roosevelt.

SALLY WILE WISSMAN
Cambridge, Mass. HARRY B. WISSMAN

Pressure Lawmaking and the Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While sympathizing deeply with the motives prompting the public utterances and organized efforts of many who are seeking a liberalization of the United States Constitution, I sincerely hope that Americans will not succumb to the smoke screen of confusion apparently set into motion by some who are determined to reduce the potency of the Supreme Court.

This effort is being tied in with the movement to amend the Constitution in a way that will enable Congress to legislate in economic fields. The argument is raised that unless the power of the Supreme Court is checked, no progress can be made in this direction. The argument, of course, is fallacious. The Constitution has been amended twenty-three times, and the last time the change went through so fast that not only those in opposition were surprised, but the sponsors as well.

We need to understand clearly that to weaken the Supreme Court is to place the country completely at the mercy of a very small group of super-idealists who visualize a Utopian nation reached through the comparatively easy process of congressional acquiescence in experimentation. Whereas, to achieve the Utopian goal by the road of constitutional amendment is a patient, orderly process too slow and painstaking for those who would scale Olympus with seven-league boots.

Let us hope that we have had the last of hasty mal-legislation, such as the Blue Eagle Act; but, above all, let us be certain that we do not relinquish our heritage of protection against pressure lawmaking and administration.

Dedham, Mass. H. JOHN ROSS

Two Views of the President's Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So far I have not found any of the arguments for or against the President's court enlargement plan conclusive enough to crystallize my own viewpoint.

The contentions that the United States Supreme Court is about to be weakened and that the weakening will impair the democratic safeguards against arbitrary power are not entirely persuasive. Dictators arise when the channels of constructive democratic action are clogged, when social and economic pressures accumulate. The reform of the court by unclogging the democratic processes and ventilating the pressures might militate against dictatorship more than for it.

Moreover, I cannot escape the conclusion that it is a bit fatuous to expect a court, weak or strong, to stem the tide of dictatorship, if democracy has become so corrupted that it would for a moment endorse or support a despotic regime.

Under relatively normal conditions the court, however constituted, would be forced to observe those parts of the Constitution which are unequivocal. The Bill of Rights is such an unequivocal portion of the Constitution. For that reason, I cannot grow excited about the assertions that enlarging the court means the destruction of the last bulwark of democracy.

The assertion that there is no crisis which necessitates such precipitant action requires more proof than I have seen. First, delay in correcting labor, social and economic maladjustments may enable the forces of boom and speculation to lay the basis for another depression, from which a dictator might truly arise. Second, fascism and communism are receiving their chief encouragement from the exponents of gradualism. Finally, alternative methods of getting these reforms can be made a political football and delayed for purely partisan reasons. It is not a question of haste versus gradualism. It may be a choice between dispatch versus obstructionism.

The contention that the court is being packed is offset by the assertion that it is being unpacked from decades of reactionary bias. The argument that the court is being made subservient to the President is matched by the contention that the court is being reduced from a position of overweening veto power over the people and over the other two branches of Government.

I believe there is one basic consideration that may offset these affirmative arguments. The President's court plan sets out to break a deadlock between the court and Congress.

But the fundamental abuse is the ambiguity of the Constitution on the score of state versus federal powers. There is hardly a constitutional expert who would say the Constitution clearly delegates Congress to do the things that the New Deal wants done for the public welfare. The President's plan will not change this; the ambiguity will remain; from case to case the court will have to stretch the tax appropriation or interstate commerce clauses beyond their original meaning.

If the New Deal measures are right, the enabling power for them should be clearly and honestly written into the Constitution. The proposal that avoids settlement of the basic problem of state and federal powers represents a postponement of the inevitable that does much to counteract the advantages I find in breaking the era of judicial abuses I believe America has sustained.

Brookline, Mass. M. R.

Practicing Legislative Functions?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems plain that if the honorable justices are not honestly interpreting the Constitution as they see it, but are rather allowing themselves to be swayed by partisan prejudices and liable to action that is dictated by personal pique, then we have no longer a court, but a body practicing legislative functions.

Let me quote from a news article appearing in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor: "For if their (the liberal judges) resentment at the packing of the court rises to greater heights, it is possible that some or all of them might vote with the present five or six justices who most frequently oppose the President. . . . As has happened many times in American history, a subsidiary issue may sway a justice, or appointees may show their independence by taking the opposing viewpoint from the President and Congress which seated them."

I submit that this is a pretty strong indictment, and if the logic of it is to lay bare the ineffectiveness of the President's proposal, it also suggests to the people the dreadful suspicion that our machinery does not in any case provide us with a government of laws rather than men.

Malden, Mass. ELBERT B. HOLMES

The Wide Horizon

Is Britain's Broadcasting Better?

By R. A. Scott-James

FOR ten years, the monopoly of radio in Great Britain has been in the hands of the British Broadcasting Corporation; and Parliament recently was called on to decide whether that system is to go on, or whether it shall be radically changed. It has decided to go on. A few minor changes have been introduced, but the essentials of the charter conferred on the B. B. C. are to be renewed for another ten years.

Was the decision the best that could be made? In other words, is the British system of organizing radio better than that of other countries? Or does it just suit the British temperament? Or has it been pursued merely because to do so is the line of least resistance?

Before attempting to answer these questions, one must bear in mind the special characteristics of broadcasting. In any given country, it addresses as big an audience as is reached by the whole of the press or all of the moving pictures.

With so powerful an influence available, it is tempting for governments to assume the right of drastic control, and to keep the whole mechanism directly subservient to them. In occasions of extreme emergency every state, however democratic, will protect itself by making just so much use as it thinks fit of the transmitting centers. Even in Britain, in ordinary times, the Government reserves the right—though it rarely exercises it—to forbid what it may deem to be an indiscretion from the national point of view.

* * *

The method of private enterprise was recently described by the British Postmaster General as a system "conducted on purely commercial lines, where political parties buy so much time on the radio, where people holding the most extraordinary views buy time in which to advocate them, and where advertisements are put on the radio."

That was not a flattering way of describing a system which, whatever its defects, does in some countries—and perhaps especially in the United States—encourage a lot of inventive energy and clever initiative. But it may serve. As contrasted with it, the British system is that of a modified state monopoly.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is a body which performs its duties under a charter conferred on it by Parliament for a term of years, and under a board of governors appointed by the Government; and it is financed out of licenses collected from users of radio sets by the Post Office. It has exclusive control of broadcasting throughout the country, and is subject to very little interference from Government or Parliament.

Thus the B. B. C. is a semi-independent corporation having monopolistic rights over the whole country and facilities for broadcasting to the Empire. It builds up its own great staff in its own way, under a powerful director general (Sir John Reith), who is sometimes accused of being an autocrat.

Naturally, a body so aloof from state control, but financed to the tune of nearly £3,000,000 a year by state-collected money and endowed with such far-reaching powers, has been the subject of frequent criticism. It is accused sometimes of too much "paternalism" in its management, sometimes of exercising undue pressure on its staff and affording employees too little security of tenure.

* * *

There can be little doubt of the power for good or for ill exercised by the radio upon the mind, imagination and character of a nation. The press is far from always realizing its similar responsibilities in this respect. The cinema is tempted to consider little but profits. The profit-making element does not enter into the view of the B. B. C.; and it is not perceptibly affected by any attachment to a political party or any propagandist cause.

The listener may turn from classical concerts or talks by the learned to jazz music or variety hall patter (censored at Broadcasting House). The general service of news is well organized. One may listen in to a first-hand account of the cricket test match in Australia or the university boat race on the River Thames, and hear in the evening a résumé of the day's world news. There is a good deal of third-rate but harmless talk and entertainment, but much also of a high order coming from the best musical performances or the most distinguished lecturers.

Few critics would assert that the British system produces the best possible results. But it has succeeded in retaining the good will of the public, as evidenced by the fact that there are 8,000,000 license holders. It is good enough to demand the frequent attention of the cultivated few; and it is never open to certain kinds of reproaches which are so often directed at films and certain kinds of newspapers.

The effect, cumulatively, may seem to be rather colorless, lacking in emphasis, and not such as to produce quick or revolutionary changes of thinking. But it rises just above mediocrity; it keeps the attention of the nation engaged not in a wholly passive way; there is certainly no dulling quality in the listening habit. The British nation probably gets quite as good a B. B. C. as it deserves or as it is capable, at present, of having; and any other system than that of the public corporation would be inferior.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1937

"Butter" and "Guns" in Europe

By The Marquis of Lothian

FOR 2500 YEARS EUROPE, at least in the estimation of its own inhabitants, has been the center of the world. China and India for even longer have been great centers of civilization, but neither of them has been able in relatively recent times to compete with Europe in creative activity.

Europe has seen the rise of Greece and Rome, has been conquered by Christianity and, since the Reformation and the Renaissance, has been the home of the discoveries of natural science, of the industrial revolution, of the birth of political and economic movements like democracy and socialism.

But Europe has also profoundly affected the rest of the world. Her population has spread overseas to create new nations in America, South Africa and Australasia, which, despite their definite individualities, are in essence extensions of Europe herself. She has established direct empire over backward peoples in Asia and Africa. The ideas and systems she has discovered are now transforming the ancient civilizations of Asia from their very roots upward. The whole world, in fact, is becoming Europeanized.

* * *

But, perhaps because of this fertility in idea and action, Europe has seldom been the home of peace. She has rather always been a center of revolution and war. Only during the later years of the Roman Empire —perhaps the least creative of all her epochs—was there lasting peace. And today, true to type, she is showing herself once more the principal breeding ground of revolution and war.

Many thought that the great war marked the beginning of the decline of European ascendancy in the world. But there is no real sign of this. Never have her peoples been more vigorous and determined. Never has the conflict of ideas within her boundaries been more intense. She drew the whole of humanity to fight on one side or the other of her quarrels during the great war. She is threatening to do the same thing again. What, then, is the matter with Europe, for if she settled down the rest of the world would seem likely to settle down, too?

The fundamental thing that is the matter with Europe is that at no time has she ever been able to develop any kind of governmental unity which would enable her to compose her internal problems in any constitutional way. Time and time again the attempt has been made to overcome this fundamental weakness.

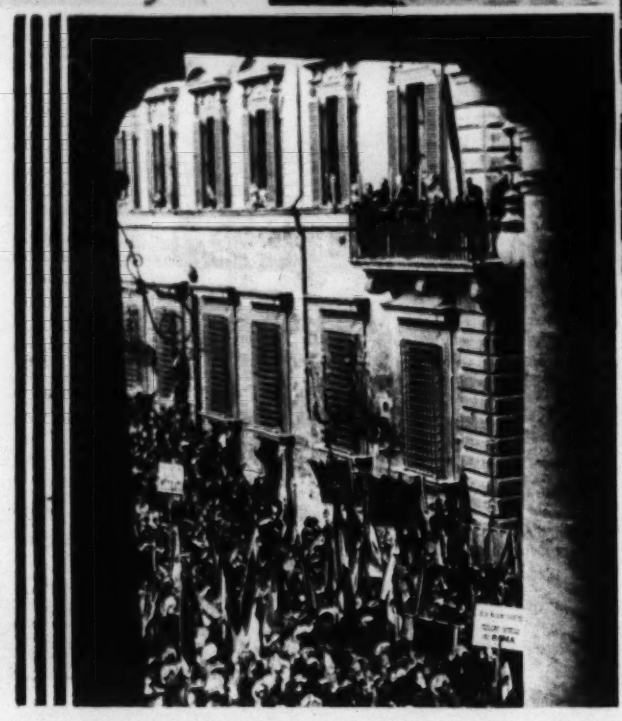
* * *

The Roman Empire brought southern and western Europe under a single rule of law but failed to civilize the "barbarians," who lived in Germany, Scandinavia and Russia, and who eventually conquered her. The Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire managed to give religious unity, but little political unity, to almost the whole of Europe, but the Renaissance and the Reformation let loose nationality at the very moment when

BRITISH AND GERMAN DIPLOMATIC HEADQUARTERS

Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin, the Street of Government Offices, Is at the Extreme Left. The First Building Is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The British Foreign Office Is Seen From Across the Lake in St. James's Park, London

Ewing Galloway and Burton Holmes-Ewing Galloway



FRENCH AND ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS

Signor Mussolini Speaks From a Balcony of the Chigi Palace in Rome (Left). From Here Italy's Foreign Policy Is Directed. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Quai d'Orsay, Along the Banks of the Seine, Is Shown Above

Burton Holmes-Ewing Galloway and (left) Adelbert Bartlett

they destroyed such unity as Europe had through religion.

Napoleon attempted to bring peace to Europe by conquest, but was ultimately defeated by Russia, the rising tide of national sentiment, and the determination of the island British not to submit to his control. It was one of the ideas in the mind of Wilhelm II that Germany, from her central position, if she had been rapidly victorious both in the west and the east in 1914, might establish a hegemony which, at long last, might give Europe peace.

It may be said that the real reason for Europe's troubles lies deeper, in geography and history, in the divisions caused by the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Balkan hills, in the variety of its peoples, languages and cultures, and in the memory of age-old feuds and wars and wrongs. All this is true, so far as it goes, though these factors were more formidable before the era of modern communication. But similar divisions were bridged for a part of Europe by Rome and for the whole of India and China at various times in the past. These divisions have grown formidable and have become entrenched in frontiers and differences in religion and culture in Europe, precisely because there was no overruling governmental unity which could keep them within bounds. And, in any case, there is far less physical obstacle in the way of unity today than there has ever been, because of recent conquests of time and space.

* * *

The great war, so far from attacking the root disease of Europe at its source, made it worse. The war was fought by the Allies for the right to self-determination of all civilized peoples, for democracy and to end war. The result was that after the war the number of sovereign national states in Europe had risen from 17 to 26.

Woodrow Wilson saw clearly enough that self-determination, by itself, spelled anarchy and endeavored to correct it through the League of Nations. But the League never became a universal League and was never endowed with the powers necessary to enable it to limit the effects of national sovereignty. It has been unable to limit economic nationalism or armaments, to revise in any substantial fashion the treaties of peace or to restrain a powerful aggressor. It has done a great deal of good in the humanitarian sphere and in political matters of secondary importance. But it has been unable to correct the troubles which spring from Europe's fundamental weakness—its internal anarchy.

If Europe could federate, its major troubles would instantly disappear. The size of Europe is almost exactly the same as that of the United States. Its people number 450,000,000, as against 130,000,000 in the United States. Yet, while each of its 48 states have autonomy in local affairs, the United States is a single country with complete internal free trade, a single defense organization and no need for power diplomacy or threats in its internal affairs, because they are settled by a majority decision of Congress or the electorate.

Thus, though the people of the United States, save for some 10 per cent which derives from Africa, are of exactly the same stock as the people of Europe, there is settled peace, while its preponderant power has removed any serious risk of war on the North American continent, through the Monroe Doctrine. The American achievement was not easy. It took eight years of bitter experience, from 1781 to 1789, to convince the original 13 states that, unless they were willing to pool part of their sovereignty in a single federation, they were faced with the same kind of anarchy which has ruined Europe, and to these were added four years of war under Abraham Lincoln to prevent the breakup of the Union over the slavery issue.

Anarchy, indeed, is the root problem of the world as a whole. All wars, save civil wars, take place between sovereign states, and anarchy is therefore the principal explanation of the way in which the expenditure on armaments has steadily gone up. In 1913, in terms of gold, it was £500,000,000, in 1930 it was £860,000,000, in 1936 it was £1,400,000,000, and is still rising. That is the price which mankind is paying for interstate anarchy in a world rapidly shrinking in terms of time and space. But the problem is much more urgent in Europe—where 26 states are trying to live cheek by jowl in an area no larger than the United States—than it is elsewhere, where, except in India and China, population has much more room.

* * *

Prospects of a European federation at present are even less favorable than they were a few years ago, when Briand made his proposals for a European league. For Europe is not only divided by nationalism but by the rising conflict between communism and fascism. There is little doubt that socialism is the challenge to this age, as democracy was the challenge to our ancestors 150 years ago—that is, the idea that political liberty and equality must now be followed by economic liberty and security.

All the democracies are now moving steadily in the direction of social security, labor legislation, provision against unemployment, an ever-widening sphere of publicly owned services, and the use of the taxing power as an instrument for the redistribution of wealth. Communism, however, preaches a revolutionary short cut, that the instruments of production and distribution must be nationalized by revolutionary violence under the direction of a dictatorial Communist party which has elevated its own materialist interpretation of history into a new religion. And communism has bred fascism, which, rejecting the thesis that the nation must be divided into two warring factions, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, exalts nationalism into a religion in whose name an equally dictatorial Fascist party suppresses its political opponents and destroys democracy.

* * *

But the present intensity of the conflict between communism and fascism—so clearly manifested in Spain—is largely the result of European anarchy. It is in the unemployment, poverty and social distress—which are the inevitable consequences of 25 nations trying to make a living out of the narrow areas in which they live—that the extreme creeds of both Right and Left find their recruiting ground. The situation is intensified because nations are increasingly debarred from trading with all other nations by the restrictions on trade and migration, which are the inevitable manifestation of state sovereignty, and therefore are finding themselves unable to pay for the goods, foodstuffs or raw materials they need by exporting their own products to other countries. Where there is a reasonable standard of prosperity, democracy has been able to hold its own.

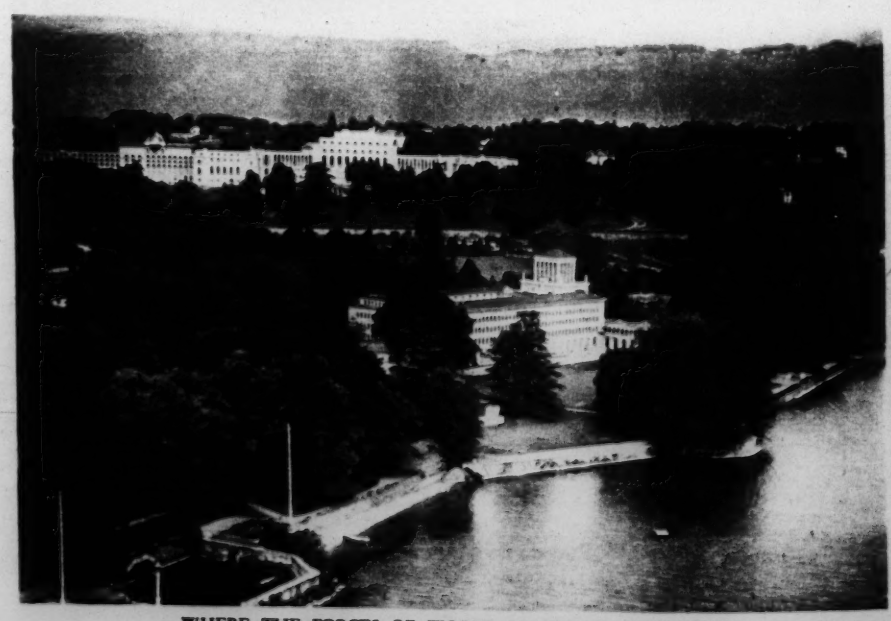
That is why at this moment the one field of appeasement which seems promising lies in lessening economic nationalism. It has been the tariffs, embargoes, quotas and exchange restrictions superimposed on vast interstate indebtedness, which have been the main cause of the reduction in international trade, of the rise of unemployment in all industrial countries and of that social distress which has led to dictatorships either of the Left or of the Right.

It has been this same economic nationalism which has made frontiers so important and revived imperialism or the demand for exclusive colonial territories. If the world were free trade or if tariffs were reduced to a low maximum, frontiers, even in Europe, would lose much of their importance, every nation could obtain the foodstuffs and raw materials it required in return for the export of its manufactures, and competition in a free world market would, through the price system, keep supply and demand in sufficient relation to one another all over the world.

* * *

There is today a growing impression that the best immediate line of attack upon the menace of war lies on the economic side, in the method so persistently pursued by Mr. Hull for the last four years. Reduction in the barriers to trade cannot occur very rapidly, because vested interests, both of capital and labor, have grown up behind the almost impassable walls which have been erected in the last 10 or 15 years. But many believe that if enough could

(Continued on page 15)



WHERE THE FORCES OF WORLD PEACE ARE STRONGEST

The New League of Nations Building Stands on a Hillside Beside the Beautiful Lake of Geneva, With the International Labor Office in the Foreground, Nearer the Shore

Political Pressure on the Supreme Court

Consideration of the Ways in Which Several Presidents Have Sought to Alter the Judicial Vote Indicates That the Forcing Process Is Harmful to the Court and to Democracy

By Tully Nettleton

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT is not the first American President to undertake to make the United States Supreme Court change its mind, nor is Andrew Jackson his only predecessor to challenge its prerogative of molding the national destiny on an important issue.

However much one may disagree with Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to compel retirements or additional appointments to the Supreme bench—and the writer does disagree with it as to method—a candid historian must admit that there is considerable precedent for the President's theory that the Supreme Court should respond in some measure to changes of public sentiment. The principal reservation to be made is that while the Supreme Court occasionally may, in Mr. Dooley's phrase, "follow the election returns," it has always done so at a respectful distance, and it is usually a changed Court that does the following.

"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably," declared a very disturbing candidate for the presidency once with reference to a decision of the Supreme Court which had aroused deep emotions on a political question.

It was Abraham Lincoln, speaking of the Dred Scott decision.

In his first inaugural address he recognized that a decision on a constitutional question by the Court should be respected as binding on the parties to the suit in which it was rendered, but added that, "If the policy of the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, . . . the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

* * *

Later, when about to appoint Salmon P. Chase to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, Lincoln was extremely frank as to his reasons. He wrote to Representative Boutwell of Massachusetts:

"First, he occupies the largest place in the public mind in connection with the office; then we wish for a Chief Justice who will sustain what has been done in regard to emancipation and the legal tenders. We cannot ask a man what he will do, and if we should, and he should answer us, we should despise him for it. Therefore, we must take a man whose opinions are known."

But, six years later, Chief Justice Chase, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, had accepted only reluctantly the acts which made greenbacks legal tender for debts, joined in a decision holding those war-time financing acts unconstitutional and unenforceable. It was one of numerous instances in which a President has been unable to foretell the position of his appointee or to provide against a change of opinion after the appointment.

Hence it fell to President Grant to obtain, if he could, a validation of the tender acts, which were to the advantage of businesses having outstanding bonded debts of prior to 1862. The diary of Hamilton Fish, Grant's Secretary of State, says Grant "felt it important that the constitutionality of the law should be sustained" and that, "although he required no declaration from Judges Strong and Bradley on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, he knew Judge Strong had on the bench in Pennsylvania given a decision sustaining its constitutionality, and he had reason to believe Judge Bradley's opinion tended in the same direction."

Grant appointed these two men to vacancies, and 14 months after the first decision the position of the court was reversed and the statutes in question upheld.

In fact, the sentiment or tradition that appointments to the Supreme bench should be made in a nonpartisan manner is of comparatively recent origin, at least in practice. Washington, though probably unconscious of any bias and concerned only with the stability of the new Government, named only Federalists in his nine appointments.

It remained for Andrew Jackson—with whom President Roosevelt likes to compare himself—to turn the complexion of the Court from federalist to democratic with five appointments during his two terms, including that of Roger B. Taney to succeed Chief Justice Marshall. And the Democrats made their hold secure by increasing the Court from seven to nine and so providing two places for President Van Buren to fill.

During the Civil War, the Court gave very free rein to the powers of the President and it was apparently rather overawed by the vindictive reconstruction sentiment in Congress thereafter, as when Congress reduced the size of the Supreme bench from ten judges to seven to prevent the moderate President Johnson from making any appointments. It was the re-expansion of the court to nine which gave Grant his vacancies to fill in 1870.

Since that time the political questions before the Court have been of a different kind than before. With the era of industrial expansion came the clash between efforts at public regulation of business and the philosophy of economic individualism in development of the nation's resources. The "due process" clause in the Fourteenth Amendment gave corporation attorneys—and eventually the Court—a handle for restraining the impulsiveness of state legislatures in such subjects as control of railroad and other public utility rates, maximum hours, minimum wages and child labor.

Out of this arises the charge of critics that the judicial branch has usurped legislative authority and substituted its judgment for that of elected officials in matters of public policy. Into the provision that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," the Court gradually read a requirement of judicial review of the reasonableness of statutes and a guarantee of the "freedom of contract" which Professor Corwin wryly describes as "the freedom of employers to use their economic advantage to drive hard bargains with those seeking employment."

* * *

Thus were rejected various minimum wage and maximum hour laws on the strength of a phrase—"Freedom of contract"—which does not appear in the Constitution, though Justice Stone, dissenting from the AAA decision, begged in vain for "the frank recognition that language, even of a Constitution, may mean what it says," which he took to be that the power to tax and to spend for the general welfare included power "to relieve a nation-wide maladjustment by conditional gifts of money."

"The Fourteenth Amendment," protested Justice Holmes, in 1905, in the case of Lochner v. New York on a bakers' 10-hour law, "does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's social statics . . . a Constitution is not intended to embody a particular economic theory, whether of paternalism . . . or laissez faire. . . .

"Every opinion tends to become a law. I think that the word 'liberty,' in the Fourteenth Amendment, is perverted when it is held to prevent the natural outcome of a dominant opinion, unless it can be said that a rational and fair man necessarily would admit that the statute proposed would infringe fundamental principles as they have been understood by the traditions of our people and our law."

The elections of 1932 and 1936 have made it appear that "the natural outcome of a dominant opinion" will eventually be some broader constitutional footing or recognition for labor legislation. This is one of those deep-cutting changes that have taken place occasionally in American history in which the pronouncement of the Supreme Court has been revised by popular determination.

Chief Justice Marshall sustained the charter of the United States Bank, but when President Jackson vetoed its renewal the bank went out of existence. The Dred Scott decision was rubbed out by the Civil War and the three post-war amendments. The decision against the power of Congress to levy an income tax was altered after 17 years by the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment.

The change of direction in which both the Court and the political administration involved suffered the greatest loss of respect and confidence was that already narrated in the legal tender cases. Yet that is the course Mr. Roosevelt has chosen to emulate.

* * *

A liberal commentator, Prof. Robert E. Cushman of Cornell, had said, "If we 'pack' the Court with liberals, there is nothing to prevent reprisal by the conservatives when they come into power, and the process may go on until all sound traditions of judicial independence are undermined. . . . Nothing but calamity can be expected from a definitely biased Court."

For it must be remembered that protection of the rights of a minority often depends on the courage of the Court to apply the restraining test of the Constitution. And, as Charles E. Hughes said in a lecture while off the bench:

"When we consider the 136 years of the Court's activities, the thousands of its determinations, the difficult questions with which it has dealt, and the fact that it has come out of its conflicts with its wounds healed, with its integrity universally recognized, with its ability giving it a rank second to none among the judicial tribunals of the world, and that today no institution of our Government stands higher in public confidence, we must realize that this is due, whatever may be thought of the necessity of the function it performs, to the impartial manner in which the Court addresses itself to its never-ending task, to the unsullied honor, the freedom from political entanglements, and the expertness of the judges, who are bearing the heaviest burden of severe and continuous intellectual work that our country knows."

Ordinarily, President Roosevelt would have had opportunity before now to make one or more appointments to the Supreme Court. Few Presidents have not had. Nevertheless, the impression exists that forcing the process is harmful to the Court and harmful to democracy. The precedents indicate that Mr. Roosevelt might successfully make a virtue of patience or might logically seek his objective through constitutional amendment.

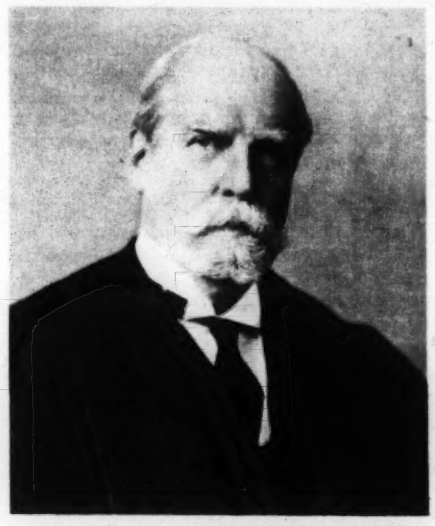
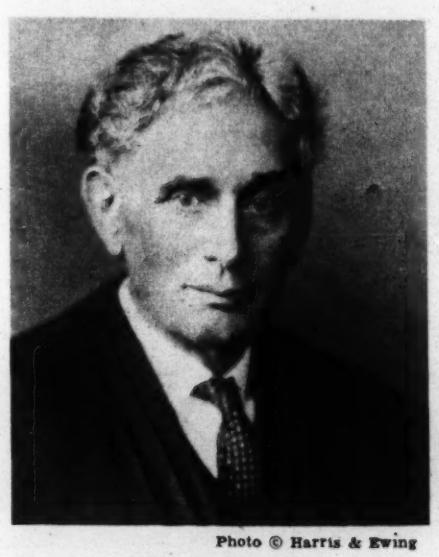


Photo © Harris & Ewing

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Hoover Appointee: 7 Votes for the New Deal, 8 Against



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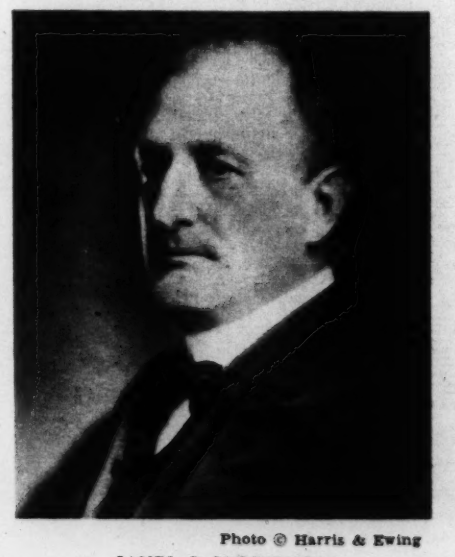
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS
Wilson Appointee: 10 Votes for the New Deal, 6 Against

Photo © Underwood and Underwood

HARLAN F. STONE
Coolidge Appointee: 7 Votes for the New Deal, 6 Against



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JAMES C. McREYNOLDS
Wilson Appointee: 2 Votes for the New Deal, 14 Against

Gap in Our Armor

Motion Pictures Hold a Possible Solution to the Problem Presented by a Citizen Body So Little Informed About Public Affairs as to Curtail the Benefits of Democracy

By Robert W. Desmond

FILMS GIVE REALITY TO A NATION'S HISTORY

This "Still" Picture Is From a Film in Which Settlers in the Shenandoah Valley Take Refuge in a Military Post to Escape From Indians

SCENES OF ACTION BRING MEANING TO BOOKS

After Independence Was Won by the American Colonists, Customs Regulations Made Difficulties for Interstate Shippers. Such a Statement Gains Significance When Dramatized

Photos above by courtesy of Eastman Kodak Co.

GREAT MEN OF ALL TIME MAY APPEAR UPON THE SCREEN

The Placement of a Battery Is Here Being Directed by George Washington, Whose Career Is Re-enacted in a Film From Which the Above Three Pictures Are Taken. The Making of Historical Films for Educational Purposes Is Still in Its Infancy, but Seems Certain to See Great Advances

PROPER MANAGEMENT of human affairs requires the mobilization of intelligence. When a radio set is out of order, a repair man uses certain proved principles in trying to fix it. But when the social machine is out of order, anyone's guess seems to be as good as the next person's. The result is the policy of "muddling through" so generally followed in political, economic and social affairs.

Natural scientists once were hampered in evolving the principles upon which they now proceed, because human prejudices regarded their work as impractical, inexpedient, or not according to nature. At last they won freedom from such restraint, and forged ahead to a point where some now say that "science has outstripped morality." But the social scientists could correct the present chaos if they were not obstructed by the same old human prejudices.

The situation today calls for sound public appreciation of the social sciences—meaning day-to-day history, political science or government, economics and sociology. The urgency of widespread understanding in such matters demands the most efficient possible means of instruction—and no educational form is more readily accepted, or more effective, than the motion picture. Well-made films can enlighten the masses, help them to correct their thinking upon public questions, and help them to find new satisfaction in life.

* * *

Despite a growing use of the films in education, estimates in 1936 indicated that less than 10 per cent of the 276,000 public and private schools in the United States used them regularly as a teaching aid. The total budget of all the schools for films in 1934 was estimated at less than $1,000,000, or about one seventh of 1 per cent of the amount spent for admissions to regular motion-picture theaters in the same period, and a small fraction of the $2,400,000,000 spent annually to maintain the public schools alone. The use of films of educational character before adult audiences, although not estimated, was microscopic by contrast with commercial presentations.

This relatively small use of the film in education is the more amazing in that several well-sponsored and controlled experiments have indicated its high value in augmenting the regular school work.

Almost 10 years ago, the National Education Association and the Eastman Kodak Company co-operated in such an experiment, continuing for 12 weeks in primary grades of schools in 12 cities of the United States. Especially prepared films were used to help teach geography and general science. Dr. Ben D. Wood of Columbia University and Dr. Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago provided expert supervision.

The results showed, beyond doubt, that the students who had seen the films had gained far more understanding of the subjects than those students instructed only by the usual method, without benefit of films. The films helped to stimulate the students' interest, the teachers reported, and that interest continued, inducing them to undertake further study and projects of their own, increased and improved the quality of their reading, encouraged free and intelligent discussion and writing, helped to correlate and interpret related subjects, and improved accuracy and concentration.

* * *

These experiments took place when all films were of the silent type. Sound projection equipment is fairly new, especially in the 16-millimeter, semi-portable type regarded as most suitable for classroom use; and suitable 16-millimeter sound films are limited in number, whereas there is a great library of silent films in that width ready for use. This is clearly indicated in the current National Visual Education Directory, recently compiled by the United States Office of Education in co-operation with the American Council on Education. But it would seem probable that time will bring a vastly greater use of the sound film in education, and especially if education is extended, somewhat as it has been in Denmark, to include large numbers of adults.

A more recent test of educational films, with sound, was conducted between 1933 and 1935 by Dr. Varney C. Arnspiger and Dr. Leon H. Westfall of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Philip Rulon of Harvard University. They concluded that sound films were at least as efficient as silent films, and perhaps more so. Such films conveyed as much knowledge in less than 10 per cent of the time required to accomplish the same ends by reading and conventional instruction, so releasing the extra time for advancement, rather than delaying needlessly over one point. It also proved, again, that the students retained in their minds 40 per cent more than under the older methods of instruction. Some ideas beyond the imagination or perception of students, moreover, could be conveyed quite easily by the films.

Progressive educators are aware of these advantages, and some make great use of films. They have urged that new schools be equipped with projectors and

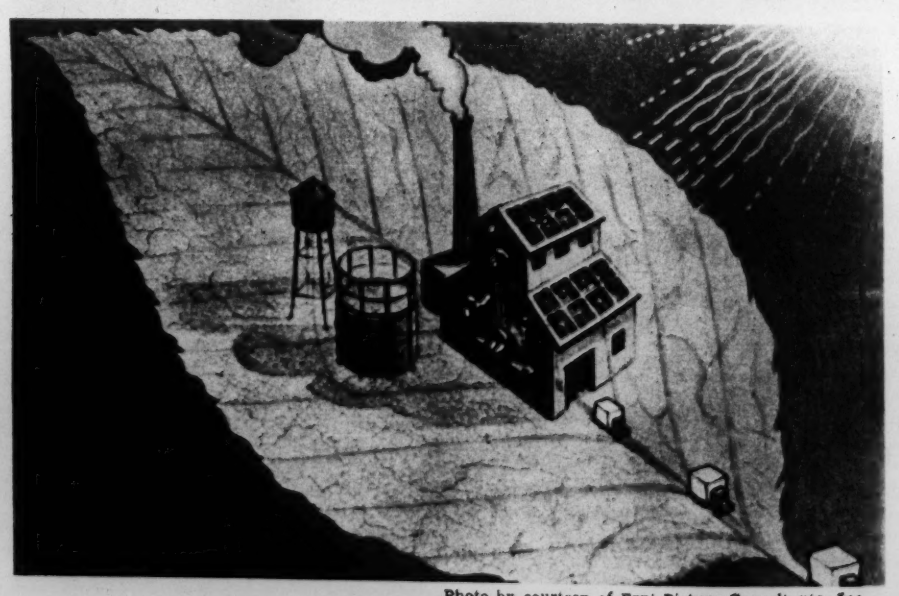


Photo by courtesy of Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc.

TECHNICAL DEVICES HELP TO CLARIFY ABSTRACT IDEAS

The Cartoon Treatment of a Production Problem Concerned With Showing How Green Leaves Are, in Effect, Food Factories, Is Illustrated Here. By This Means and by Skilled Use of the Camera Virtually Any Idea May Be Made Clear, Whether in the Field of the Natural Sciences, as This One Was, or in the Field of the Social Sciences

films, or old schools re-equipped. While the matter of expense is important, it has been properly pointed out that schools have spent large sums to equip gymnasiums, athletic fields, laboratories and manual training shops. Motion-picture equipment and film libraries are held to be no less vital.

One possible explanation for the delay has been the character of the films themselves. With few exceptions, those especially made for school use have dealt with natural science subjects. Some have been very good, but it is, after all, a matter of relative indifference whether students learn how the frog develops from the tadpole, or the butterfly from the caterpillar. What is *not* a matter of indifference is whether they gain some proper understanding of the human forces at work in the world. This is in the field of the social sciences, but the social sciences have been almost wholly neglected by makers of films for the schools, and that despite the fact that social science subjects are more numerous in the curriculum. The urgent need is for the production of films that convey information about such vital topics of the day.

One of the first informational-type films, prepared for adult audiences, was the so-called "documentary" film, as developed in Great Britain. John Grierson, English writer and director, defined a documentary film as a "skilled and faithful reporting of actuality and an attempt to build up with a camera a true but nevertheless dramatized version of life." Most "actualities" are found in newsreels, but newsreels are not documentary, within this definition, because they are not "dramatized"; they merely record events that have happened.

In the United States, the production of the film version of the "March of Time," beginning in 1935, presented actualities in dramatized form. While the makers of that film do not claim documentary status for it, the production does, in fact, just about meet the definition. Treating two or three subjects in a 20-minute film released each month, the script is prepared from the best available sources of information. In almost every case, it uses the personalities involved in the original episodes, and filmed in the original settings. It is dramatized, in the sense that the characters play roles in the unfolding of the story; it is an actuality because it is based on true incidents, and sometimes includes portions of actual newsreels. It is constructed, moreover, to convey a limited, but fairly adequate, three-dimensional understanding of a subject, rather than to show a mere isolated event without background or meaning.

* * *

This informational film attracted attention at once, inspired some imitation by standard newsreels, and found a welcome in Great Britain, as well as in the United States. Although intended primarily for presentation in the regular theaters, school pupils also took it up, and some educators recommended it. Thus encouraged, the producers of "The March of Time" began to publish a study guide and book list, and a teachers' "manual" to supplement each month's release of what they call "the news magazine of the screen." The guide, known as the Photo Reporter, now has a circulation of about 120,000 copies each month, reaching pupils in 761 schools throughout the United States.

Only a few other tentative approaches to the social sciences—the area of knowledge touching upon aspects of human affairs, as apart from abstract thought or natural science—have been made in film form for educational purposes. The Teaching Films division of the Eastman Kodak Company has produced many admirable films for classroom use, and some have had to do with geographical and historical subjects.

A plan for the study of some approved commercial pictures by school classes has been devised by William Lewin and Max J. Herzberg of the Newark school system.

A further development is under way in Hollywood, where Ralph Jester and the Paramount studios are co-operating to adapt portions of such pictures as "The Plainsman" and "The Maid of Salem" as one-reel films for use, under other titles, to bring history to life and to show social customs of other ages and peoples.

It is another film-producing group, however, which appears about to blaze a trail toward a more purposeful treatment for school use of subjects in the social area. That is Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc., a subsidiary of Electrical Research Products, Inc., and a branch of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, but stemming more directly from the Western Electric Company.

* * *

The Erpi organization, for which Dr. Arnspiger now is director of research, plans to invade the social area with 16-millimeter sound films, the first of which is scheduled for release in April. The early pictures will concern economic geography, with special emphasis upon the resources of man. They will present, pictorially, the story of how man's food is produced, his clothing, his shelter, his changing ways of living, the nature and uses of his resources, man's basic cultural wants, the conquest of the land, the defeat of waste, the coming of the machine, and other topics of the same general type. All of the pictures will demonstrate that cultural changes are more important than material changes, since the material changes are governed by the cultural changes.

Although these pictures are regarded as certain to mark an advance in educational films, in themselves they are not enough. The really vital aspects of the so-called social sciences still will remain untouched. Erpi itself realizes this, and looks ahead to the time when pictures may be produced dealing more specifically with those other phases.

Production of such pictures had been delayed thus far largely through fear of offending persons or groups whose prejudices might be disturbed by any treatment, however honest and accurate, of subjects so closely related to contemporary affairs.

There can be no dodging the danger that such films might, in fact, become mere propaganda vehicles, as their critics would contend. More than that, every safeguard would have to be taken, as always, in making and using educational films, to prevent them being so

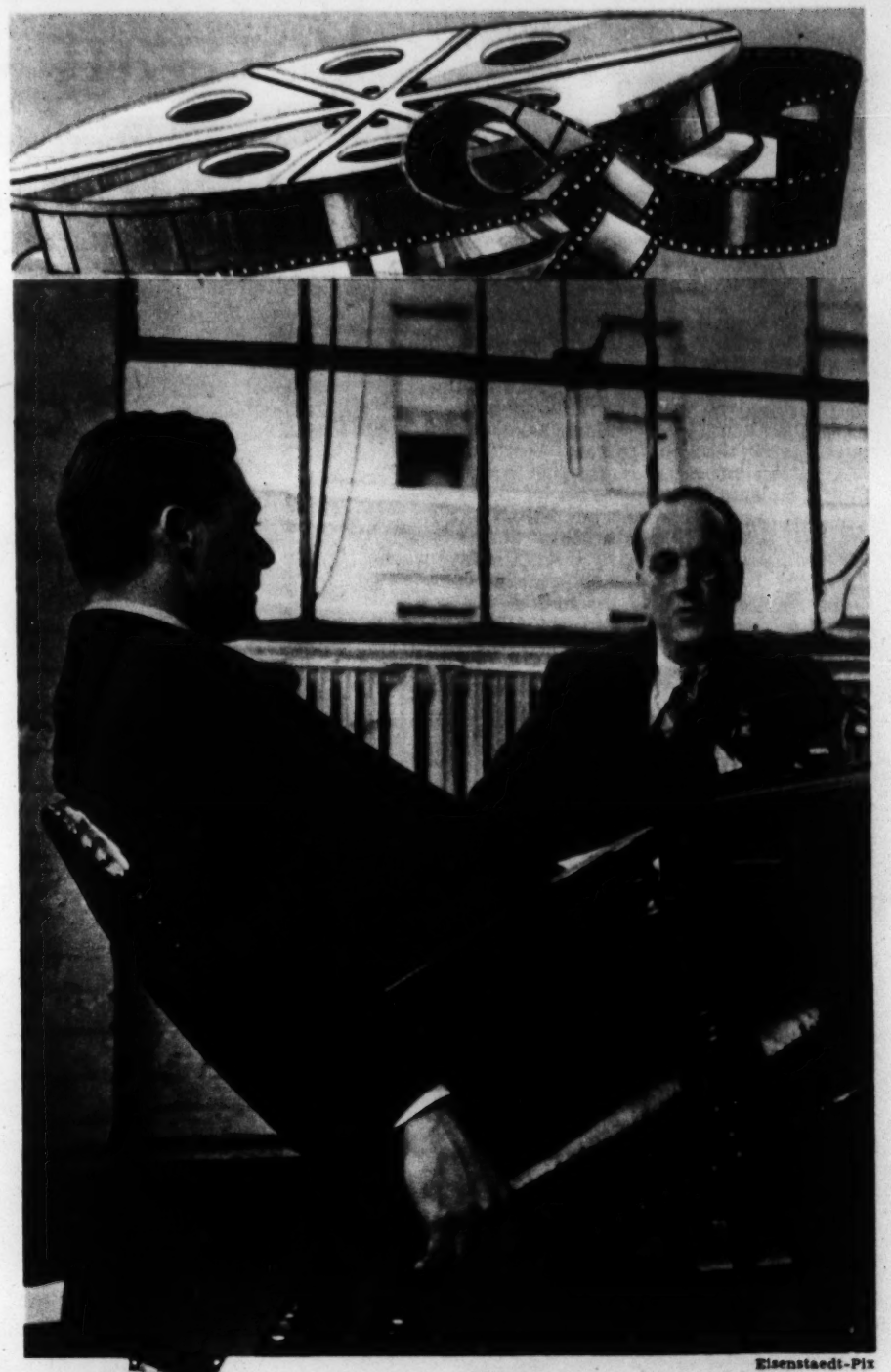
MAKING THE PICTURE

Louis de Rochemont, Production Chief, Figures Out a Camera Angle for "The March of Time"

entertaining as to enrapture audiences without encouraging them to think. Past experiments have indicated, however, that there is small chance of such an outcome.

"The March of Time," making the greatest advance so far into the realm of the social sciences, has, of course, met the charge that it was disseminating propaganda, and that it was oversimplifying and treating subjects superficially. As to superficiality, it is obvious that, in a film presenting two or three subjects in 20 minutes, no very extensive examination of any one of the subjects would be possible. As for the propaganda charge, the makers point out that they have presented subjects, at different times, which might be interpreted as representing a bias in favor of quite opposite views.

Yet, in every case, an episode in history, or a social trend, was presented in such a way as to clarify the subject, giving it a background, and contributing something to its understanding. To



Eisenstaedt-Pix

PLANNING TREATMENT OF A FILM SUBJECT

Roy E. Larsen, Producer of "The March of Time" (in the Foreground), Discusses With James L. Shute, Staff Script Writer, the Approach and the Emphasis to Be Given a Topic Selected for Pictorial Handling in a Forthcoming Release

this extent "The March of Time," even now, is accomplishing a useful educational purpose, especially among adults who have votes and whose behavior and opinions matter today almost more than ever before.

But, from the point of view of the person interested in the film which teaches or instructs, "The March of Time" is most important for the glimpse it offers of what *might* be done by adapting the method to the production of films primarily intended for educational purposes.

Films can be used to overcome certain limitations to learning. They can give meaning and significance to a subject whose essentials are so mixed with environmental conditions as to be obscure to most persons. In a labor dispute, for example, strikes and riots—dramatic incidents—usually get all of the public attention, and the situation itself, underlying surface events, is overlooked, largely because it is difficult to dramatize it in print. The result is that public opinion tends to center upon the drama caused by overt acts, while the real situation goes unappreciated and possibly uncorrected. Camera techniques, combined with the mobility and vivid quality of the cinema, can illumine such a subject.

The properly made film also can help to clarify a subject when it is necessary to extract ideas from great masses of data, or where interrelated factors are so separated geographically as to make them difficult to relate in the popular mind, as in the economic situation confronting the world, or in such a matter as Britain's relation to India or the Dominions. In history, also, incidents widely separated in time, and trends extending over long periods, can be so presented as to make clear their relationships and, most important, their present significance. Even abstract conceptions, such as the gold standard and international monetary exchange, may be better understood through skilled film presentation.

By the use of films, in the schools and out, education may be hastened in those subjects which most concern citizens in a democracy—good government, honest politics, sound economics, social welfare and equal justice. The motion picture is readily accepted by the public of all ages and occupations. Its flexibility is such that it can make any subject clear. It is the most logical tool of education for use in the circumstances.

* * *

But, before its benefits can be realized, there must be better films made, prepared and produced by persons wise enough, altruistic and courageous enough, to undertake the balanced treatment of topics now generally avoided as controversial. And schools must be properly equipped, or projectors and films otherwise made available to them. Adult audiences also must be reached, for thought needs to be stimulated throughout the entire population.

This goal may be attained in five or ten years. Especially if films are sponsored by well-financed groups or philanthropic foundations which have won confidence, generally, for honesty of purpose. So sponsored, the films will be received with greater warmth, and with less danger of political interference. Further advantage in hastening this new education may be gained by using television, as it is perfected, to project the new-type informative films into the homes of the nation.

In this educational ideal is one of the greatest opportunities for service to mankind, and perhaps the greatest necessity of the era.

Portrait of a Jurist

Dr. de Bustamante, of Cuba, a World Court Judge, Is Widely Honored as Author of a "Code" Co-ordinating Pan-American Legal Concepts, Is a Friend of Improved Judicial Practices

By Floris Cante

DR. B. C. J. LODER, THE FIRST president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, who played such a prominent part in framing the Court's statute and in drafting the optional clause which gave the Court its peculiar character, once gave the author an excellent description of a judge in the World Court. He said: "No judge represents a country, neither his own nor a foreign one. He only represents himself, as being a man, considered by Council and Assembly to be worthy by character, knowledge and ability, to obtain the honor of being a judge in the World Court."

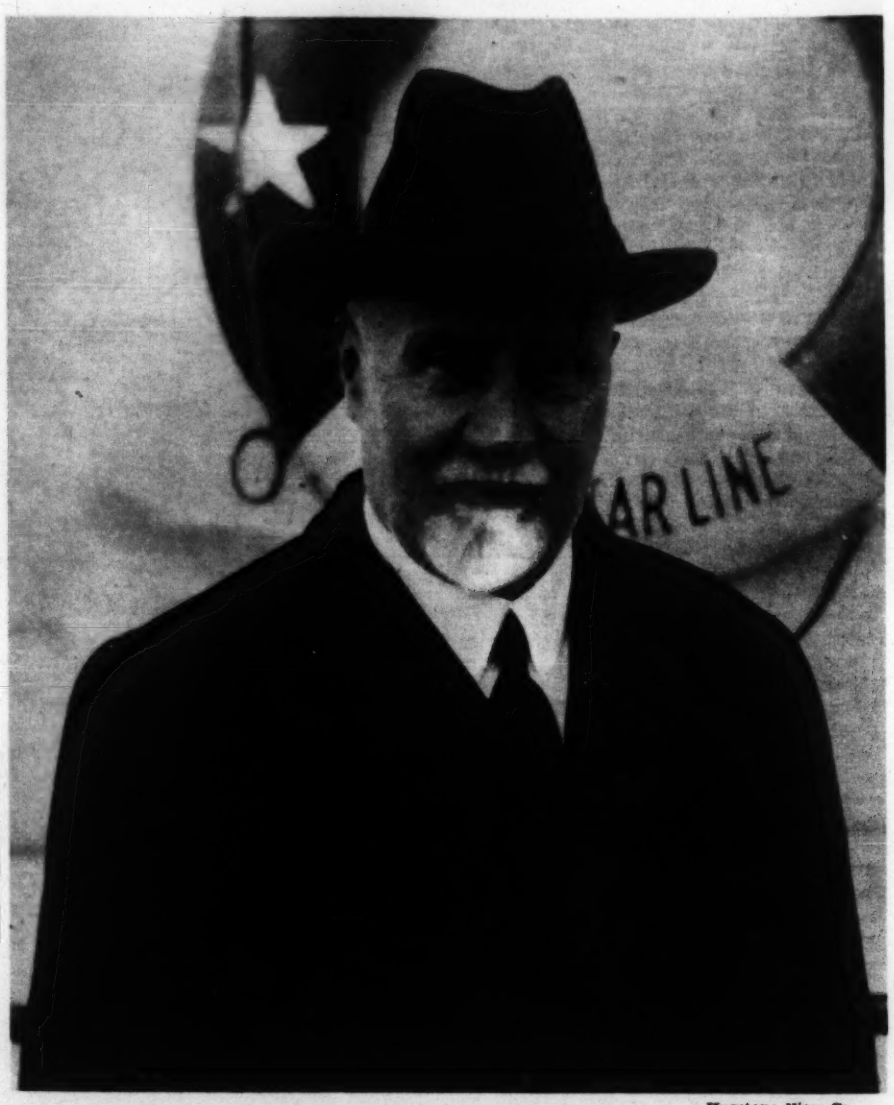
It would be hard to find a man among the judges in the World Court to whom this description might better apply than Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirven, who, since 1931, has been serving his second term of nine years in this Court.

From the beginning of his extraordinary career, which made him "worthy by character, knowledge and ability" to be a judge in the World Court, he has been engaged in the study and practice of law in its manifold aspects, especially international law. As the years have gone by, the young "doctor of civil and canon law"—he received his degree at Havana at the age of 19 and has been a member of the bar of Havana since 1884—has been carving out for himself a distinguished career. He became a professor of international public and private law at Havana University in 1892.

* * *

In 1902 he was elected a member of the Senate in Cuba and continued there till 1918. He presided over the Cuban delegation to the Hague Peace Conference in 1907, and also headed the delegation of that country to the peace conference in Paris in 1919. In 1921 he was elected to the World Court. In 1927 he was president of the Cuban delegation to the meeting held at Rio de Janeiro of the committee of American jurists appointed by the Pan-American Conference to codify international law. And, in 1929, the sixth Pan-American Conference, meeting at Havana, elected him president of the conference.

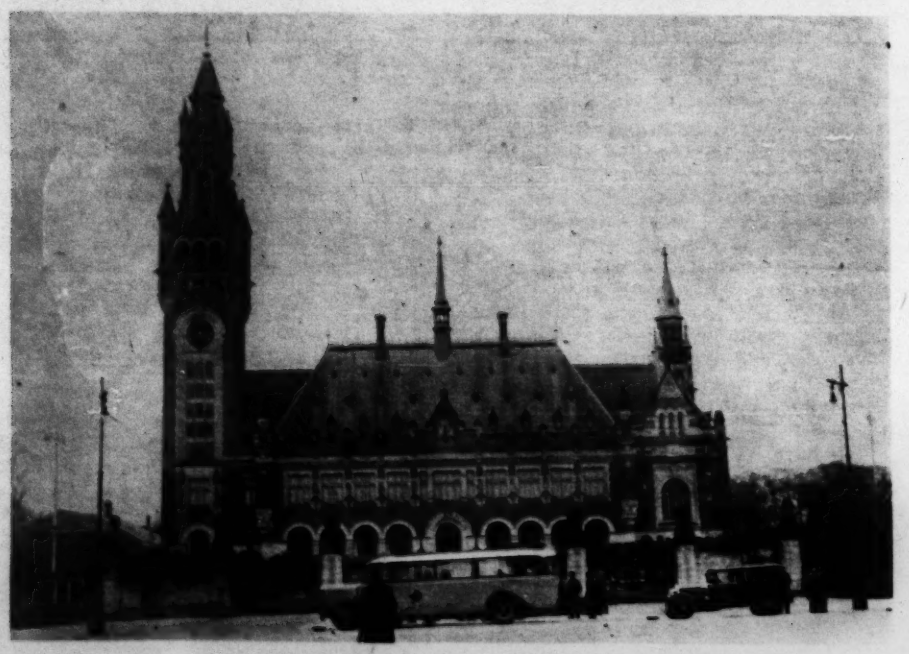
Meanwhile, Dr. de Bustamante held a large number of other important offices, including that of president of the International Academy of Comparative Law at The Hague, of which he was vice-president and founder in 1922. In 1929 he founded the Pan-American Academy of International Law of Havana, of which he is also a director. Having the cause of international justice close to his heart, that part of his life work, the Code of Private International Law, which is officially known as the "Bustamante Code," became an *"enfant chéri"* of his.



Keystone View Co.

ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN
Noted Cuban Jurist and Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague

The code denotes one of the peaks of his remarkable career. On February 20, 1928, the convention on private international law drawn up by him was signed at Havana and by decision of the sixth Pan-American Conference it bore henceforward the official designation of "the Bustamante Code," thus honoring its author. The underlying idea of the code is to co-ordinate in a way legislation in the adhering states and thereby to harmonize any conflict which might arise between different states due to their affiliation with diverse schools of law.



Topical Press Agency, Ltd.

WHERE THE WORLD COURT MEETS
The Peace Palace at The Hague

The practical importance of the code, which has now been adopted by 15 of the 20 South American states, is evident. In Dr. de Bustamante's own words to the author, it "means complete security of person and property of foreigners in every country. They will be sure of the law in force. Everything they do in legal form will be out of discussion or trouble. It will assure them full security for their interests in commercial matters." Small wonder that, for instance, the delegation of Guatemala, in accepting the code without reservation, praised it openly, declaring itself "in perfect accord with the method which with so much wisdom, caution, ingenuity, and scientific judgment, is set forth in the project of code of private international law."

Dr. de Bustamante once proposed to have the World Court sit elsewhere than at The Hague, in special circumstances. He is still in favor of this plan and for sound reasons, too. "The World Court," he explained, "should be in contact with all the world. Now suppose there should be a case in which American states are concerned. Then the Court should sit in America. When the Court has to deal with European matters, it should sit in Europe."

* * *

A question sometimes arises as to what the relations will be between the World Court and the states which have left the League of Nations, such as Japan and Germany. Does the fact of their leaving the League affect the World Court? To this, Dr. de Bustamante gives an answer in the negative. "They may stay or not," he says; "it does not affect the Court. For the World Court is independent of states. States may adhere to the World Court, although no longer members of the League of Nations. For the World Court only means: Justice and Law."

International justice is still young. For thousands of years the nations of the world have believed in the unfettered sovereignty of states. The World Court, the organization for administering international justice, has been in existence only a dozen years or so. Seen in this light, the progress of international justice, as embodied in the World Court, is indeed tremendous. Codification generally, and the restatement of international law by courts of international justice—which must lead to a lessening of the causes of international disputes—are bound to come. "It is a question of time," declared Dr. de Bustamante.

Proof of this may well be seen in the progress of international justice in another respect. The number of instruments, treaties of arbitration, conventions, etc., which either as a whole or by one of their clauses confer jurisdiction upon the World Court, shows a vigorous growth. In 1923 there were only some 50 such texts. Now there are some 515. A great many of these have the effect of compulsory jurisdiction by the World Court.

Moreover, there are now 52 states which have signed the optional clause, which gives the Court automatic jurisdiction in some definite classes of legal questions, while the number of states actually bound amounts to 39. Any one of these 39 governments may summon before the Court any other government that has also subscribed to the clause. It should perhaps be noted that, although it is open to the states adhering to the statute to accept the optional clause, they by no means undertake an obligation to do so.

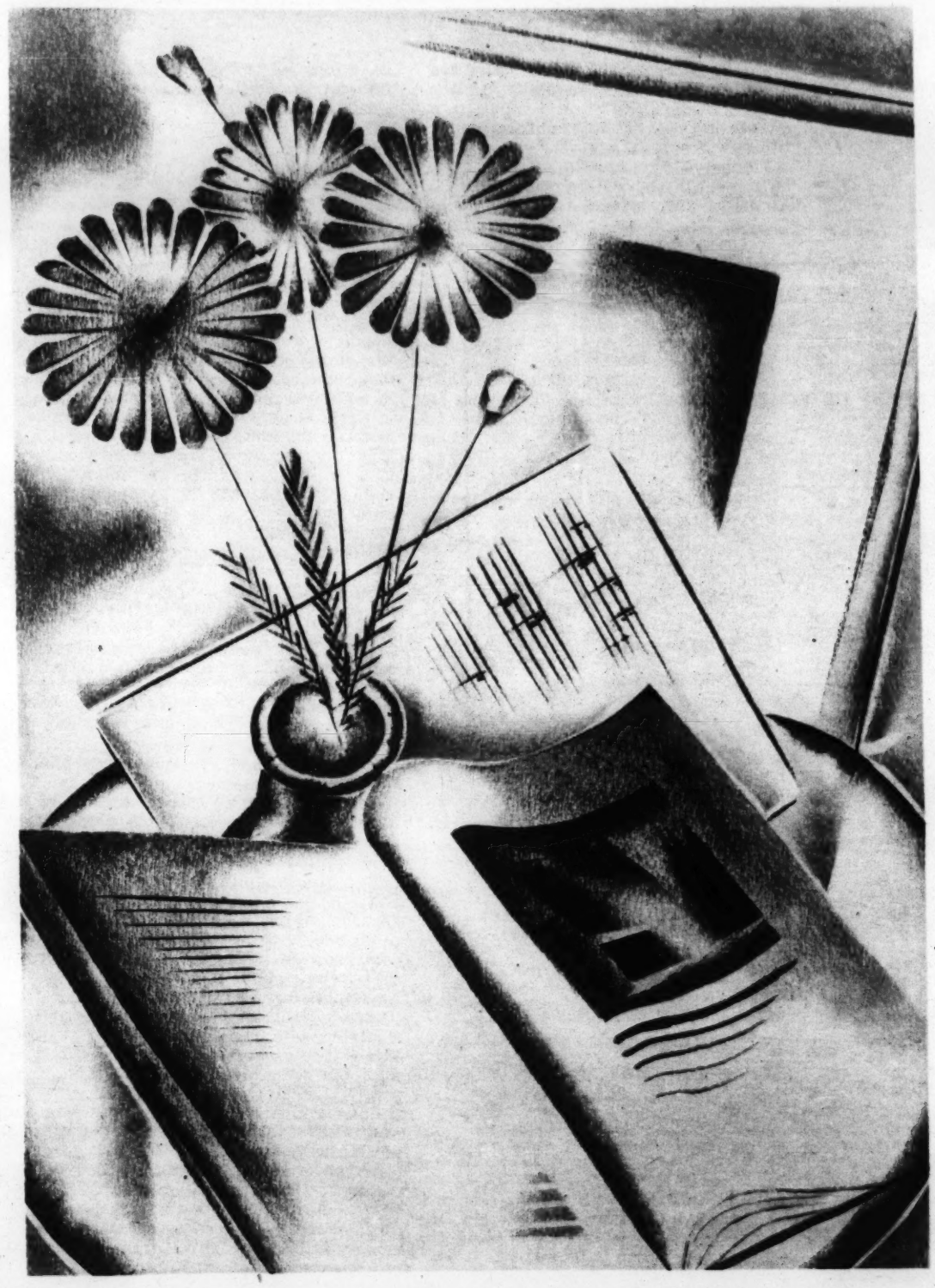
DEPARTURE

By HAROLD VINAL

Let us forsake cities. Let us seek the sea.
Do you remember the marshes in April
and the wild iris staining the shore with blue?
Think of this. Forget these towers rising
under a city sky. Do you remember
the gulls beating their wings beyond the reefs,
the sound of surf in the coves and the slow tide rising
toward the headlands? Let us go back. Return!
Tyre is a dream and Carthage is forgotten,
but the sea remains steadfast forever.
Do you remember walking in the moonlight
through the April evening to the marshes?
Illyria is a dream and Troy forgotten.
But we remember the sea, remember the low
sound of the tide, the lifting of oars at night,
we remember the nets drying in the sunlight.
Let us forsake cities, these high tent tops
stretched to the clouds, let us depart—
let us walk through moonlight again to the sea.

G R E A T N E S S

By Ella H. Hay



CICERO HAS WRITTEN, "True glory strikes root, and even extends itself; all false pretensions fall as do flowers, nor can any feigned thing be lasting."

It is by no means easy to determine who are worthy to be called great. Mankind holds changing standards for measuring glory. Acts and achievements that meet the approval of majorities and of enthusiastic followers encourage the claim of greatness, but so long as no stable basis for measurement is used, those considered great under some conditions may not be so honored when the majority opinion has changed.

The general effect of colorful acts, which may be actuated largely by greed, aggression, fear or pride of power, often causes men and nations to accept outstanding figures as great, regardless of the direction of their endeavor. It is fortunate, however, for the progress of mankind that quite as often are those whose works are motivated by the unselfish desire to alleviate human suffering, and to accelerate progress, accepted as great.

A permanent basis for determining greatness, generally accepted, would give impetus to the moral, ethical, and spiritual advancement of humanity—and this because there is in each one a deep desire for attainment. Mistaken views of achievement and of greatness lead criminals to daring deeds of crime and nations to sacrificing ideals of peace for prestige and power. A knowledge of what constitutes greatness and an effort to magnify evidences of true greatness—these operate to keep human effort more generally directed in the line of true achievement.

* * *

Seeds of greatness are found in a recognition of the truth expressed by Elizabeth Barrett Browning when she writes, "God's greatness flows around our incompleteness." Each individual's contribution to the enlightenment of mankind, to the replacement of ignorance with knowledge, and to the liberation of humanity from bondage and suffering, eventually measures his greatness.

Lives of truly great men and women are characterized by their recognition of the incompleteness of human aims, the acceptance of divine power as the motivating force in daily effort, and an unwavering faith in the final triumph of a righteous cause. Their experience exemplifies the power for good in perseverance, devotion to a worthy undertaking, and adherence to right doing. Equipped with humility and faith, they discern humanity's need and work to aid the universal recognition of forces that will meet the need and so accelerate progress.

Greatness is a state of thought, inherent in man, deep-rooted, with fruit unmarked by ostentation. One who habitually looks for evidences of greatness in himself and others finds signs abounding; the courageous deed, the unselfish act, the wise word, the secret philanthropy—these are plentiful. Lofty ideas, strong ideals strike deep root in human character; unselfed purposing molds thought, relates human action to the divine, and gives impetus to universal peace and progress.

Side by side with the tendency of a material age to scoff at high ideals, there is seen a growing desire for a spiritual democracy, for a state of security in which universal brotherhood, good will, and peace on earth are seen as practical human attainments.

On a board along a public highway is a sign that reads, "Among the lost arts—Lofty Idealism." As if in denial of that statement, the next dozen posters hold brief biographies of women of the past century who, in the opinion of majorities, have achieved greatness.

Great movements were given impetus by these leaders; the work which they did for the advancement of humanity is in the main progressing, and in some instances is wielding a tremendous influence in the moral, spiritual and ethical progress of mankind. Such work as theirs and the work of many outstanding men of the century could not leave the world barren of high ideals. It is the lofty idealism in the followers of these great leaders that keeps progressive movements advancing. And the evidence that glory extends itself is seen in the growing number who labor to enlighten mankind.

* * *

At certain periods of history the need for great leaders and great followers has seemed acute, and it is encouraging to note that at such times there have always come forth those who had sufficient faith and courage to work whole-heartedly for progressive achievements.

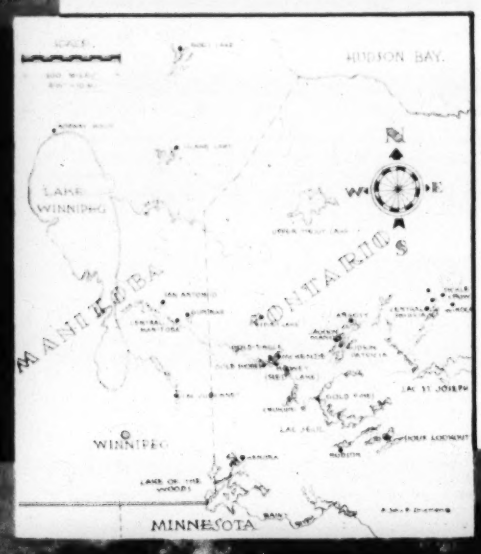
The practice of watching for signs of inner greatness in those one meets in daily contacts is rewarded by renewed faith in mankind, and a deeper expectancy of the ultimate triumph of good. A job well done, habitual kindness, expressions of beauty in poem, music, philanthropy, or painting, a flower tended and grown, a harmonious home, a kingdom steadied—these are evidences of greatness, needing only inner recognition as manifestations of the "greatness that flows around our incompleteness," in order to extend itself.

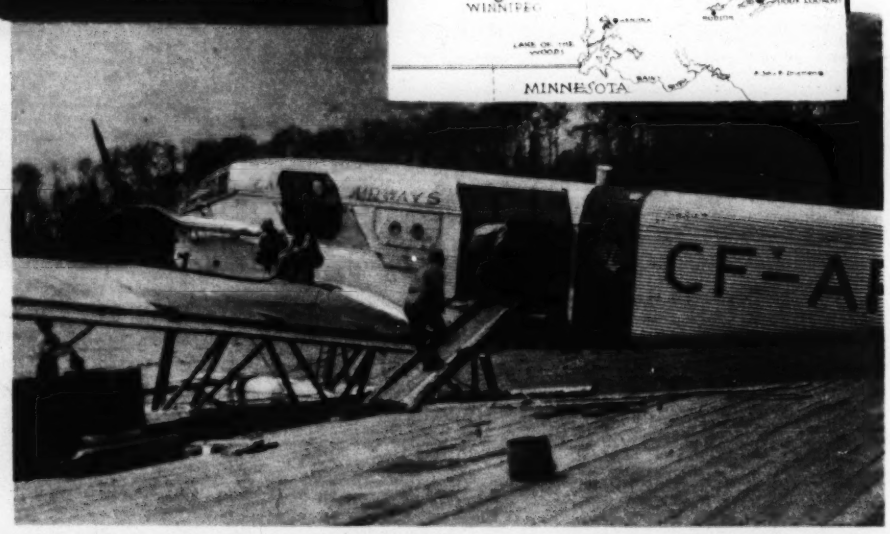
Pliny has written of greatness that it is, "Doing what deserves to be written, writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happier and better for having lived in it." The inherent greatness in man has struck root in mankind and is extending itself in the enlightenment of the darkened places of human experience.

Canada's New Frontier

The Northern Wilds Are Being Settled by Gold Miners and Their Families, Using Airplanes Freely and Building Communities Quite Unlike the Rough Pioneer Settlements of Earlier Days

By John E. Drieman





J. E. Drieman and Canadian Airways

DOWN IN THE EARTH AND UP IN THE AIR

The Locations of Some of the More Important Mines in Central Canada Are Shown on the Map. A Night View of the Howey Mine at Red Lake Is at the Upper Left, While Directly Above Is a Freight Plane, a "Flying Box Car," Being Loaded

ACROSS THE WILDS of northern Canada, in a broad belt that reaches from the goldfields in Saskatchewan, across Manitoba and Ontario, in regions that are all but inaccessible, a new frontier is building, a curious admixture of the finer traditions of pioneer days.

It is not an unbroken band, this new frontier. Following the great pyrite dike of the pre-Cambrian shield laid down by the last glacial invasion, the mines dot the northern landscape, each isolated from the other and with no means of communication between them.

There are, of course, regions where a cluster of mines have sprung up within a small radius. Where that has happened, as at Red Lake in Ontario, which boasts of 54 properties within canoe range, the rough mining camp has blossomed into a frontier townsite. To such a townsite, the mines have brought an amazing prosperity. Red Lake alone has had a population increase of 500 per cent in the last few years, and enjoys a relatively high standard of life.

* * *

But Red Lake is not alone. The Pas and Flin Flon in northwest Manitoba have both outgrown the frontier stage and are small cities, thriving on the yield of the rich mineral deposits. At God's Lake, the mining camp is fast growing. At Rice Lake, moving eastward along the dike, the San Antonio mine flourishes, and Wadhope, a camp springing up on the outer fringe of the company's buildings, is practically a townsite.

Still moving east, Beresford Lake, scene of the Gunnar Gold and the Oro Grande, already boasts 30-odd cabins—an amazing triumph over isolation and the rigors of north country life. At Casummit, on Birch Lake, northeast of Red Lake, the Argosy mine stands alone. Apart from the mine, there is only a solitary trading post in the vicinity, as there is at Woman's Lake, where the Jackson-Manion produces close to 200 pounds of gold each month.

In each case, these trading posts are run by old "characters," Jack Zyone and George Swain, known throughout the country. Both came "in" years ago by canoe and over portage, lured not so much by gold, which then was an uncertain quantity, as by the freedom of the life, by the elemental character of the existence.

* * *

Eastward, there is yet another cluster of mines, the Central Patricia, Pickle Crow, Golden Gate, Rouyn Gold, Winoga, and the Donna Patricia, a new find by a young man who came looking for adventure rather than wealth. In the midst of this group, the little settlement of Pickle Lake Landing—a bank, a store, a hotel, and a sawmill—shifts uncertainly, not quite sure of its own permanent abode. The problem of a school bothers it, for the miners are bringing in their families, and the various properties range from two to twelve miles of each other.

In the neighborhood of Sioux Lookout, site of a famous Indian battle between the Sioux and the Ojibway, and now the servicing point for most of the territory with its railroad line, are numerous other mines. The tenor of the whole vast district is one of supreme optimism, of bustle and push, tempered by the traditional tranquillity of the bush country.

For it is a bush country. That such prosperity should cover so far-flung an area is, in itself amazing. An examination of the topography reveals that the average distance between settlements is not less than 100 miles; that the one closest to steel—the railroads—is fully 140 miles distant. And in between is naught but sheerest wilderness, lakes in a confounding variety of shapes, long stretches of virgin spruce forests, reaches of bare-faced rock and long portages of treacherous muskeg.

* * *

Roads are beyond consideration. There are no telephone lines to the outside—growth has been almost too swift in this impregnable country. Some localities boast of shortwave radio transmitters, and the regular radio has diminished the sense of isolation, if not the reality of it.

The key to the transportation problem is the airplane. In fact, the airplane has been the chief stimulus, apart from the gold deposits, to the growth of this region. And today, it is civilization's most vital contribution to the new frontier.

Pioneered by Canadian Airways, an outgrowth of the Patricia and Western Airways, and administered by that company and two others that have since come into being, the service is unique. There is no service anywhere in the world to compare with it. It is personal, intimate and immediate. It is flexible, even when running on strict schedule, for there is no anticipating the needs of the individual, for whom the service is designed. And the individual depends on the plane, not so much as a factor in a transportation scheme, but as an intimate friend.

* * *

The ingenuity of the pilots, all of whom are called by first names, is an important quality. Today, the regular mail and passenger run may be totally uneventful. Tomorrow, the pilot may have to go off on a wild search for some uncharted lake; may have to land between upjutting rocks against unfavorable winds to deliver supplies to a trapper on the verge of starvation. Spectacular flights are practically of a routine nature.

There are no emergency landing fields other than the lakes that stud the landscape. No beacons light the way, nor radio beams. Night flying is impossible and, except for the summer, days are short. Weather, especially during the late autumn, when temperatures can drop to far below zero in a few hours, congealing the surface of the water, is uncertain. Sixty-below-zero weather during the winter is scarcely conducive to easy flying. Yet in eight years, in over 18,000,000 passenger, mail, express and freight miles, the Airways reports not a single passenger casualty, not a single commission unfulfilled.

Pilots have been known to "sit down" on a lake for three or four days, living on fish or whatever happened to be available, waiting for the "ceiling to lift." But they have always gone through.

* * *

Heavy freight is sent by water where it can be. Red Lake is fortunate in being the terminal of a water route from Hudson. But on that route, at Snake Falls and again at Portage Rapids, or the Chukuni river, the barges must be hoisted over portages almost 2000 feet long. This feat is accomplished by means of a marine railroad. The barges are equipped with wheels and emerge onto steel rails, sliding back into the water at the opposite end of the portage.

The journey up Lac Seul, Pacwash and the Chukuni consumes two days, a long interval when a community is so isolated. Other localities are not so conveniently situated. Thus heavy machinery usually waits for the winter freeze-up, when long tractor-trains can wind slowly over improvised roads with steel and food.

Mines, however, cannot always wait for winter. Without the airplanes, they would be quite helpless. In the building of this land, nothing has proved too formidable for the planes. This autumn, from Gold Pines, on the Chukuni, Canadian Airways "lifted" 800 tons of fuel oil, lumber, machinery and supplies up to the Argosy Mines, a distance of nearly 100 miles. In Quebec, a complete mill, the machinery broken up to fit the planes, was transported in by air to the Chibougamau gold fields.

* * *

It is the flexibility of airplane travel that is responsible for the booming frontier which is giving body to the mining areas. In the planes, people come and go as the need arises. Children who would feel strange in an automobile are at home in the air.

On one trip, an Airways pilot carried a miner's wife, her four children, a dog, two cats and, later, a piano! The miner had obtained a better position 100 miles away. It is a frequent sight to see a trapper and his whole outfit, dog team and all, transported swiftly to his destination by plane.

An idea of the significance of air traffic can be gleaned from the fact that at Red Lake, with its 1500 inhabitants, there is an average of 20 landings a day by Canadian Airways, Wings, Ltd., and Starratt's Airways—all this in addition to the activities of two water transport companies. And at Sioux Lookout, with a population of 2000, there is a base of 15 flying ships, exclusive of the government forestry reserve unit, each of which averages three trips daily.

At two seasons of the year, autumn and spring, or freezeup and breakup, as these periods are better known, there is no traffic of any sort. For several weeks at each season, while the ice hardens or breaks up, there is no movement. No mail comes in or out; no fresh supply of food is available. Tractor trains must wait till well after the first of the year before they can come in.

* * *

The difficulties inherent in this condition are evident. Running a mine becomes more than a problem in engineering, and even that problem becomes aggravated. In the autumn, inventories must be carefully checked. Usually, they represent an investment of from $300,000 to $400,000.

Against adverse weather or a protracted freezeup, there must be equipment to meet all emergencies. Machine parts, cyanide (the basis of milling the gold), lime, steel balls and extra plate lining for the crusher—all these must be on hand, for the mill must not stop. Once the flow of cyanided rock (crushed to a pulp) ceases its flow over the "corduroy tables," the immense agitator and thickener tanks, the chemical

(Continued on page 16)

Sport for Sedentary Athletes

From Iceland to India, on Stately Liners and Tramp Freighters, in Mansions, Cottages, Flats and Cafés — and Even on Packet Outfits — Chess Devotees Plot Their Pins, Checks and Mates

By Autolycus

With Illustrations by John Allan May

"NOW, GET OUT OF THAT!"

BETWEEN AN EXPERT PLAYER and a duffer at chess yawns a considerable gulf—yet within the scope of his own appreciations and experience this same duffer tastes as fully as a master the game's delights. Chess has this merit: any person can enjoy it if he does not take on opponents who are so superior that the contest is dully hopeless, or so inferior that play becomes boring.

Chess at its best is silent. For players who have some grasp of the game's subtleties, the pieces are sufficiently eloquent. But noisy chess—the coffee-house brand—is more fun if you prefer farce. Most humorous sight of all is the wood pusher who overvalues his game. He is meat for the kibitzer, that universal commentator on other people's chess. There he is, taunting the crest-fallen one with lack of foresight and offering plans for avoiding defeat. That his counsel is often worthless does not lighten the burden of the over-confident one, who now is faced with certain checkmate.

* * *

Incidents of reprisal that have been wreaked upon kibitzers by larger and stronger adversaries need not be here recorded. The rancorous conversational exchanges won't bear repeating, either, being characterized all too rarely by the irony that is of the game's essence.

Perhaps even more ludicrous than the disputants' wrangles is the prospective victor's look of self-satisfaction in the success of his small campaign—the smaller the smugger. The game goes on and victory comes ever closer for the tight-lipped winner, while his opponent writhes in the toils, hand over mouth, as if to prevent the signs being read on his lips that the last trembling vestige of assurance is being relinquished.

As truly as in music, writing or painting, one may find expression in chess. Some play it as with rapiers; others as with cudgels. A chess game develops often into an exhibition of manners, and a revealer of character and ability. Some players are so disturbed by losing that it is a wonder they play at all; others laugh outright whenever a neat trap is sprung at their expense.

Some must whistle at play, some must sing. Usually each has his own tune—always unfinished. Slow players ever tend to pair off, for the faster ones require action. It was of a suburban chess match, the decisive game of the season between Hillcrest and Arborville, that an inspired reporter who longed to be on his way wrote, "During the next half hour nothing happened."

Chess further loosens the tongue of the garrulous one, and he keeps up a babble over his own play and his opponent's apparent intentions. Sardonic comments may be the reward of the player who likes to debate his plans with himself as he goes on, thus:

"I see what you are up to. You want to pin my knight and then take off my king's pawn. But you overlook my bishop, which can pin your rook after you take the pawn. However, . . ."

"Comma," this from across the board.

(A long wait.)

"Pardon, I should have said semicolon."

* * *

Commuters the world over play chess. Long voyages are shortened by contests over the board, and now and then a gentleman who thinks well of his game finds himself outclassed by some girl whom he had labeled as "one of the dance crowd." After that, he may consider taking up tango. On the steppe, on the pampa, in the Australian bush, on Chinese sampans, on the running boards of Mexican taxicabs, in igloos and on the veldt, the game is played.

THE KIBITZER KNOWS EVERYTHING

Board and pieces are superfluous to the gifted ones who can play mental chess. Frisk a devotee of Cassia and you'll probably find a pocket outfit on his person. His goddess rules with pure justice a mimic world where reason, not chance, prevails.

* * *

Chess has been called a war game, but that analogy can be pushed too far. In the following game, reputedly played at St. Helena, Napoleon won dashingly. But what would have happened if his opponent had made a strong thirteenth move?

Napoleon White	Bertrand Black
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	2. Kt-QB3
3. P-Q4	3. KtxQ5
4. KtxKt	4. PxKt
5. B-QB4	5. B-QB4
6. P-QB3	6. Q-K2
7. Castles	7. Q-K4
8. P-KB4	8. PxQB6ch
9. K-R	9. PxQKt7
10. BxKB7ch	10. K-Q
11. PxQ	11. PxQR
12. BxKKt	12. B-K2
13. Q-QKt3	13. P-QR4
14. R-KBch	14. BxR
15. B-KKt5ch	15. KB-K2
16. BxBch	16. KxB
17. Q-KB7ch	17. K-Q
18. Q-KB8mate	

Many a person plays chess for years without coming to understand its elements of time, space and force. Such a player neglects development, which should be achieved in the first eight moves, or, at least, as fast as his opponent brings out his pieces. Other things being equal, the player who makes the most gains in time through quick development is able to move on to gains in space. Out of such gains comes a superiority in mobility which makes it possible so to organize one's game as to obtain superiority in active force. Play over Morphy's games and you will notice that his aim was to secure unity of active force. To this end he sacrificed pawns in a fashion that would be meaningless in a player without his genius for visualizing a checkmate position behind a wall of intervening pieces.

Chess is ever a gentleman's game, when strangers, perhaps of different nationalities, talk delightedly with the pieces, though not understanding each other's words. Cronies play together for years, ever growing in mutual esteem the while they chaff each other without pause. Finally, chess *is* chess when played by the topnotchers and we enter the realm of pace, acquirement of tempos, over-protection of strong points, liquidation of weak positions, accumulation of small advantages, capturing and maintaining the initiative, pawn-promotion, niceties of the end-game, and other nuances of position play.

"WHAT TO DO! WHAT TO DO!"

Yet chess, despite the widely held notion, is not necessarily an intellectualists' game. To enjoy it one needs only a degree of generally shared common sense and an elementary ability in organization and planning. From it one may learn to trust fundamentals, and to put aside trivial deceits in favor of the lasting verities and profound simplicities which will carry one farther than tricks.

* * *

Ideally, husband and wife should play, starting when both learn the moves. As they develop knowledge of the game through practice, they will progress to new planes of strategy, leaving behind such elementary maneuvers as are involved in simply swapping pieces, and becoming aware of the inner charm of threats and pins.

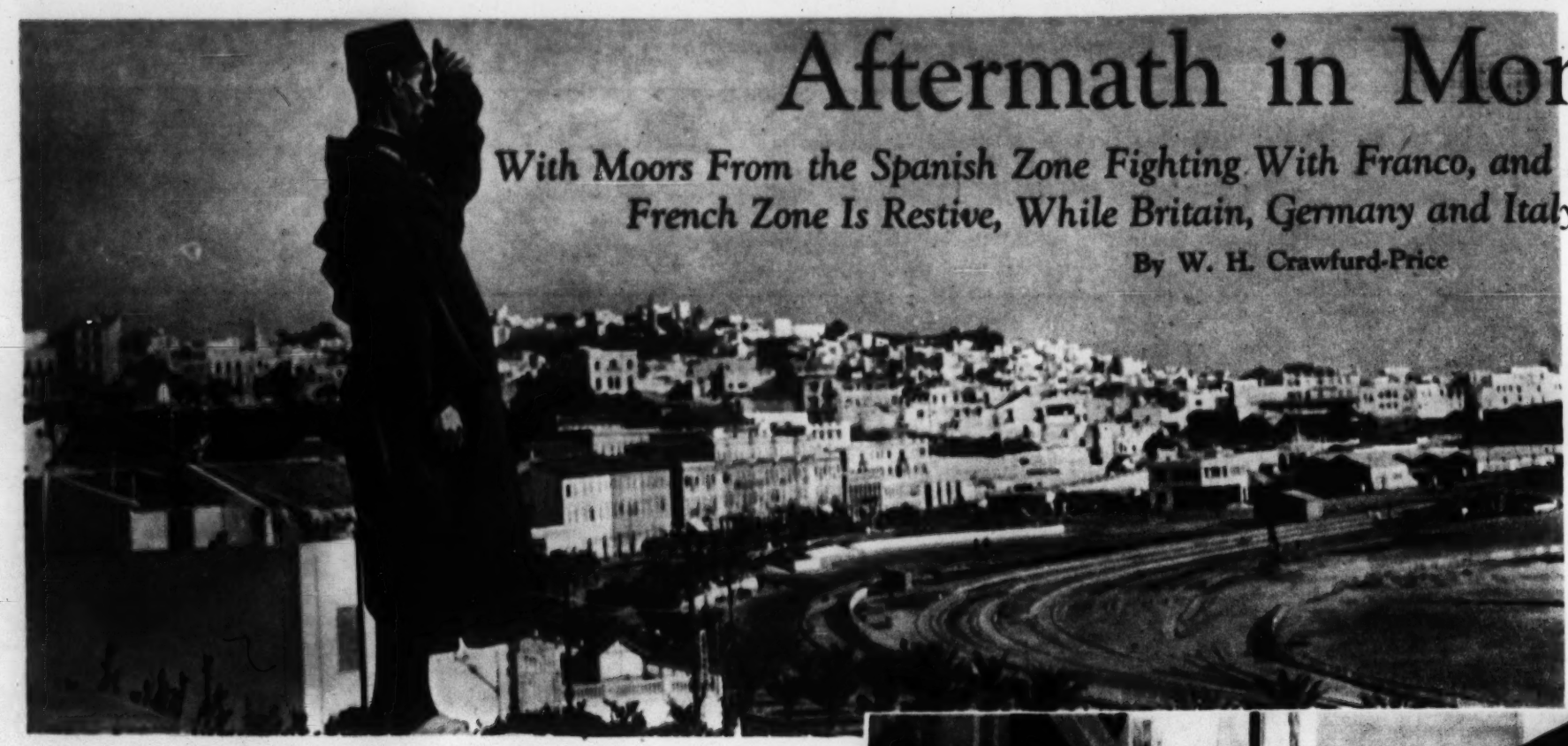
After many years' practice you may still be a duffer. A stripling, who studies the game so often, long and seriously that his coat sleeves are worn at the elbows where he rests on tables, may make mincemeat of your best efforts. But even such defeats are relished by those who like chess, not only as a pastime but as an exercise for the wits and imagination and a means of deepening one's appreciation of people.

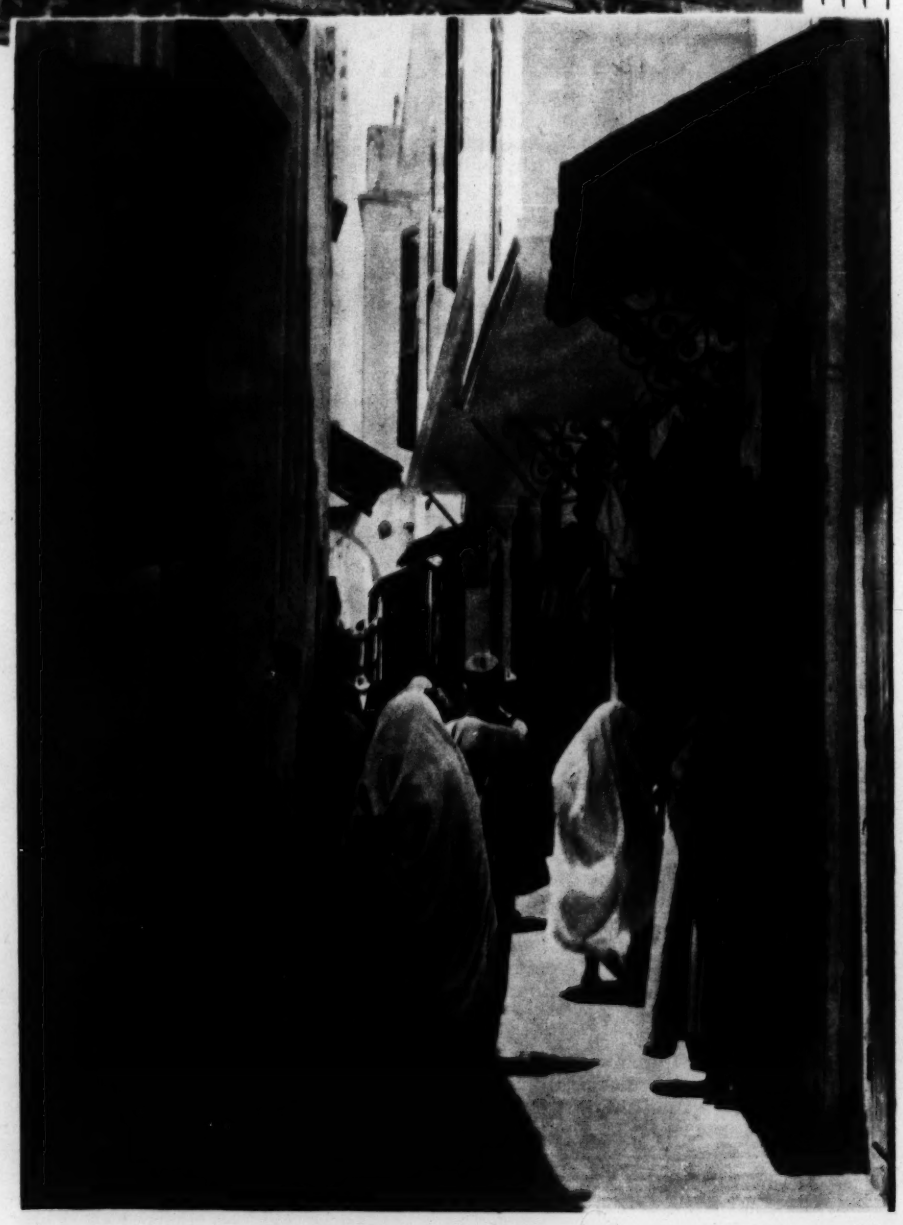
"CHECK TO YOU, BLACK KING! CHECK!"

Aftermath in Morocco

With Moors From the Spanish Zone Fighting With Franco, and Expecting French Zone Is Restive, While Britain, Germany and Italy Are Wa

By W. H. Crawfurd-Price





TANGIER, THE INTERNATIONAL CITY
A Panorama of the City From an Adjacent Hillside Is Above, While One of the Narrow Streets of the City Appears Below

Photos by Dorien Leigh

WHY DID THE MOORS join General Franco and shed their blood in a Spanish cause? Admittedly, the leaders of the Moslem fraternity were with him. The nominal position of their chief is that of Caliph, or representative prince, of the Sultan; but the fact that the present Sultan is a youth held in subjection by the French Resident General—he is often referred to as the puppet Sultan—has permitted the Caliph of the Spanish zone to achieve a considerable measure of independence.

The success of General Franco would make this position definite and probably permanent, with improved prestige and reward for the Caliph and his advisers. It would doubtless also involve a wide measure of autonomy for the Moslems. They enjoy such consideration in Tangier, where they have their own courts and local administration, and there is much to be said, even on general grounds, for the extension of this system elsewhere.

But why did the individual Berbers, for whom one Caid is much like another, consent voluntarily to leave their homes and risk the horrors of war in an alien land? I put that question to many Moors of my own acquaintance, and since they all had the same answer, I came to believe in it. It was simple, typical and convincing: "They are happy to go. They say the Spaniards came here and killed them; now they go there and kill the Spaniards." And the lure proved the greater because it included two loaves of bread per day and some Hassani dollars (hard to come by at home) for the family.

* * *

That was the start. Soon the Moors saw in it the germ of a holy war. When they found the Loyalists killing priests and destroying churches, their primitive minds took another curious but comprehensible turn. They argued that if the enemy thus treated their own religion, they would make short work of the imams and mosques of Morocco. So it became for them a war between Theism and Atheism, and they waged it not for Roman Catholicism or Christendom, but for religion, for God, for Allah! And behind it all was the knowledge that, despite the sorry past, they lived more or less happily with the Spaniards, while their brethren in the French zone went in dread of their French masters.

The French would doubtless view the whole outlook with greater equanimity were they less anxious about the position in their own protectorate. Opinions may differ about their system of colonial government, which some writers have compared with that of Britain, to the disadvantage of the latter. They do not, like the Spaniards in the adjoining zone, mingle with the Moors, although the Moors are a people of much culture and dignity; they hold themselves aloof, leave the existing towns unimproved and undeveloped and build for themselves new French towns at a respectable distance from the natives' towns. They have made magnificent military roads, which are little used by the Moors, who have few crops and little merchandise to transport, and there is usually a dirt track alongside, which is much preferred by the donkey and camel of the *indigène*.

* * *

They have constructed a modern French town, with impressive factories and a magnificent port, as Casablanca —the latter at a cost of some $65,000,000 —but there is not yet sufficient trade in the country to make the enterprise profitable. Such agricultural development as exists is principally in the hands of imported French colonists, who are generally dissatisfied with their lot, and one quarter of the entire white population is in the Government service.

What cannot be questioned, however, is that, while the French rule is stern and rude, with no sentimental nonsense about it, there is under the resigned exterior of the Moors a sullen, smoldering discontent. From time to time this flares up, as it did a few weeks ago, when mass demonstrations organized by the Moslem Committee of Action were staged simultaneously in Fez, Rabat and Casablanca. The local French press did not attempt to minimize the importance of these demonstrations; they saw in them the first signs of open rebellion and called for its suppression with a firm hand.

The movement has not been suppressed. It is likely to grow stronger under the impulse of increasing taxation, rising costs of living and nationalistic propaganda. The Moors are, of course, accustomed to autocratic institutions and government; they despise Communism and Popular Fronts as anti-religious and indicative of weakness. They read the newspapers and note the troubles in France with satisfaction. They never forget they were once independent, and watch the success of nationalism in India, Iraq, Syria and Egypt, waiting their turn with true Oriental patience and philosophy. If, therefore, General Franco grants the Spanish Moors anything akin to the measure of self-government enjoyed, for example, in Tangier, the demand for similar concessions in the French zone may become formidable.

That is the kernel of French concern. That is why, some months ago, they seized upon a slender pretext to close the frontier between the French and Spanish zones. Their policy has been all in the direction of strengthening their supremacy, and they intend it some day to culminate in the evolution of Morocco from a French protectorate to an integral part of the French Empire, unfettered by existing international concessions and restrictions. Hence, their concern lest any development in Spain, or resurgence of German ambition, should affect the *status quo* to their disadvantage.

Why, then, if the establishment of the Germans in north Morocco, or the Spanish zone, would inevitably be opposed also by England, do the French exhibit such extreme concern? The reason is that they are none too certain of the position in their own protectorate, and fear the aftermath of the insurgent reliance upon Moorish troops. This Hispano-Moorish consortium is one of the most interesting and curious features of the situation which has evolved from the civil war. When General Franco raised the standard of revolt in Tetuan (the capital of Spanish Morocco), he was supported by the splendid Spanish Foreign Legion—unlike its French counterpart, it was principally composed of Spaniards—and, strange to tell, the Moors—those very Moors who, but a few years ago, fought the Spaniards to a standstill and only capitulated to a combined Franco-Spanish onslaught.

* * *

When, by the Treaty of Versailles, France forced Germany to renounce all rights and privileges in Morocco, and, incidentally, cleared her out of International Tangier, she doubtless imagined she had disposed of the German menace to her North African colonies for ever.

French Morocco was, indeed, a closed book to the Germans. In the French zone proper her consulates were seized, her post offices closed, her trade ex-

CCO

ecting Favors in Return, the e Watching Alertly

tinguished, her nationals only allowed to land by the express permission of the French authorities—her participation in what she once claimed as an international question was reduced to a memory.

And, without very adequate reason, these restrictions were extended to the zone of Tangier, where the administration is international and controlled by a committee of powers, some of whom were never at war with Germany. The French argue that Tangier is an integral part of the Sultan's domains and therefore subject to the Sultan's (i. e., French) decisions—which is technically correct, but logically disputable, for precisely as France and Spain, respectively, govern the French and Spanish zones, so the authority in Tangier consists chiefly of representatives of Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands. In the stress of the World War, however, there was no backing for Germany's protest, and French diplomacy established a position which, to the present, she has succeeded in maintaining.

* * *

Nevertheless, the Tangier sentence must have smarted. While other nations retained their special status and privileges, the German Consulate General was seized and handed over to Franco-Moroccan officials. No German was allowed to remain in Tangier for more than 24 hours without the express permission of the Moroccan (i. e., French) authorities. No German held property. No German institutions remained. There were British, French, Italian and Spanish consulates, post offices, judges, administrators, schools and hospitals—but nothing German save the years-old memory of the ex-Kaiser stumping along the quay and proudly declaring that he would discuss German interests in Morocco only with its "absolutely independent sovereign."

Even when the Spanish civil war broke out, and the Government and insurgent ships contended for supremacy in the Straits of Gibraltar, nobody, with the exception of the Germans, was thinking much about Germany—until pocket battleships followed the international fleet into Tangier and those streets, whereon a German feared to tread, suddenly became peopled with German sailors. Had such an event occurred six months previously, it would have precipitated a European crisis; actually, it passed with little more than local comment.

But it was a shock for France. It may also prove the first step in a policy which, however far it goes, will seek the restoration of German participation in the international régime of Tangier. This stands out as the easiest line of German diplomatic attack, because the deliberate exclusion of the Germans represents precisely one of those indignities and discriminations which Herr Adolf Hitler is determined to wipe off the Treaty of Versailles. If this demand is made with Italian and, possibly, Spanish support it will be difficult to resist, and the question of Tangier will be brought once again into the full glare of the European limelight.

* * *

Ever since the German renaissance raised covetous eyes in search of colonies, France has been nervous lest its glance should fall on Morocco. For, to France, the Morocco protectorate means more than the possession of a vast colonial empire and a reservoir of potential soldiers; it represents 100 years of patient penetration, armed intervention and diplomatic intrigue. The process commenced in 1830, when she picked a quarrel with Abd el Krim and occupied Algeria; it moved forward, when she decided to punish a defiant ruler and absorbed Tunis; it reached its closing chapter in 1904, when she bought off British and Spanish claims and secured the French protectorate of Morocco. It is a saga of steady penetration from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, which has given France possession of nearly one quarter of the African continent.

The progress was not easy. It called for the use of all the dodges and subterfuges invented by the white nations in their quest for colonial expansion, and at various points brought France into bitter conflict with other European powers. Italy, with designs on Tunis, had to be compensated by concessions in Tripoli (1900) and Abyssinia (1936).

* * *

Britain was a more formidable competitor, for her claims to Morocco itself ranked *pari passu*, and were not finally disposed of until the signature of the Anglo-French accord in 1904, which gave France a free hand in Morocco in return for a like concession to England in Egypt. A Franco-Spanish convention of the same year compensated Spanish claims with the much-discussed Spanish zone, and to all appearances cleaned up the situation.

Then, just as France thought that the long struggle was over, Germany stepped in. Her claims were slender, but she desired for herself a place in the North African sun and declined to be bound by the accords with Britain and Spain. She flatly denied the French point of view and, claiming anew that Morocco was essentially an international question, demanded a new conference. France was adamant at first, but was later constrained to agree, and on Jan. 16, 1906, the representatives of all the European powers, together with those of the United States, assembled at Algeciras, in the balmy atmosphere of southern Spain.

The Algeciras Conference is, of course, a landmark in the history of Morocco. The principal duel was waged between Germany and France, and, although French and Spanish supremacy in their respective zones was confirmed, Germany established her contention that Morocco was a concern of all the powers. She was, nevertheless, dissatisfied, and when, in 1911, France sent a military expedition to Fez and occupied the capital, this was held as an infraction of the Treaty of Algeciras, and Germany retaliated by sending the Panther into Agadir. Europe narrowly escaped war in consequence, and Germany secured as compensation about half the French Congo; but the Kaiser had failed to dislodge the French from Morocco and was obliged to acknowledge their protectorate.

It is easy, therefore, to appreciate French susceptibilities about Morocco, and to understand why, when events in Spain made the insurgent rulers of the Spanish zone dependent upon Germany, they saw the red light of imminent danger. They envisaged two possibilities: First, that the Germans would attempt to install themselves in the Spanish zone; secondly, that they would use this threat as they had used the Panther at Agadir, to secure colonial concessions elsewhere. Hence, they were easy prey to the riot of purely imaginary reports (now known to have been invented by the Russians) that the Spanish zone was overrun with German battalions, that Ceuta was being fortified with heavy cannon that would reduce Gibraltar to impotence overnight, and that Gen. Francisco Franco's German friends were endeavoring to foment a Riff rising against his authority—which, incidentally, would have presented the French with a precious excuse for immediate intervention. Why any sane person believed this confection of falsehood is another matter.

But to return to French fears. The second possibility is admissible. The first is not, for, in point of law, what we know as Spanish Morocco does not belong to Spain. It is an integral part of the Sultan's dominions which has, so to say, been allotted to Spain by the French overlord on an indefinite lease. If, for any reason, Spain wishes to part with it, or cannot manage or control it, the lease reverts, *ipso facto*, to the ground landlord. It is therefore outside the powers of General Franco to make any deal with Germany which might impinge on the sovereign rights of the Sultan—which means, in actual practice, the sovereign rights of France.

* * *

Nor has France a free hand. When, in 1904, Britain exchanged her rights in Morocco for those of France in Egypt, she concluded a thoroughly bad bargain, which earned the scathing condemnation of Lord Rosebery, but even the Foreign Office insisted (as a definite condition of consent to the establishment of the French protectorate) that almost the entire Moroccan coast line should remain neutral and unfortified.

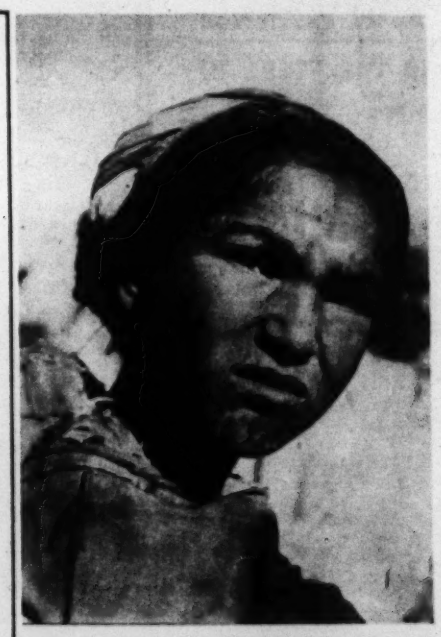
That has throughout been the cardinal point—indeed, the only point—of British policy, a policy laid down because part of the coast controls the entrance to the Mediterranean, while the rest flanks British communications with West and South Africa. Thus, it would be impossible for France to allow Spain (or Germans in Spanish territory) to fortify any part of the coast without breaking the international agreement by which she herself holds the rest of Morocco.

Wide World Photos

GEN. ALBERT NOGUES
In Command of 100,000 French Moroccan Troops

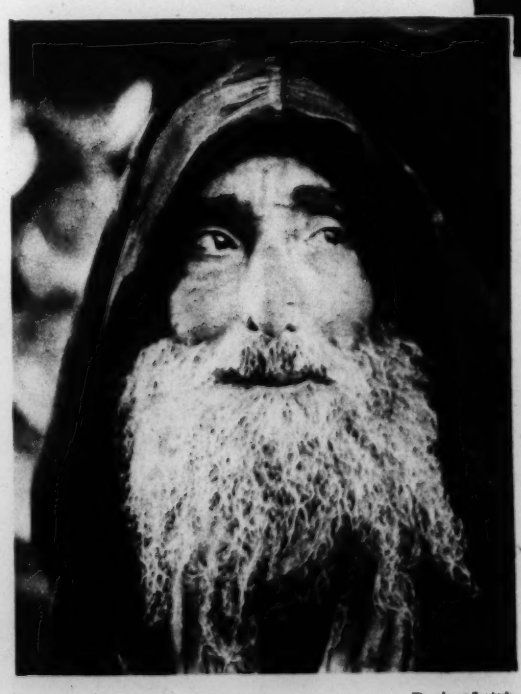
Wide World Photos

SIDI MOHAMMED BEN YOUSSEF
The Sultan of Morocco, Residing at Fez



Dorien Leigh

A TYPE OF NATIVE CHILD
The Little Girl Was Photographed at Rabat



Dorien Leigh

A TYPE OF NATIVE MAN
Also Photographed in a Rabat Street

© E. O. Hoppé

IN A BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN STRONGHOLD
A Square in Gibraltar, From Which the Franco-Spanish Activities in Morocco Are Watched With Interest

Among the New Books

Miss Forbes Follows a Trail Twenty Miles From Boston—1639 to 1676

Paradise, by Esther Forbes. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

ESTHER FORBES loves to follow trails of early Massachusetts to their hidden ends and seek to uncover the feelings and experiences of men and women who did not conform to the accepted opinions. She did that in her novel about Salem, "A Mirror for Witches." She did it for a later period in "O, Genteel Lady" and "Miss Marvel."

Now, in "Paradise," she has gone back to colonial times, to a generation that antedates even that of the witchcraft trials, and has pictured a frontier Massachusetts town making itself prosperous at the expense of its Indian neighbors and reaping the whirlwind with the rest of New England at the time of King Philip's War. She has shown Puritans and red men, and pagans among both. Generally, her sympathies are with the pagans—at least, with the white ones.

* * *

"Paradise" begins nearly 30 years before the uprising of the Pokanoket sachem, whom Englishmen called Philip. It was in 1639, the author says, that the General Court granted permission to Jude Parre and other gentlemen, yeomen and artisans to make a settlement "upon lands lying by the river Catacoonamang, this being nine miles north to Sudbury and 20 miles inland from Boston." They named their village Canaan, and Jude Parre, building a dark, gabled house by the river, called his home Paradise.

Parre was a lordly man, loving a patriarchical way of living and administering hasty, generally wise justice to his neighbors and to the Indians, who had withdrawn from the good river lands to the swamp. There was little of the Puritan in him or in his son Fenton. But the Parres got on well with the townspeople until Fenton and his brother, Christopher, between them brought scandal to Paradise—Fenton with an ill-judged marriage and Christopher with equally ill-judged fondness for his brother's worthless wife. Old Parre passed on, Fenton married again, Christopher—branded by order of the Boston court with the letter A—married a girl whom his brother had jilted, and became a missionary to the Indians. Meanwhile, Jazan, best of all Jude Parre's children, married Forethought Fearing, Canaan's minister.

ESTHER FORBES

* * *

In and out of Paradise, back and forth to Boston, move the Parres, their kindred and in-laws, and around and about them the other Canaan settlers, and the magistrates, merchants and fighting men of the colony. Always Mrs. Forbes builds a circumstantial background of the modes and manners, dress, architecture, household furnishings, speech and—according to her interpretation—the ideology of the time. But there is always some one historic event which forms the backbone of her plot. In this case, it is King Philip's War.

Therefore, the thread of mingled white and red runs through her story. She makes no pretty picture of Indian warfare, nor is she given to sentimentalizing over the poor Indian. Philip himself does not appear with the dignity and farsightedness accorded him by most modern historians, but is more like the monster of the old chronicles, and without even the virtue of courage. Nevertheless, the author makes it clear enough that the white men brought Indian vengeance upon themselves.

* * *

These are no finest of the wheat sifted to set up God's kingdom in a new world, these Massachusetts men and women of Mrs. Forbes's book, but very earthy, faulty, greedy and ribald, busy about this world's goods, superstitious and ready to cast the first stone at an erring brother or sister. For the most part, Puritanism seems to be something superimposed upon them and not knit into them. There are, of course, exceptions like Jazan Parre's husband, Minister Fearing, but to him the power of his devotion brought tragedy.

History and romance are so intermingled in the book that it is impossible to separate them. It sounds so like a genuine chronicle of a real Canaan that the reader almost believes he has seen the place on the map. Allowance has to be made for the demands of composition in a piece of fiction, and some for the critical and mocking eye with which the author regards the Puritan. After that, there still remain a quick-moving romance and a bold and vigorous picture of the times. W. K. R.

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Subjects of the King

Kings and Commoners. Studies in British Idealism, by George F. Timpson. London: Burrow. 7s. 6d. net.

IN HIS FOREWORD, Mr. Timpson tells us: "This book presents a series of pictures . . . of men and women from all classes of the nation, and from all parts of the country. . . . The characters depicted have been chosen for the ideals they represent, and though some are no longer with us, the work they did persists as a living element in the national life." The sketches, grouped into sections under such headings as "Sport," "Doers and Dreamers" and "Ordinary Fellows," range from kings to cobblers, and the space devoted to the individual varies from a dozen or so pages to a paragraph.

The fact that Mr. Timpson has included in his gallery of worthies not only men who are not widely known, but others who were no more than "village Hampdens," adds to its interest. He has, however, painted in his halos with a trifle too much emphasis. His capacity for hero-worship is tremendous, and his enthusiastic appreciation never flags for an instant; but enthusiasm, if it is to entertain as well as edify, must be infectious. In this case there are a few moments when the current of eulogy sweeps past, leaving us caught upon a snag of dullness. When, as in the chapter on "C. T. Studd, Cricketer and Missionary," he gives us more biographical information, more detailed scenes and incidents from the life of his subject, and allows the facts to speak for themselves, he is very successful, and the impression of a noble character is vividly conveyed.

He is at his best when he deals with the friends of his childhood, and the impressions of the gardeners at his old home are admirable. So, too, is the little picture of cricket and cricketers at Mill Hill school, with its delightful definition, attributed to a Frenchman, of cricket as "a game which the English have invented to express their idea of eternity."

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The Unkingly George III

Royal George, by C. E. Vulliamy. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d.

OF LATE YEARS there has been a marked tendency to whitewash George III, and the view which prevailed so long has been dismissed as "Whig prejudice." It is true that more careful examination has shown his expenditure on corruption to have been less profuse than had been supposed; and we have been taught not to judge him by modern constitutional ideas. It is true also that the Whig oligarchy which he overthrew was a selfish coterie that had outlived its usefulness. But the fact remains that George is a typical example of the danger of stupidity and obstinacy in a high position; and it is satisfactory to see that Mr. Vulliamy takes a true view of George's character, and does not care if he be dubbed a "Whig" for doing so.

* * *

His title, I imagine, is ironical, for George, though born royal, was otherwise about as kingly as the famous ship which bore his name; and it is just here that the danger of uncontrolled hereditary monarchy lies. You may, very occasionally, find a great and wise king, but a king's son is not often great and wise; Solomon is succeeded by Rehoboam.

George had every disadvantage. He had no particular natural talents, and he was brought up by a stupid mother and a narrow-minded, pedantic tutor. He was thus led to take literally those statements about kingship which are true only in theory; and he fancied not merely that the king can do no wrong, but that he can think no wrong either. Everybody therefore who opposed him was wicked. No disasters could ever convince him that he might have been mistaken.

* * *

Hence the calamities of his reign. The Whigs had opposed him; they were villains. Wilkes had attacked him—he must be crushed, though to crush him might convulse the country. The Americans resisted him; they were rebels, and even their Olive-Branch petition was a standard of sedition. But they were not only rebels against the crown; they were the King's personal enemies. Similarly, when Fox's India bill came before the Lords, George informed them that every peer who voted for it would incur his personal displeasure. He never learned the distinction between himself and his office.

Unluckily, these small wits were allied with a considerable amount of shrewdness and cunning. Successive ministers found themselves cleverly deceived by him, and ceased to trust him. He dexterously played on Lord North's weak loyalty to force North along a path which he detested, and he was sometimes too astute for Pitt himself.

The moral of Mr. Vulliamy's book is plain. No ruler must ever be allowed to think he can do as he likes. E. E. KELLETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A New "Debussy"

Debussy, by Edward Lockspeiser. London: Dent. 4s. 6d. New York: Dutton. $2.

THERE IS SO LITTLE Debussy literature available in English that one opened Edward Lockspeiser's new book in Eric Blom's "Master Musicians" series with less of that sinking feeling which is apt to seize a reviewer faced by musical biography. It is strange that after nearly twenty years there still exists no full-length biography of Debussy, even in his own country. When, eventually, this arrives there will, of course, be no end to books on Debussy, for, although biographers did not always manage to flatter their subject, no one doubts the extreme sincerity of their flattery of one another. Mr. Lockspeiser admits his indebtedness to the work of M. Vallas, but in his turn becomes a creditor by offering not a little that is new.

The reader of musical biography often finds himself in the position of a man who has "married the family." He has to put up with a composer's great-grandparents, grandparents, parents and, as W. S. Gilbert puts it, "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts." Now Debussy had an aunt, and Mr. Lockspeiser has provided copy for generations of future writers to expand, by unveiling the mystery of "Octavie de la Ferronière," who paid for his first piano lessons. This rather unconventional aunt is sure to be made much of in biographies to come.

* * *

Like the rest of us, great composers often get their earliest instruction from mediocre teachers. Fortunately for Debussy, Mme. Mauté de Fleurville was an exception, having studied with Chopin. The mother-in-law of Verlaine, her friends included Balzac, de Musset and Wagner. Could a pupil wish for a teacher with a richer background? Her influence must have been marked and pianists will be interested in a passage quoted from a letter when Debussy was preparing an edition of Chopin. "What Saint-Saëns says about the pedal in Chopin," he wrote, "is not quite right, for I remember very well what Mme. Mauté de Fleurville told me. Chopin wanted his pupils to study without using the pedal, and only to use it sparingly when performing. It was this use of the pedal as a kind of breathing that I noticed in Liszt, when I heard him in Rome."

Mr. Lockspeiser has found much if not most of his material in the composer's letters, and many of these appear in a biography and in English for the first time. We are given an excellent account of the stay in Russia with the patroness of Tchaikovsky, Nadejda von Meck. The shy and clumsy youth of 18 who "score-reads and accompanies singing perfectly" is, on the whole, Mme. von Meck thinks, "a typical Parisian boulevard product." "He composes very nicely, but here, too, he is the true Frenchman"; and when the "Danse Bohémienne" is sent to Tchaikovsky, the criticism comes back, "A very nice little thing, but altogether too short. Not a single thought is developed to the end, the form is bungled and there is no unity."

Then we get an interesting glimpse of young Debussy's friendship with the Vasniers, which preceded the winning of the "Prix de Rome." The reward of a three-year sojourn at the Villa Medici has probably never been less appreciated than it was by Debussy. The whole story is told for us in letters that throw a vivid light on the writer and his development as an artist.

* * *

An all too short chapter, "Paris —1887-1892," gives a few bare outlines of the Symbolist movement and the rich aesthetic background which inspired a music so new that even today one can still hear Debussy spoken of as a "modernist." Mr. Lockspeiser apparently fails to recognize that musical Impressionism was derived far more from the painters than from the poets. When Paul Dukas said, "Those who had the greatest influence on Debussy were not the musicians, but the poets," he, too, overlooked the painters. With Debussy sound became transformed into diaphanous color, luminous shadows. He is essentially the painter-musician.

And, by the way, was symbolism so deeply indebted to the Wagnerian aesthetic? But only a large-scale biography could deal adequately with this aspect of Debussy's art. Mr. Lockspeiser has done wonders with the space at his disposal.

The chapters on the composer's work are scarcely up to the level of the biographical section.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

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Rescuing American Balladry

Folksongs of Mississippi, by Arthur Palmer Hudson. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $5.

ANYONE WHO READS these songs, collected in rural Mississippi, will be struck with the realization that he, as well as they from whom the songs have been taken down, is both a repository and a transmitter of folk music. Surely, as he reads such songs as "Billy Boy," "Frankie and Johnnie," "Casey Jones" and the exuberant "ballet of de boll weevil," he will be conscious that he has versions of some of them in his memory.

When, for instance, this reviewer read "Mr. Goodman," that not too polite *rifacimento* of an old English and Scottish ballad, he recovered all the tune and some of the verses of a song he had not heard since boyhood; he also recognized in the last stanza of "Jack of Diamonds" some lines from "The Roving Gambler," sung to him by a negro roustabout on a Great Kanawha river steamboat; he has heard children in the Northern Neck of Virginia exhorting a snail with the line, "Inky, binky, come out of your shell," a variation of which, curiously enough, has attached itself to a Mississippi version of "Shule Aroon." It is hardly exact to say, as Mr. Hudson does, that "'Shule Aron' [why "Aron," not "Aroon"?] has English ancestors and foreign cousins." That is true of the snail rhyme, but not, I think, of "Shule Aroon." It is pure Irish.

The best of these songs are the Mississippi versions of the English and Scottish popular ballads. Beside them the songs of American origin are crude and halting, though one can admire the compression of a song about a dog, Old Blue, who treed a possum in a 'simmon tree:

> He grinned at me: I looked at him;
> I shook him out; Blue took him in,

and the aptness of this description of a lumber camp skeptic:

> He was what you call a skeptic,
> And he liked to sit and weave
> Hipolutin' words together,
> Telling what he didn't believe,

though the whole ballad has a suspicious literary cleverness. The Civil War songs are disappointing. The songs of the West are evidence that many of the young men who went west, both before and after the Civil War, came home, dragging their songs behind them.

So interesting is Mr. Hudson's discussion of the historic, geographic, and social backgrounds of these songs that one regrets that matters of expense have compelled him to abridge his essay and also to abandon his original plan of publishing the music of some twenty-seven of these songs. Much too often the folklorist gives us the words without the music, sundering what should never be divided, for all these songs "were made for singing, and no for reading."

Those who have read Mr. Hudson's admirable "Humor of the Old Deep South," published only a few months ago, will know how much human interest seasons his scholarship. He recognizes, also, the value that resides in the specific. One of Mr. Hudson's students called on an old fiddlin' uncle of his and played with him for some time. After each piece he laid down his guitar and wrote down the name of the piece. Here is a partial list of the afternoon's playing. It conveys much of the spirit and humor of Mr. Hudson's fine contribution to the rescue of American balladry:

"Turkey in the Straw," "Bear Creek," "Frog Mouth," "Rats in the Meal Barrel," "Guinea in the Pea Patch," "Hicks's Favorite," "Arkansas Traveler," "Cotton-Eye Joe," "Josephus on the Blossom," "Dutch Warbler," "Leather Breeches," "Eighth of January," "No Supper Tonight," "Carry Me Back to Texas," "All My Candy's Gone," "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" and "Katie, Bar the Door."

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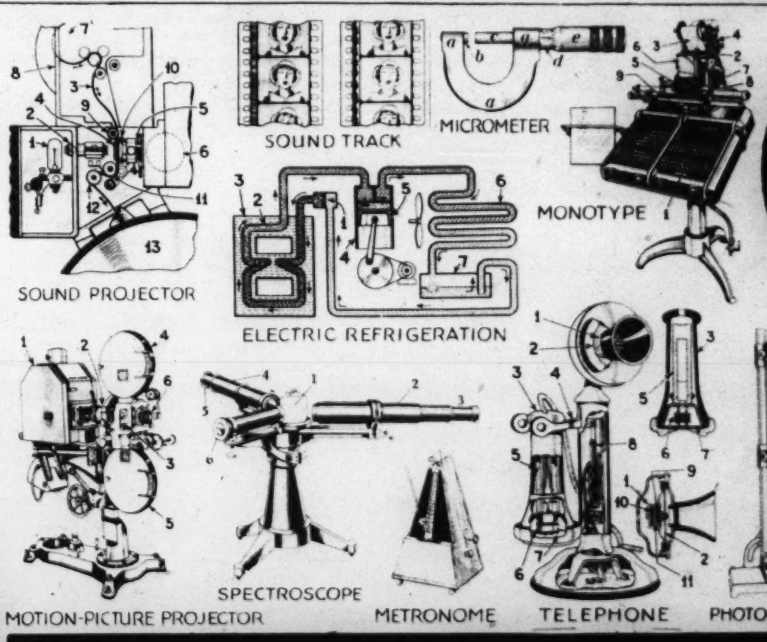

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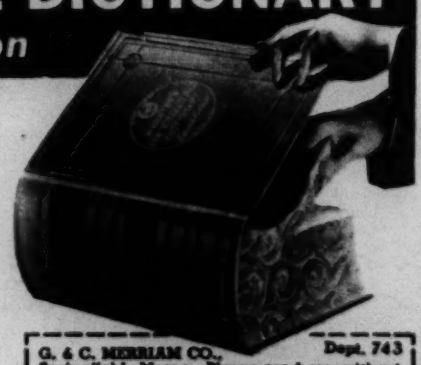

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Two Authors Throw Light on the Problems of Europe and the Far East

The Far East Comes Nearer, by Hessell Tiltman. London: Jarrolds. 12s. 6d.
Militarism and Foreign Policy in Japan, by E. E. N. Causton. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

FEW WRITERS on international affairs have such a vivid sense of the contemporary world as Hessell Tiltman. He combines a Gargantuan appetite for information with a capacity for writing a full-length book on a situation almost as soon as it has passed through the newspaper headlines; and he adds a generous moral enthusiasm which never seems to distort his judgment. His book "The Terror in Europe," published in 1931 and dedicated to "all who have suffered in the cause of freedom," was a masterpiece of its kind.

More recently, Hessell Tiltman has turned his attention to the Far East, and his new book is well up to standard. Its theme is aptly indicated by its title. The Far East, according to the author, has come nearer to England since the Japanese Kwantung army broke loose in Manchuria in 1931, for the events now taking place on the other side of Asia in relation to issues which 10 years ago seemed utterly remote from the concern of dwellers on the shores of the Atlantic are having a profound effect on the affairs of the world as a whole.

* * *

In particular, the author fears the extension to Europe, through the working of alliances, of a war arising from a local conflict between Japan and Soviet Russia in that vast region which the Japanese call Mammon—not in reference to the mammon of unrighteousness, but because it is a convenient portmanteau word formed from the first syllables of Manchuria and Mongolia.

"A stray shot somewhere on that Manchoukuoan - Russian frontier," writes Hessell Tiltman, "may at any time while the present alignment in international affairs lasts find Britain standing shoulder to shoulder with France and Belgium in defense of Soviet Russia."

The danger is actual, yet the author perhaps exaggerates the proximity of the Far Eastern flames to the European powder magazine. France has made it fairly clear that the Franco-Soviet pact is not meant to apply to Asia, and it cannot be assumed that the recent anti-Comintern pact between Japan and Germany involves a full military alliance. Whereas it is very probable that a European war would spread to the Far East, the converse is much less likely. The Far East was "near" to Europe in an alarming way during "the battle of the concessions" in China in 1898 and again during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, but on neither occasion was there a European war. The European war of 1914 came on a European issue.

* * *

Hessell Tiltman's book, however, deals only incidentally in anticipations of the future. Most of it is straightforward and lively reporting of what Mr. Tiltman has seen with his own eyes in the Far East or been told by people on the spot. He sat "at the 'center table' at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, during the exciting days of February, 1936," and his chapter entitled "Death Knocks at Tokyo" gives a valuable account of last year's military mutiny. Japan fills the foreground of his picture of the Far East, and this is as it should be in what is primarily a study of power politics; for Japan still has the initiative in the Far East and can make the pace for herself.

What that pace will be depends on the outcome of the political struggle which is going on within Japan and for an understanding of the present situation this book, with its close-up of the Japan of 1936, provides an important contribution. Mr. Tiltman, however, is not a historian, and to bring the situation into historical perspective the reader will do well to turn to Mr. Causton's "Military and Foreign Policy in Japan," a well-documented study of the development of the chauvinist spirit in modern Japan and the constitutional basis of the privileged position of the fighting services. This writer gives a good account of factors of "militarism" peculiar to Japan. The main defect of his book is a tendency to exaggerate the peculiarity of Japanese institutions, as when he asks "why democratic institutions have not attained the important place they have occupied in Western countries"—as if genuine democracy were an innate characteristic, instead of an exceptional attainment, of Western nations. There are more analogies in the past and present of Europe for recent developments in Japan than Mr. Causton seems to realize.

On a particular episode of his history—and one that is of great importance for his line of argument—exception must be taken to Mr. Causton's statement that the Japanese Government was "aware" of the "pressure" brought to bear by Russia, Germany and France for the retrocession of Liaotung to China in 1895, but that "the Japanese people were not." The fact of the Triple Intervention was generally known in political circles and provided Japanese patriotic sentiment with its most acute grievance—a factor in the subsequent strengthening of the military influence in politics which Mr. Causton has failed to appreciate.

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Being Little in Cambridge, by Eleanor Hallowell Abbot (Appleton-Century, $2.50). The sparkling story of her own childhood years, by a woman who knew Cambridge in the '70s and '80s, when it was called the literary center of America.

The Last Landfall, by Desmond Malone (Doubleday, Doran, $2.75). Education, by land and by sea, of the precocious son of a London constable. Entertaining autobiography.

Benediction, by Claude Silvé (Appleton-Century, $2.50). A wistful and exquisitely written story of what happened in a French chateau when young Count Horace brought home the girl he wished to marry. The book was a winner of the Priz Femina.

The Heart Awakes, edited by M. B. Kennicott (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). A collection of letters translated from the German, said to be those of real persons whose identity is concealed. The letters tell a charming story of mature love against a background of European politics.

Buddhist Art, by J. Ph. Vogel (Oxford, $3). A scholarly discussion of monuments and sculpture of India, Ceylon and Java.

William Hogarth, by Marjorie Bowen (Appleton-Century, $5). A popularized account of the life and art of this English satirist.

Wood Engraving of the 1930's, reviewed by Clare Leighton (Studio, $3.50), contains many examples of modernist work in wood blocks in Europe and the United States.

Richmond Homes and Memories, by Robert Beverley Munford Jr. (Richmond: Garrett & Massie), recalls felicitously the charm of a celebrated city of the South as it was in the '80s and '90s.

Trees, by Thomas O. Sheckell (Stokes, $4), contains 82 "art gravures" of handsome trees in various parts of the United States.

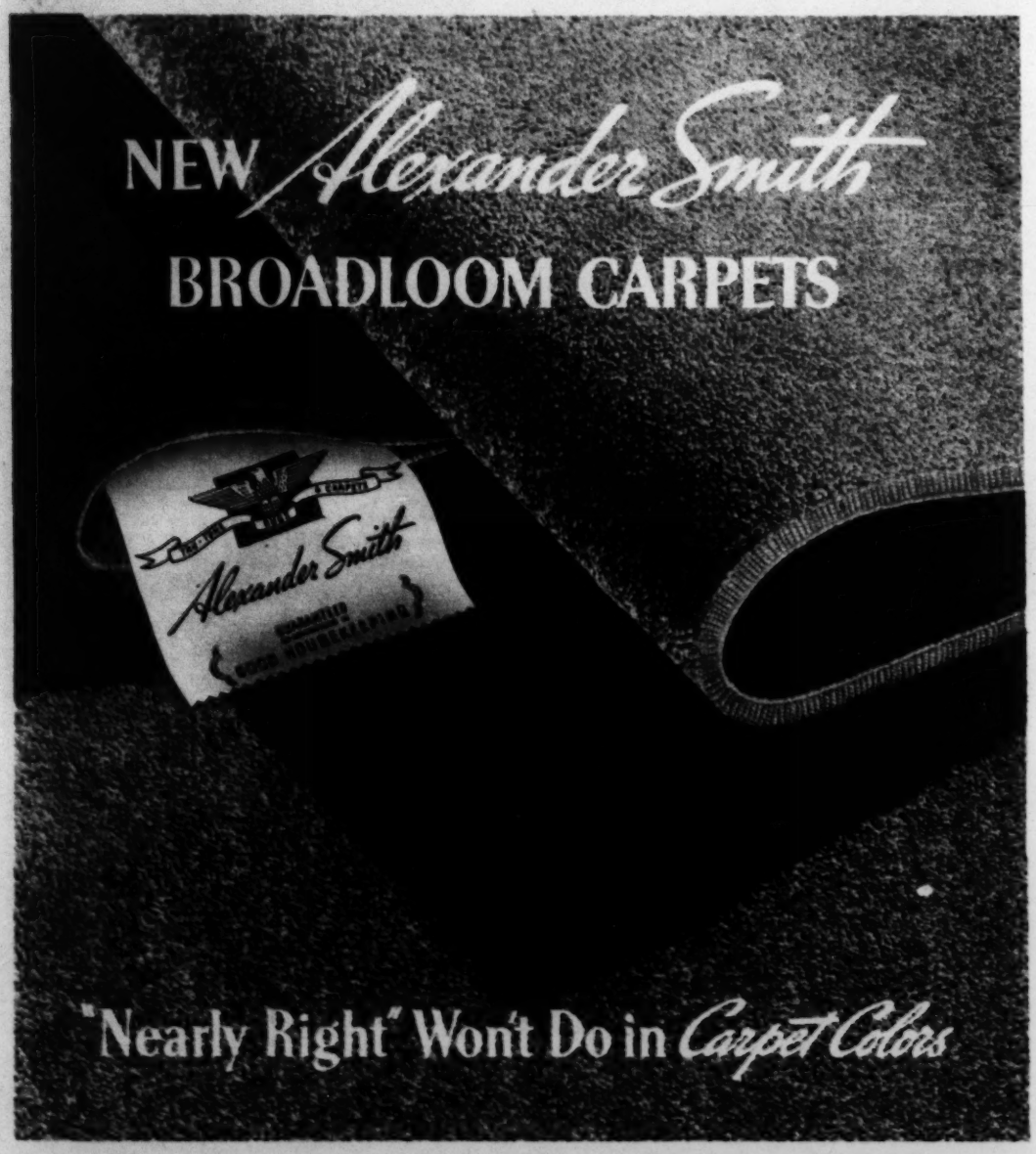
Thunder Over Jerusalem, by Allen Eastman Cross (Association Press, New York). A little book of poems dealing with big themes of the hour.

Stravinsky, edited by Merle Armitage (Schirmer). A collection of articles in honor of the composer of "Le Sacre du Printemps."

Seventy Years of It, by Edward Alsworth Ross (Appleton-Century, $3). The autobiography of a famous professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

Trip to Greece. A book of photographs by Jerome Hill. (Weyhe.)

Apes, Ivory and Jade, by Kirk Meadowcraft (Smith, $2.50). Essays on the minor arts.



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SLEEPING DOG CARVED IN WOOD

Wood Carving in Switzerland

Painting and sculpture, not music and drama, are the media which have brought artistic fame to Switzerland.

In wood carving, the Swiss people seem to show their artistic ability best. In the Bernese Oberland hundreds, even thousands, of Swiss are kept busy by this native craft. One of the most skilled exponents of the old school was Karl Binder. Hans Huggler-Wyss, who, like Binder, is a native of Brienz, near Interlaken, may be called the leader of the modern movement.

Paul Rachelly of Thun was often called the greatest wood-carving exponent of naturalism. Claiming descent on his mother's side from the house of Colonna in Rome, Rachelly was well known at the beginning of the century in the United States, which he often visited on behalf of the Bernese Oberland wood carvers.

Wood carving is not only an important little industry in the Bernese Oberland; it is also a domestic trade. That is, the farmers who cultivate and harvest their high, rolling fields in the summer, busy themselves at home with wood carving during the long winter.

The farmer in the high mountains has always had to struggle for his meager existence, and when he turns to wood carving during the enforced leisure hours of winter it does not mean any particular artistic leaning on his part, but, rather, harsh necessity.

The art of wood carving has been handed down from generation to generation, and today it is unquestionably one of the Bernese Oberland's oldest and most influential institutions. Indeed, the whole town of Brienz centers about this typically Swiss art.

Hand in hand with wood carving goes ivory carving, but not nearly on such a large or original scale. Along with these two arts can be classed the domestic trades of lacemaking and handweaving, which are primarily practiced by the peasant women.

In the past few years, the domestic arts in the Bernese Oberland have experienced a favorable change. The transition has been rapid but inclusive. A new art is replacing an old, and the modern works delight by their originality, their variety and their simplicity.

Page Mr. Bond

What kind of a man was the original Mr. Bond of Bond Street, the man who 250 years ago gave his name to the famous London shopping center?

The Bond Street Association has been trying to find out, as it wants to secure a portrait or engraving of him. The association has heard from many persons in Great Britain, France and Nova Scotia, who claim to be descendants of the original owner, Sir Thomas Bond, but so far no direct descendants have been traced.

Sir Thomas, according to historians, was a devoted follower of the Stuart monarch, Charles II, to whom he lent so much money that he was forced to sell his lands. Among these was Old Bond Street, the site stretching from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens. Sir Thomas was Controller of the Household to Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I and mother of Charles II, both when she went abroad into exile with her children and after the restoration of her son, Charles II, to the throne. Charles II rewarded Sir Thomas Bond for his devotion by making him a baronet in 1658.

Though the baronetcy has lapsed and no direct descendants of Sir Thomas can be traced, the coat of arms of the family is still being used. Sir Thomas had what was, in the seventeenth century, a country house, in Peckham. A London County Council school now stands on the site of this property, and the headmaster, being unable to trace any descendants of the family, has adopted the coat of arms of the Bond family for the boys' school caps.

"Butter" and "Guns" in Europe

(Continued from Page 2)

be done to show that further reduction would be progressive, that the "open door" in colonial areas would be restored, and that credit facilities could be immediately available to meet the needs of the so-called "have not" countries, it might be possible, in return, to secure an all-round limitation of armaments sufficient to lift the lowering shadows of war.

The year 1937 may be a fateful year for mankind. Success is needed in two fields. On the one hand, some agreement must be reached to insulate Spain from outside intervention and so allow her to solve the problem of her own government for herself. On the other, there must be an effort to solve the issue made famous by General Goering when he related "butter" and "guns." If by providing "butter" (that is, an abatement of the present barriers to trade, a compromise on the "colonial" question, and credit facilities) it is possible to reach an agreement to stop the fatal competition in "guns" (that is, airplanes, tanks, battleships and implements of war) and, what is equally important, to solve the growing tendency to form encircling alliances (such as the Franco-Russian Treaty and the Germano-Japanese anti-Comintern pact), we may this year turn the corner which leads back to a more friendly world.

If we can thus escape the perils which now seem to threaten us, may not the nations then be willing to consider how to overcome the fundamental evil of anarchy by beginning to create among themselves a true reign of law?

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. . Canada's New Frontier

(Continued from Page 8)

balance is lost. It may take weeks to re-establish the solution.

Food supplies also are carefully watched. The average mine employs from 100 to 300 men, most of whom are fed and housed by the company.

As J. L. Ramsell of the McKenzie Red Lake Mine put it, a manager, in addition to being a capable mining engineer, must, in the bush, be an expert on sanitation, a skilled hotel keeper, a civic planner, and a judge of human affairs.

Employment is another problem. Since travel in and out is expensive, and more than that, often impossible even during the flying season when storms sweep the country, hiring and firing cannot follow the casual pattern of the same procedure in the cities.

On the whole, the policy of the mines toward their employees is progressive. In curiously frontier-like log bunkhouses, one finds modern plumbing equipment, including shower baths and comparatively modern kitchens.

The worker's leisure hours also are considered. Recreation, in a land where a man is confined by forest, swamp and wilderness, assumes critical importance. In localities such as Red Lake, where several properties converge at one point, the problem is simplified. The bustle associated with three airplane depots, the constant flow of water traffic, the chain of loaders about the docks, the coming and going of trappers and Indians, and a general friendliness, makes a happy, lively scene.

* * *

In these localities, hockey and baseball competitions make excitement. The crests worn by most of the young miners lend a collegiate atmosphere. There is a recreation hall where community affairs are held. Red Lake has a film theater.

There is a minimum of government—a "benevolent autocracy," E. Futterer of the Howey Mines called it. A dollar a month school tax is about the only tax there is. All property usually belongs to the mining company, which charges a monthly rental fee of 50 cents for a homesite. In spite of all this freedom, there is very little policing. Red Lake, largest of the towns, has only one provincial officer.

The standard of living, apart from material comforts, is high, for all the wealth created is new wealth. The Pickle Crow and the Central Patricia are shipping out 200 pounds of gold monthly; the Howey Mines are producing 1500 tons of rock daily; new veins are being discovered regularly both by old-timers and adventuresome youngsters (15,000 claims have been recorded at Sioux Lookout alone during the last 10 years).

* * *

The average wage for the mine worker amounts to $1800 annually and, even with prices high, the individual saves a goodly portion of his wage. In the North Country on "bank night" the Imperial Bank of Canada (with branches at Red and Pickle Lakes) packs its books into a "kicker"—an outboard motorboat—travels 20 miles up the lake, and there, in the gas-lit drabness of a bush-store, receives the deposits of eager young miners.

They are young—most of the miners. And the engineers, too, are largely in their early thirties. The old-timers have prepared the way, and youth has taken over the country and claimed it for its own. They come here, these young men, from city and prairie, from the United States and Europe, to earn a stake, to build homes and to establish families. The engineers likewise, forgoing the romance of world travel, come direct from college. Established, they marry, and they, too, build homes and families.

It is odd that in this rigorous land, where the elements of nature are most challenging, that young women out of the cities should accept the task at hand so courageously and cheerfully, resulting in a kind of rekindling of essential family life.

Photos by Adolph W. Dreyer

Flowers of Frost

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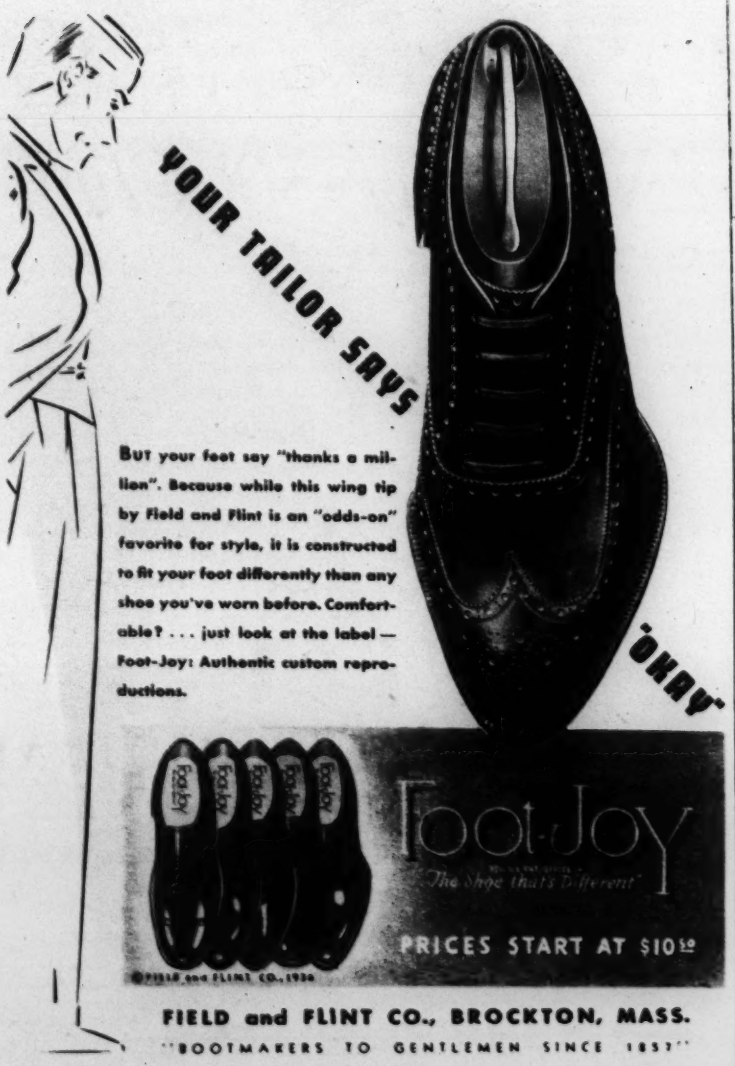

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Vegetable Soup	Cream of Celery
Vegetable Beef Soup	Cream of Tomato
Corn Chowder	Pepper Pot
Chicken Noodle Soup	Scotch Broth
Clam Chowder	Mock Turtle
Bean Soup	Onion Soup
Cream of Spinach	Chicken Gumbo (Creole)
Cream of Mushroom	Genuine Turtle Soup
Cream of Oyster	Chicken with Rice

Heinz
HOMEMADE STYLE
Soups

57

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A Call at the Port of Oslo

By William K. Riddle
Capt. U. S. Navy (Retired)

It is an early morning in July when we approach the Norwegian port of Oslo. Haze obscures the land, but a fog-warning siren sounds on the port bow as the head of the United States Navy flagship is turned to northeast. A sturdy sloop with white and red flag is sighted and we pick up the Christiania fjord pilot off Svenoer light. We are soon in inland waters.

As we drop the pilot off Drobak, at 2:30 in the afternoon, we are a bit surprised to see people of all ages bathing happily in these cold waters. Abreast Dyna point we fire a national salute of 21 guns with the Norwegian ensign at our main. The fort promptly answers and we are soon snugly moored off Piperviken Pier, Oslo.

* * *

A handsome Norwegian naval officer, Captain of the Port, makes a courtesy call to welcome us. A little later, we land the motorcar and return his call, en route to the United States Legation. Our genial minister, Mr. Svenson, joins us in a call at the Admiralty, where we meet the commander in chief of the Norwegian Navy, Admiral Berglund.

Our diplomatic representatives describe Norway's winters as dry and fine, and, of course, skating and skiing are much in vogue. One ascends by tram to the heights above the city and skis down at top speed for five kilometers. To see Norwegian women on skis, with faces flushed by the wind, eyes sparkling and blonde hair streaming, is something to be remembered.

An audience with the King on our third day in Oslo has been arranged by our minister. With the vice-admiral and staff in full dress, we motor toward the Royal Palace, a large, rectangular structure of white stone with six tall Grecian columns over the main portal facing the esplanade. Beyond the paved courtyard a beautifully kept park extends on all sides.

We arrive promptly at 11 a. m. and are met by the military and naval aides and the gentlemen-in-waiting, who escort us to the antechamber, generally known as the "bird room." Norwegian mountain scenery and gay-colored native birds are portrayed on the walls. On the ceiling overhead a great eagle soars below billowy clouds. The palace itself is very handsome, with its marble columns, rich red rugs, priceless tapestries, sculptures and bronzes.

* * *

The Lord Chamberlain soon joins us and escorts us into the presence, while our gracious minister makes the presentations. His Majesty, King Haakon VII, is erect, slender and well over six feet in height. Smartly dressed in an English lounge suit, he receives us with cordiality and invites us to sit and chat with him in his large study, decorated on all sides with pictures of the sea, yachts under sail, cruisers and destroyers maneuvering.

HAAKON VII, KING OF NORWAY
As His Majesty Appeared to American Naval Officers When They Visited Oslo Several Years Ago

His Majesty regales us with tales of his career in the Danish Navy. That was before he married Queen Maude, sister of his late Britannic Majesty, George V, and was chosen by the Norwegian Parliament and elected by popular vote to become the first ruler of the resuscitated kingdom of Norway.

* * *

He remarks that Norwegian officers at times know hardly enough French and Spanish to make themselves understood. He tells us of a lieutenant in his service who was sent ashore in Cartagena to order boiler water for his ship. The conversation was in Spanish, but he felt sure that he had made himself clear and he returned on board well pleased with himself. An hour later, a Spanish naval officer called on board in full dress. He remarked that it was most hospitable but "rather extraordinary for the Norwegians to have invited 7000 of us on board to breakfast," and the commandante wanted him to make sure that there had been no mistake!

The King spins a number of good sea yarns, and his mirth is contagious. He is certainly a sovereign with marked charm and affability. Before the close of the audience he honors us with the announcement that he will call and "inspect the Raleigh."

A rather full day closed with the Consul General's banquet and ball in our honor at Dronningen yacht club, overlooking the placid waters of Frognikilen, where yachts, motorboats and eight-oared shells were passing in the brisk evening air. It did not get dark, but the water and the sky above took on a rich turquoise hue at midnight—an enchanting picture.

* * *

Next morning, King Haakon visited us. He looked every inch a king as he stood at salute on our quarterdeck in his black plumed chapeau and admiral's uniform.

We escorted him to the cabin for a chat, then to the flying bridge, where he witnessed a "live" catapult shot and continued his tour of inspection as our plane soared aloft. He was much interested in the galley equipment and barber shop. He jested with us for a while on deck and then left.

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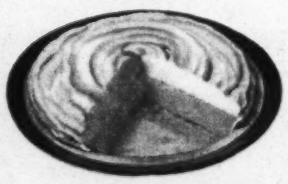

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1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
4 eggs
1 cup sugar
½ cup lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful grated lemon rind

Add one-half cup sugar, lemon juice and salt to beaten egg yolks and cook over boiling water until of custard consistency. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot custard and stir until dissolved. Add grated lemon rind. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which the other one-half cup sugar has been added. Fill baked pie shell or graham cracker crust and chill. Just before serving spread over pie a thin layer of whipped cream.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"Ties That Bind the Empire"..

To The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I read the admirable article on "Ties That Bind the Empire," by E. C. Cotes, in the Weekly Magazine Section of December 30, 1936, with unusual interest. There is but one small point that might, it seems to me, lead to misunderstanding.

In the course of his article, Mr. Cotes says: "In 1914, as soon as war broke out, the whole of the Dominions made Britain's cause their own, but conditions since then have altered. Then, the British Parliament had an overriding voice in all Dominion affairs. Now, under what is known as the Statute of Westminster, a law passed by the British Parliament in 1931, Britain's claim to suzerainty has disappeared. Each dominion has become absolutely independent. The fact that every one of the now separate units continues to recognize the King of England as its own titular sovereign, in no way affects the complete autonomy that has been attained, an autonomy which includes freedom to decide on its own account to what extent—if at all—it will hold itself bound by Britain's external policy."

It is quite true that the Statute of Westminster changed the relationship between the Dominions and the Mother Country, but it is equally true that the authority given to the Dominions in 1931 had in fact been exercised by them for many years. The Statute of Westminster for all practical purposes merely recognized an existing condition. Take the specific case mentioned. The British Parliament, as Mr. Cotes says, had an overriding voice in all Dominion affairs in 1914, but the implication that the British Parliament had anything whatever to do with the fact that the Dominions made Britain's cause their own as soon as war broke out, is altogether untrue. That action was spontaneous, and the Dominions acted on the overwhelming demand of the people of the Dominions. The British Parliament, whatever its constitutional rights, had very wisely refrained from interfering in Dominion affairs for many years.

These facts are, I am sure, well known to Mr. Cotes, and I am equally sure that he had no thought of creating a wrong impression, but the language quoted above might, I think, be taken by one unfamiliar with the circumstances to mean that in 1914 the Dominions acted more or less under the instructions of the British Parliament, whereas if the war had broken out in 1934 they would have acted independently.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE
Ottawa, Canada

Today's Contributors . .

THOUGHTFUL persons, trying to see through the fog of confusion which blankets the world today, will appreciate the enlightenment provided in this week's Magazine Section by the MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN. Lord Lothian's long experience in British Government affairs, and his general knowledge of the world, make his article timely and important, as well as constructive.

Whereas the first article deals with Europe's problems, the curiously complex situation which has developed in northern Africa has implications almost as great. This situation, now centering in Morocco, is appraised by W. H. CRAWFURD-PRICE, formerly a correspondent for The Times, and former editor of the Sunday Times. He has lived for some years in Tangier, and his forward-looking article is based upon sound personal knowledge.

One reason the peoples of the world are living in the shadow of war and high taxes is because they have been inadequately or improperly educated and do not know their own best interests. ROBERT W. DESMOND, who is associate editor of the Magazine Section, contends that one way to correct that circumstance is to call the motion picture film into service, both for adult and juvenile education. His view is based upon experience as a student at schools in the United States, Switzerland, and England, and as an instructor in two American universities. In an earlier article, "When Blackboards Become Silver Screens," which appeared in the Magazine Section of Dec. 12, 1934, he described the use of educational films in schoolrooms.

The proposal to alter regulations affecting the personnel of the United States Supreme Court and other federal tribunals is considered by TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer. He wrote an article, "Appraising the Supreme Court," for the Magazine Section of Feb. 3. Justice on a world scale is the subject of the personality article about Antonio S. de Bustamante, World Court judge, written by FLORIS CANTE, the Monitor correspondent in Amsterdam.

If great men are required to solve the many questions now confronting peoples and nations, the measure of greatness becomes important, and this is considered by ELLA HAY in the week's Magazine Editorial.

In somewhat lighter vein is JOHN E. DRIEMAN'S picture of life in the new mining communities of northern Canada. Mr. Drieman now lives in Winnipeg, pending a journey to the Arctic next summer, with a view to doing a book. He has worked for newspapers in the Twin Cities, and was an artist on the staff of the New York Sun for three years. JOHN ALLAN MAY, of the Monitor's London office, contributes the illustrations for the article about chess by AUTOLYCUS, who is a Bostonian fond of pseudonyms. Mr. May wrote and illustrated the article, "Alibi for Being Serious," which appeared in the Magazine Section of Jan. 20.

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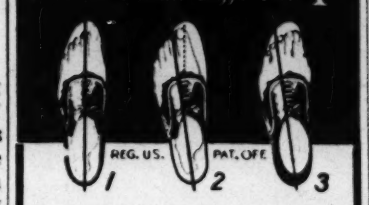

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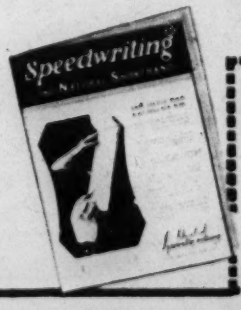

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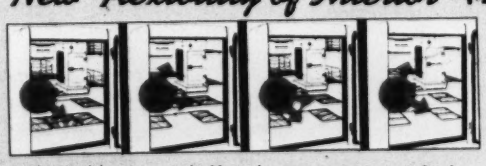

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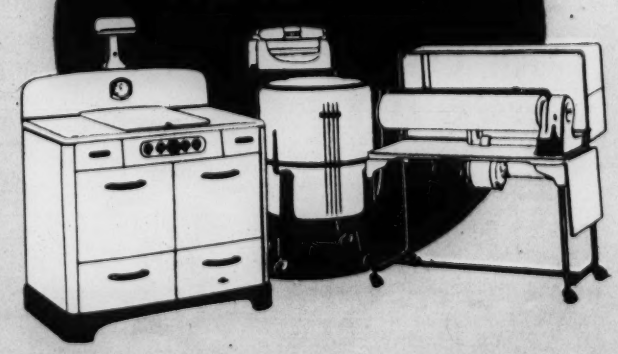

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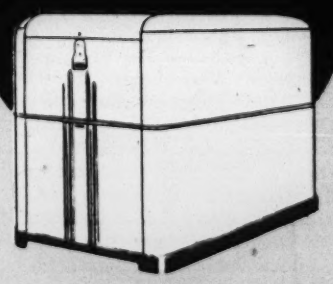

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